THE

BENGAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1844

WITH

A Companion and Appendix

CONTAINING

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA, CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION,

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA,

ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS,

REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

&c., &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

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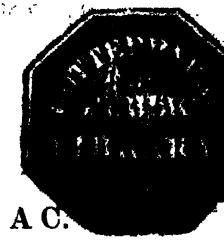
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LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

PART I.



BENGAL ALMANAC.

Local Observations.

JANUARY

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year. its temperature is cool and refreshing, and extremely congenial to all but the victims of gout and rheumatism. The meridian day is generally clear and wholesome, but the mornings and evenings are sometimes damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, from 52° in the morning to 67° in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during this month, but seldom blows with much strength: when it does and is accompanied with rain, the cold is very disagreeable.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, poultry, &c. of the most superior kinds

Game also is to be had in great abundance—snipe, duck, teal, &c.

The fish market is well supplied at this season, with beckty, or cockup, (the salmon of the East) moonee, looe, cutlah, quoye, sowle, sellah, bholah, sels, soles, and many others of inferior descriptions.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection; the markets abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, asparagus, yams, carrots, spunnage, greens, cucumbers, radishes, celery, lettuces, young onions, nol cole, kutchoo, French beans, seem, brinjalls, red and white beet, &c., &c.

Fruit trees, in general, begin to show their buds and blossoms this month; mangoe, peach, pumplenose (shaddock), rose apples, &c.

The fruits in season are Sylhet and China oranges, loquats, plantains, pine apples, long and round plums, large guavas, pumplenose, tipparah and a few others.

N. B.—The following fruits and vegetables, are procurable not only in this month but throughout the whole year, viz.—plantains, sugar canes, cocoanuts, guavas, pine apples, papaias, custard-apples, jack, country almonds, tamarinds, omrah, barbutty, mint, sage, parsley, onions, radishes, lettuce, &c

FEBRUARY.

This month is generally cool and comfortable particularly if the Northerly wind prevails, the weather afterwards becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable, the wind blows principally from the N. W., veering round occasionally to the N. E attended with clouds and drizzling rain, this continues till about the 20th, when the Southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial, the days, however, sometimes rather hot, and the nights cold, with heavy dews.

The Thermometer, in the shade ranges, on a medium, from 58 to 75.

The measles in children, are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less troublesome after the southerly winds have set in. Warm clothing becomes rather unpleasant to new comers, but not so to old Indians, whose blood is not so easily heated. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protracts the cold season till the middle of the following month

Meat continues good and abundant.

The fish market has the addition of the small hilsah, (the Indian mackerel)

The additional vegetables are pumpkin and young cucumbers and the fruits custard apples, mulberries, and small water-melons.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

MARCH.

[redacted]ter ranges in the shade from 68 in the morning to 82 in the afternoon
[redacted]ions of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the
[redacted]d by rain; this, however, sometimes happens at the latter end of
[redacted]n it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

[redacted]market continues good.

[redacted]be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gooteah, a small but well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear at the end of this month; sallad, cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent green mangoes and unripe musk-mellons are to be had, also omrah, greens, and water cresses.

Fruit is also plentiful—large water melons appear about the middle of the month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June.

The North-westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant particularly if the North-westers are frequent, but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme it is one of the worst months in the year.

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon, but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110.

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month, and when the wind is hot from the absence of rain, it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation.

The North-westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents these storms sometimes occasion much damage. The North westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May.

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spungy and yellow.

The fish market has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn: it appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish has, perhaps, the most agreeable flavor of any in the world, and is so much sought after, (by natives as well as Europeans) that although not so large as a middle sized whiting, they are sold at the beginning of the month, at from 2 to 4 rupees per score. Before the end of May, as they become plentiful, they are sold at one rupee per score: and in June, two to three score may be had for a rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp and mhagoor.

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water melons and musk melons are in great perfection; but there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and corinda for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY.

The weather, during this month is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month the wind continues Southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable. Of all months in the year, the present is the most trying, particularly to those whose avocation s compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour; from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice; and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by North-westers, accompanied by refreshing showers, vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the North-westers.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85 in the morning to 94 in the afternoon if exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 140 degrees, and sometimes higher.

Grapes of the largest size peaches, pine apples, limes, rose apples, lichees, jambrules, wampees, mangoes, jack, water melons, musk-melons, pomegranates, custard-apples, and a great variety of inferior fruits, are in season.

The meat market is very inferior to that of last month.

Fish continues good and abundant, the beckty excepted, which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce. Mangoe fish is in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market. Pumpkins and several roots are however procurable.

JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month. Refreshing showers, fall occasionally, which cool the air and encourage vegetation.

The thermometer during the first half of this month, frequently rises to 99, in the shade, at noon, but in general the rains, which commence about the 15th, keep the temperature much below this.

The weather throughout the whole of this month, is oppressive, in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls; if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable; it is generally very close, not a breath of air from any quarter

Meat, as must be expected, is now very indifferent

The fish market is much the same as during last month.

Mangoes are in great abundance, and perfection. The Maldah mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, limes, &c. disappear towards the end of this month. Custard apples, pine apples, and guavas are in great perfection

Asparagus, potatoes and onions, are the principal vegetables that remain.

JULY.

This month is attended with much rain; the winds are light and variable: the weather frequently gloomy, and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain, whilst at intervals it is fair, and mild.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 86 in the morning to 89 in the afternoon.

The showery weather of the present and preceding month, is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain

Meat continues lean and poor

The fish market continues good. The moonjee, the rooi, the cutlah, the quoye, the sowle, the magoor, the chingaree, the tangrah, and the choonah are procurable in this month, and indeed all the year round. The hilsa (or sable fish now makes its appearance This fish is delicious, either boiled, baked, or fried but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives devour it in such quantities as to occasion great mortality among them. The fish, on being cured with tamarinds, forms a good substitute for herrings. It is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish

Mangoes and mangoe fish disappear this month.

Pine apples, custard apples, and guavas continue in season

The vegetable market is very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes become poor and watery. Young lettuces, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable; also the cumranga and corinda.

AUGUST.

In the present month also there is abundance of rain,—the weather continues much the same as last. This and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain, prevail at the beginning of the month; the middle is sometimes fair, and tolerably cool, the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain

From the combined heat and moisture, in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month.

Pumplenose (shaddock) appear this month, pine-apples, custard-apples, and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are sallad, asparagus, cucumber, brinjalls, kidney-beans, radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts, and indifferent potatoes. Indian corn, cucumbers, and spinnage, are to be had now and all the year round, but they are tasteless, except at this season, when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The avigato pear is sometimes procurable at this period.

SEPTEMBER.

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright,—and the temperature agreeable.

The Thermometer ranges from 78 in the morning to 85 in the afternoon.

The meat market is much the same as in last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement, for although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good, except the beckty, which becomes larger and better flavored. The following are also in the market —the bholah, dessy tangrah, konteh, bhengirs, gungtorah, kowell, tountee, pyrah chondah, and crawfish.

Vegetables and potatoes are very indifferent: yams come in season about this time.

In the fruit market, small oranges make their appearance, but they are very acid. Custard-apples, pine-apples, guavas, and pumplenose continue in season.

OCTOBER.

The first half of this month, generally yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies

The rainy season breaks up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month; sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is seldom the case, the concluding showers are frequently heavy, continuing from 6 to 24 hours, incessantly, after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 75 in the morning to 80 in the afternoon

The winds are in general light and variable during this month, veering from south to north west thence to north and north east.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month, after which, light breezes set in from the north and north-east.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, the season becomes propitious for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat markets begin to revive, and the fish market to improve, the beckty becomes firm, and the other fish proportionably good: snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of the present month, when, if the season is favorable, both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become larger and better flavoured, and custard-apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month, but they have very little flavour;—they are small and watery. Pomegranates are procurable, also sour wood-apples.

NOVEMBER.

The weather is clear and settled and the thermometer temperate. Sometimes the days are warm, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable

If the rains cease early in October and the cold weather follows shortly after, November becomes a beautiful and delightful month. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valetudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather.

Light northerly winds prevail this month.

The thermometer ranges from 70 in the morning to 75 in the afternoon.

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, with a vigour unknown to other climes.

The meat market looks wholesome; beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, become firm and good.

Game comes in also this month, in considerable quantities; wild ducks, snipe, teal, &c.

Abundance of fish is procurable, also firm and good, such as beckty, bauspatah, gungtorah, mirgal, carp, and mangoe-fish without roes.

The vegetable market begins afresh this month by the introduction of green peas, new potatoes, lettuces, greens of different kinds, spinnage, radishes, and turnips.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, limes, lemons, pumplenose, pine-apples, custard-apples, papiah, plantains, cocoanuts, country almonds, pomegranates, sour wood apples, &c.

DECEMBER.

The weather continues fair, cool, and, on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with a light northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear, and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 58 in the morning to 65 in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection, both as to quantity and quality; game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes, small sallad, sweet potatoes, French beans, seem, brinjalls, yam, carrots, turnips, greens, young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazil currants (lippurahs) make their appearance this month, together with wood apples and other fruits.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

The season is too far advanced to sow the generality of vegetables with much prospect of success; but turnips, carrots, love-apples, vegetable marrow, all sorts of pumpkins, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress, spinage and Nepaul spinage may be sown during all this month; also successive crops of late cabbage and knol khole every fortnight. Turnips are said to succeed best when placed in rows: they should be thinned to a distance of six inches from each other. Carrots rarely succeed well when planted at this season; they should be thinned, but not transplanted, except when required for seed. Love apples, when two or three inches high, should be planted out in beds at five inches apart; afterwards transplant in rows two feet from each other, with a frame work to run upon. Vegetable marrow should be sown in rich light soil: earth up the stems as they increase, and peg down the leading branches at a joint. Lettuce and endive should be planted in boxes or beds, and transplanted at one foot apart from each other; they may also be sown in beds, and thinned to the proper distance—a few days before use they should be blanched by tying the tops of the outer leaves over the rest. Radish, mustard and cress may be sown every week or ten days: the two last throughout the year. Spinage, to be sown in beds and thinned until the plants are one foot apart. Nepaul spinage should be planted in rows, with trellis work to run over. This vegetable continues to flower and bring forth fresh leaves throughout the year, and requires no care. Cabbage and knol khole should be planted in boxes or beds, and transplanted into other beds about three or four inches apart in three weeks or a month. They may be transplanted a second or third time; especially the latter. When transplanted for the last time they should be put in well manured trenches at two feet from each other. Horse manure and ground bones are strongly recommended for all the cabbage tribe. With care common cabbage and knol khole may be procured during every month in the year, but those produced from the end of October to the middle of February, are far superior to any others.

Potatoes may be planted during the first week of this month also; and if the season prove cool they may be expected to arrive at considerable perfection. From the middle of July to the early part of September, is the most favourable time for planting potatoes.

In this month the following vegetables and fruits are procurable in the market, in large quantities and at very cheap prices,—carrots, turnips, cabbage, knol-khole, beet root, Bombay and country onions, beans, country beans, double beans, French beans, white beans, and peas. Pumplenose, Sylhet oranges, country oranges, pomegranates, guavas, custard apples, limes, plantain, loquots, long plums, tippareah or Brazil goose berries, and several other kinds of common fruits and vegetables.

Peach trees should be slightly pruned during this month, and the small fruit thinned, where too thick.

The finest flowers are now in bloom, and at the end of the month the collection of flower seeds should commence. Indeed early mignionett and lark spur seeds may be collected in the beginning of the month. Sow early melon and water melon seeds also the last crop of red pumpkins.

FEBRUARY.

The remarks on last month apply generally to this; but there is less chance of success in rearing vegetables, as they seldom acquire much strength before the hot winds set in. Turnips and carrots rarely succeed, but radish, mustard and cress, lettuce, endive, spinage, and some of the cabbage tribe may all be planted in this month and throughout the year. Throughout this month the collection of flower seeds is carried on rapidly.

All the fruits, vegetables, and flowers mentioned as procurable in the market in January, may be had in as great perfection and as cheap or cheaper during this month.

In this month peas are plentiful, and the following may be obtained of good quality,—Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus, duffin beans, French beans, scarlet runners, beet root, brocoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflowers, celery, endive, lettuce, knol khole, onions, parsnips, spinage, turnips, and yams. Also the following fruits,—custard apple, Brazil gooseberries, guavas, lemons, mulberries, pumplenose, raspberries, strawberries, peaches, pine-apples, and a few other kinds. Melons and cucumbers should be sown during this month. Gather winter flower seeds. Lay bare, for a fortnight or three weeks, the roots of peach trees, to harden, and preserve them from being destroyed by white ants. Use house-plaister rubbish, as manure, when closing the roots.

MARCH

But few vegetables come to any perfection that are sown in this month; but it is desirable to sow successive crops of cabbage and lettuce which may be planted in beds which are partly protected from the sun, and transplanted into rows as required.

In the market brinjal, carrots and turnips may be procured in considerable quantities and pretty good. Turnips are generally very stringy towards the end of March. Country radish and all kinds of country greens may be had in large quantities, and all the kinds of fruit procurable in February are obtainable with the addition of Green mangoes and jakes, a few dates and black-berries. Young plants should be weeded in this months, and encircled with a slight embankment, to retain the water which they must be afforded during the greater part of this and the two succeeding months. Melons and cucumbers, should be sown during this month also as well as grape and apple seeds, indian-corn and sugar-cane. Still gather winter flower seeds.

APRIL.

The remarks on March apply equally to this month; but as the hot season advances the chances of success in rearing most kinds of vegetables diminish. Late melons and cucumbers may be sown during this month likewise. Sow melons in rich light soil, giving the plants plenty of room to run. When they have thrown out four leaves stop them by pinching off the leading bud. they will then produce two lateral shoots, which stop in a similar manner; and so continue to treat each new formed shoot, stopping it at the second or third joint. When the plants begin to show fruit, stop the fruiting branches two joints before the fruit. Cover the ground with leaves or straw to keep the roots cool and to prevent the fruit from becoming spotted.

In this month plantains, pine-apples, pumplenose, black-berries, ripe mangoes peaches, lichees and all the other fruits procurable in March are abundant in the market. Carrots, turnips, beans and cabbages are reduced in quantity, and their prices are considerably increased, when good. Brinjal, radish, water pumkins, and greens in plenty are to be had. Musk-melons, and several other country melons, come into season about the middle of this month.

In the latter part of this month plant all the amaryllis or lily tribe, and in fact all bulbous roots and plants, should be sown or planted. Sow early cucumbers, okra, Indian corn, sugar-cane, grape, apple, and all country fruit seeds, so that the plants may have the advantage of the rain to grow up vigorously. Gather winter flower seeds and commence grafting and budding. Plentifully water young plants.

MAY.

Mangoes, pine-apples, pumplenose, plantains, and all the fruits procurable last month are supplied abundantly. Brinjals, greens, and summer flowers of almost all sorts are to be had plentifully in the market. Melons, water-melons, &c., are plentifully supplied to the market about the end of this month.

Grafting and budding of all kinds, should be performed during this month, which is though the halted, yet the most favorable for such operations. And the gathering of the seeds of winter flowers, should be finished at its end. Water young plants. Lichees and peaches get scarce at the end of this month, but wampees, wild lichees and melons continue plentiful. Sow long cucumbers and white pumpkin seeds, grape seeds, peach stones and fruit seeds generally.

JUNE.

Asparagus seed should be sown in boxes towards the latter end of the month, and transplanted in November, in rows two feet apart, and the plants one foot from each other. The soil should be mixed with a large portion of rotten horse manure. it is scarcely possible to make the ground too rich for asparagus. Fresh asparagus seed should be sown whenever procurable, and especially between the end of June and the beginning of December.

In this month mangoes, oranges, pine-apples, pumplenoses, plantains, pomegranates, cucumbers, melons, limes, wild-lichees, jake, monkey-jake, and a great variety of berries and other fruits are abundantly supplied at low prices in the market. Carrots, turnips, cabbage, and other European vegetables, are very scarce and dear; but country greens and brinjals, are procurable in small quantities. About the end of the month melons disappear.

Young and tender plants should be carefully watered every evening during this month, and chillies, oakra, Indian-corn, pea-sticks, jute, red spinach, China spinach and

the common native greens in general, including pulbul, kurrala, jhingah, burbuttee and chichingah, should be sown. The planting of cuttings of all kinds of fruits and flowers, should be commenced at the end of this month. Sow peach stones and fruit seeds generally. Sow long cucumber seeds at the end of the month.

JULY.

At the end of this month it is desirable to sow seeds for early parsley, beet, knol khole, rabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, asparagus, endive, lettuce, carrots, turnips and other winter vegetables.

Celery.—Sow in boxes in this and the five following months. Remove to beds when about three in hes high, and into trenches, as required, after being a month in the beds. The trenches should be 2½ feet deep, filled up with a foot of light soil and stable manure, and afterwards gradually, as the plant grows, with light soil, till within about six inches of the top. Water for the first two months with the hand, after which they may be occasionally flooded.

Another way.—Having sown and transplanted as above, remove into trenches four feet apart, and about 18 inches deep, nearly filled with horse manure and rich earth As the plant grows, bank up into ridges with light soil. By this method the root of the plant, and not the stem, is watered when flooded.

Knol khole, cabbage, cauliflower, and *brocoli.*—Sow in boxes during this and five following months. Remove in beds when two inches high, and transplant the cabbage and knol khole twice, and cauliflower and brocoli at least three times, allowing the growth of a couple of new leaves between each planti g.

Asparagus.—Sow in beds in July, and remove the plants in November, into raised beds of one or two rows. When the berries become red, cut the plants two inches above the ground and top dress, when they will be ready to cut in ten days. By dressing the beds in succession, asparagus may be produced for the table all the year.—stable manure is the best, and the plant should invariably be watered by the hand, and never flooded except in very hot weather. Plants if taken care of will produce for 8 or 10 years. They should, however, be wintered (roots cleared of the earth and exposed for some days) and the ground dressed every second year.

Lettuce and endive.—Sow in boxes or pots surrounded with water, till the plants appear, otherwise the small red ant will destroy them. Plant out as required, and tie up a few days before you cut for use.

Carrots.—Sow in a light, deep sandy soil.

Turnips.—Sow in a rich soil, well manured.

In the market all Europe vegetables are very scarce and dear this month. Brinjal, greens, and other native vegetables are supplied. Pine apples, and melons are getting out of season. Plantains, pumpkins and cucumbers, are plentiful.

Mangoes continue till towards the end of the month. Pine apples, jakes, monkey-jakes bonch, and guavas are very abundant. Young plants and grafts should all be planted out during this month, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with benefit to them. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of artichokes, which, as soon as they have established themselves, should be cut down close to the ground. Standard flower and dahlia seeds should be sown. Balsom seeds should be sown in the begining of the month and until the end of October.

All grafting and budding should be finished this month, so that the rains of the two succeeding months may cause them to shoot up with vigor when planted out. Wampees, blackberries and wild lichees go out of season during the early part of this month. Sow mangoe, jake, blackberry, date, and all kinds of summer fruit seeds during this month—they will thrive well—likewise sow gooseberries. Expose the roots of young plants from the middle of this month to the middle of September, to harden them, or they may fall sacrifices to white ants. Sow the irregular *early* crop of potatoes.

AUGUST.

Successive crops of all the vegetables sown in July should be planted at the end of this month, more especially celery and beet, which should be fit to transplant a second time before the monsoon. These two vegetables are less likely to suffer by excessive rain than most others. Artichokes should be sown in beds during this month, three inches between each seed, so as to allow the removal of the plants in November, without disturbing the roots. To propagate by suckers, take off the suckers, and prick them

out six inches apart; and when they become well rooted, transplant into deep rich soil, setting them two feet apart. If large, suckers may be planted at once where they are intended to remain.

To prevent artichokes running to leaf, and producing small heads, when the plants are from ten to fifteen inches high, cut them off close to the ground, and cover them over with light dry old manure: when they have advanced a few inches repeat the operation. If the young plants are tied up for a few days before being cut off, they will become blanched and may be eaten as salad.

French beans and scarlet runners may be sown during this month, and until February. They should be planted in rows two feet apart North and South, and be well supported with sticks, or with an arched bamboo trellis, which is very ornamental. Sow also early radish, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, parsley, celery, onions, tobacco, and early flower and vegetable seeds, generally at the end of this month. Sow the first regular crop of potatoes.

Mangoes, are very scarce. Plantains pine-apples and guavahs continue in abundance, and custard apples, kumrungahs, punniallas and avigoto-pears, corrondas, come into season.

Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inarched, and propagated by seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Finish cutting peach and lichee grafts. About the end of this month sow dahlia balsom and early mignionett, sunflower, cox-comb, polianthus, hybiscus, holyhock, lark spur, lupin, poppy, sweet-sultan, onion, cabbage, salsofy, cauliflower, lettuce, and all the other seeds sown last month.

SEPTEMBER.

Continue to sow all the vegetables mentioned for August. Transplant early cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, beet, celery, endive, and lettuce. Two or three crops of peas may be sown during this month, if the weather is favourable, but not with much prospect of success unless sown at the latter end.

Peas should be planted in trenches, in double rows, about two feet apart. They should be watered by hand for the first fortnight and afterwards flooded until they are two or three feet high, by which time the winter dews will be sufficient to seperate them. Peas require no manure, but should be planted in good soil. Sun-flower seeds for the winter should be planted now; but this flower grows all the year round. Coxcomb, larkspur and mignonett seeds might be sown.

Avigato pears still continue, and early laquots, and sour oranges begin to make their appearance about the end of this month. A species of hard, tasteless musk melon is procurable in abundance. Sow avigato pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sown early in full fruit. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground, or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses violets, hearts-ease, &c. Flowers in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for 14 days, and then strongly manured. Potatoes should be sown during this month. The whole of the grafts should be cut this month, if possible so that they might still benefit by the showers of rain that fall at this time.

OCTOBER.

The remarks on last month apply equally to this. Continue to sow all kinds of vegetable seeds in boxes; transplant from the boxes into beds; and immediately after the first heavy fall of rain remove into beds, rows and trenches, more particularly celery, beet, cabbage, knol khole, cauliflower, and brocoli. Care should be taken in finally transplanting all the cabbage tribe this month, to provide against heavy falls of rain, by making trenches to carry off the water. Crops of peas should be sown every week or ten days from the beginning of this month until the end of December—peas sown after that time seldom pod.

Onions and leeks should be sown during this month also, in light rich earth, carefully covering the seed. When leeks are a few inches high, plant them in drills, eighteen inches apart, and nine inches plant from plant. As they increase in size draw up the earth to their stems, in order to blanch them, as leeks are much improved by blanching.

Sow parsnips in rich deep soil. Trench the ground two feet deep, sow the seeds in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants so as to leave eight inches from each other,

The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Cabbages begin to get palatable this month, and the cutting of the sugar-cane commences. Brinjals and native greens become plentiful, and the last crop of Indian-corn is gathered. The last of the grafts should positively be cut, and suckers transplanted. Plant larkspur, marigold, sweet-sultan, mignionett, pinks, carnation, asters, and all annual plants during this month. Propagate geraniums by slips and sow all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds every six or eight days, throughout the month.

NOVEMBER.

This is the month for activity in the vegetable gardens, as but few things arrive at much perfection which are not planted before the end of this month. The principal crops of peas should be sown during the first week; and continued every six days during the month; also French beans, scarlet runners, broad beans, and Windsor beans. Sow beet, knol-khole, cabbage, brocoli, and cauliflowers, in beds, and remove from beds into rows. Transplant celery and remove into trenches. Plant out artichokes and asparagus.

The middle crop of potatoes should be sown about the middle of this month. They should be planted in light soil, in which no horse dung is mixed. The potatoe should be cut according to the number of eyes, taking care that each piece is of sufficient size to nourish the eye, until it roots. Twice the size of a man's thumb nail of full, round the eye, will do well. When planted, not more than one inch, or one and a half inch, of soil should be placed over it; and it should not be watered oftener than once in four days, even during the hottest weather. As it grows up, the soil should be banked up to the stalk. Great care should be taken not to give too much water, and not to put too much soil upon the potatoe when first planted.

This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow winter fruit seeds of all kinds, except oranges. Oranges, guavas and plantains and all Europe and Cape vegetables are abundant.

DECEMBER.

In the beginning of the month sow French beans, scarlet-runners, broad and Windsor beans. Peas sown in this month produce scantily: Plant out late celery from boxes to beds, and remove from beds to trenches. Sow late cabbages and knol-khole; and transplant as above. Vegetable-marrow may be sown in the early part of this month in light rich soil. Earth up the stems of the plants as they increase ingrowth, and peg the leading branches down at a joint, and they will strike root.

Potatoes may be planted until the end of this month; but those sown during the first fortnight are most likely to succeed. When potatoes are planted whole, the produce is finer than when they are divided into two or three pieces; but the same number of potatoes yield a far larger crop by the latter than by the former method. Potatoes should be planted in beds fully exposed to the sun. In rather shady places the crop is small; and when altogether excluded from the direct rays of the sun, they produce nothing.

Europe and native vegetables are plentiful during this month; and also all sorts of brinjals, sweet-potatoe, yams. Fruits are scarce, except plantains, plums, gooseberries, guavas and oranges. Flowers of all kinds are abundant.

A good month for sowing early musk-melon and dwarf-cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish, and spinage; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will also now be flowering.

Straw berries come in at the middle of this month, and last through all the next.

BENGAL ALMANAC.

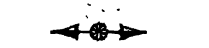
PART II.

Memoranda.

FOR THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.—1844.



Remarkable Days.

1 Monday, ..Circumcision Day, *Union of Ireland with Gt. Britain*
2 Tuesday, ...*Calcutta retaken* 1757.
3 Wednesday,.
4 Thursday, ..*Marhattas retire on receiving large sums of money.*
5 Friday,.. ..
6 Saturday, ..Epiphany.
7 *G. F.*... ..
8 Monday, ...Supreme Court, Term Commences.
9 Tuesday, ...
10 Wednesday,..*Cape of Good Hope Captured*, 1806.
11 Thursday, ..*A Firman granted by the English by the Mogul*, 1612.
12 Friday, ...
13 Saturday, ..Hilary.
14 *G. F.*... ..
15 Monday, ...
16 Tuesday, ..
17 Wednesday .
18 Thursday, ..*Capture of Bhurtpore*, 1826.
19 Friday,.. ..*Capture of Aden*, 1839.
20 Saturday, ..
21 *G. F.*.. ....
22 Monday, ...
23 Tuesday, ...
24 Wednesday,.
25 Thursday, ..*Shah Allum defeated at Patna*, 1761.
26 Friday, ...*Death of Meer Jaffier at Calcutta*, 1765.
27 Saturday, ..
28 *G. F.*.. ....*Bukkur taken.*
29 Monday,. ..
30 Tuesday,. ..*Martyrdom of King Charles I.*
31 Wednesday,..*A mutiny amongst the English Troops at Vellore.*

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.

○	*Full Moon*, ...	5 11 27, 6	After Noon.
☾	*Last Quarter*, ...	13 3 24, 6	After Midnight.
●	*New Moon*, ...	20 0 11, 4	After Midnight.
☽	*First Quarter*, ...	27 6 24, 3	After Noon.

On the 20th ♄ ☌ ☾ *—On the 22d* ☿ ☌ ☾ *—On the 23d* ♃ ☌ ☾ *—On the 25th* ☌ ☌ ☾

Saturn Morning Star—Venus Evening Star—Jupiter Evening Star—Mars Evening Star.

Highest... { *Pressure* 30, *Inches* 29 / *Temperature* 76°, 9 } *Lowest....* { *Pressure* 29, *Inches* 95 / *Temperature* 51°,

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 113°

ENGLISH.		SUN.						MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon. South.			Setting.	On Meridian	Age.		After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		h. m.	h. m.	°	′	″	h. m.	Aft Noon h. m.	d.	h.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	Mon.	6 42	12 3	28	23 4	55 7	5 25	8 41	4	10 13	10 50	11 35	18	
2	Tues.	42	57	0	6	3	25	9 30	7	11 13	— —	0 5	19	
3	Wed.	42	4	25	22 54	49 4	26	10 21	8	12 13	0 20	0 45	20	
4	Thur.	42	52		49	5 2	26	11 13	9	13 13	1 10	1 30	21	
5	Fri.	42	5	20	42	53 6	27	☽		14 13	1 50	2 0	22	
								After Mid						
6	Sat.	42		47	36	15 2	27	0 6	0	15 13	2 15	2 35	23	
7	*G. F.*	42	6	13	29	9 9	28	0 57	3	16 13	2 50	3 10	24	
8	Mon.	42		39	21	38 0	2	1 47	3	17 13	3 40	4 15	25	
9	Tues.	42	7	5	13	39 6	29	2 36	1	18 13	4 35	4 50	26	
10	Wed.	42		30	5	14 9	30	3 24	3	19 13	5 0	5 20	27	
11	Thur.	42		54	21 56	24 4	31	4 12	5	20 13	5 40	6 0	28	
12	Fri.	42	8	18	47	8 1	31	5 1	8	21 13	6 25	6 30	29	
13	Sat.	42		41	37	26 4	32	5 53	1	22 13	7 20	7 20	1	
14	*G. F.*	42	9	4	27	19 4	33	6 47	2	23 13	8 35	8 45	2	
15	Mon.	42		26	16	47 6	33	7 44	3	24 13	10 —	10 20	3	
16	Tues.	42		47	5	51 3	34	8 43	8	25 13	11 25	— —	4	
17	Wed.	42	10	8	20 54	30 6	35	9 44	4	26 13	0 10	0 35	5	
18	Thur.	42		28		42 46	35	10 44	0	27 13	1 5	1 35	6	
19	Fri.	42		48		30 37	8 36	11 41	0	28 13	2 0	2 15	7	
								Aft. Noon						
20	Sat.	42	11	6		18 6	3 36	0 34	4	0 0	2 35	40	8	
21	*G. F.*	42		24		5 11	9 37	1 24	2	1 0	2 55	3 10	9	
22	Mon.	42		41	19 51	55 1	38	2 10	7	2 0	3 30	3 50	10	
23	Tues.	42		57		38 16	1 40	2 55	0	3 0	4 0	4 25	11	
24	Wed.	42	12	13		24 15	4 41	3 38	0	4 0	4 40	4 55	12	
25	Thur.	42		28		9 53	3 42	4 20	6	5 0	5 10	5 30	13	
26	Fri.	42		42	18 55	10 2	45	5 3	7	6 0	5 50	6 10	14	
27	Sat.	42		55		40 6	5 44	5 47	9	7 0	6 35	7 0	15	
28	*G. F.*	42	13	7		24 42	5 44	6 33	8	8 0	7 30	8 0	16	
29	Mon.	42		18		8 58	8 45	7 21	8	9 0	8 40	9 20	17	
30	Tues.	42		29	17 52	55 6	45	8 11	8	10 0	10 —	10 45	18	
31	Wed.	42		39	17 36	33 4	46	9 3	2	11 0	11 10	11 50	19	

PUSH 1250.

MAUGH 1250.

FEBRUARY XXIX DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 Thursday, ..Supreme Court, Term Commences.

2 Friday, ...

3 Saturday,...

4 *G. F.*. ....Septuagesima Sunday.

5 Monday, ...

6 Tuesday, ..

7 Wednesday,.

8 Thursday, ..

9 Friday, ...

10 Saturday, ..

11 *G. F.*. ....

12 Monday,....

13 Tuesday, ...

14 Wednesday,.

15 Thursday, ..

16 Friday, ...

17 Saturday, ..

18 *G. F.*.... ..Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.

19 Monday, ..Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.

20 Tuesday,. ..

21 Wednesday,.Ash Wednesday.

22 Thursday, ..

23 Friday, ...

24 Saturday,...

25 *G. F.*. ....Quadragesima.—1st Sunday in Lent.

26 Monday,. ..

27 Tuesday, ...

28 Wednesday..*Lord Ellenborough arrives in Calcutta* 1842.

29 Thursday, ..

FEBRUARY XXIX DAYS—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
○	*Full Moon*,	4	2	36, 2	After Noon.
☾	*Last Quarter*,	11	11	15, 1	After Midnight.
○	*Full Moon*,	18	2	39. 3	After Noon.
☽	*First Quarter*,	26	3	51, 1	After Noon.

On the 17th ♄ ☌ ☾ —*On the 19th* ♃ ☌ ☾ —*On the 22d* ☿ ☌ ☾ —*On the 23d* ♂ ☌ ☾.

Saturn Morning Star.—Jupiter Evening Star.—Venus Evening Star.—Mars Evening Star.

		Inches			Inches
Highest.	*Pressure*	30, 20	*Lowest*	*Pressure*	29, 87
	Temperature	83°		*Temperature*	65°

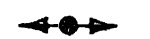
Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 105°

ENGLISH.		SUN.						MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*		*Declination at Noon.*		*Setting.*	*On Meridian*		*Age.*	*After Midnight*	*After Noon.*	*Day of Month.*
					South								*Months.*
		h. m	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*	° ′ ″	*h. m.*	*h.*	*m.*	*d. h.*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	
1	Thur.	6 42	12	13	48	7 19 52	5 46	9	55	4 12 0	—	0 10	20
2	Fri.	42			56	2 53	3 46	10	47	4 13 0	0 40	1 0	21
3	Sat.	41		14	3	16 45 36	1 46	11	38	8 14 0	1 25	1 40	22
4	*G. F.*	41			9	28 1	5 47	☌		15 0	2 0	2 15	23
								Aft Mid					
5	Mon.	40			15	10 9	8 47	0	29	16 0	2 35	2 50	24
6	Tues.	39			20	15 52 1	4 48	1	19	0 17 0	3 5	3 25	25
7	Wed.	38			24	33 36	6 46	2	8	6 18 0	3 40	4 0	26
8	Thur.	37			27	14 55	9 49	2	58	7 19 0	4 15	4 25	27
9	Fri.	36			30	14 55 59	6 50	3	50	2 20 0	4 50	5 10	28
10	Sat.	36			31	36 48	2 51	4	43	8 21 0	5 40	6 10	29
11	*G. F.*	35			32	17 22	0 51	5	39	8 22 0	6 55	7 20	30
12	Mon.	35			32	13 57 41	5 52	6	37	7 23 0	8 10	8 35	1
13	Tues.	34			32	37 47	1 53	7	36	7 24 0	9 40	10 10	2
14	Wed.	34			30	17 39	4 54	8	35	1 25 0	11 00	11 20	3
15	Thur.	33			28	12 57 18	5 55	9	31	5 26 0	— —	0 15	4
16	Fri.	33			25	36 45	1 56	10	25	0 27 0	0 35	1 0	5
17	Sat.	32			22	15 59	6 56	11	15	4 28 0	1 20	1 40	6
								Aft. Noon					
18	*G. F.*	32			17	11 55 2	3 57	0	2	8 29 0	1 55	2 10	7
19	Mon.	31			12	33 53	7 57	0	48	0 0 0	2 25	2 40	8
20	Tues.	30			7	12 34	3 58	1	31	7 1 0	2 50	3 10	9
21	Wed.	30			1	10 51 4	5 59	2	14	7 2 0	3 30	3 50	10
22	Thur.	29		13	54	29 24	7 59	2	57	9 3 0	4 0	4 30	11
23	Fri.	28			46	7 35	4 6 0	3	41	8 4 0	4 45	5 0	12
24	Sat.	28			38	9 45 36	9 0	4	27	2 5 0	5 20	5 35	13
25	*G. F.*	27			29	23 29	7 0	5	14	0 6 0	6 0	6 20	14
26	Mon.	26			19	1 14	2 1	6	2	6 7 0	6 40	7 10	15
27	Tues.	25			9	8 38 50	8 1	6	54	7 8 0	7 50	8 20	16
28	Wed.	24		12	58	16 20	0 2	7	43	6 9 0	9 0	9 45	17
29	Thur.	23			47	7 53 42	0 2	8	35	0 10 0	10 0	11 0	18

MAGH 1250.

PHAGOON 1250.

MARCH. XXXI. DAYS.—1844.



Remarkable Days.

1 Friday,.....St. David,—Supreme Court, Term Commences.
2 Saturday, ..
3 *G. F.*.. ....
4 Monday,.. .. *A nearly total Solar Eclipse, observed at Calcutta*, 1840.
5 Tuesday, ..
6 Wednesday,.
7 Thursday, ..
8 Friday, ...
9 Saturday,... *Rizzio assassinated*, 1566.
10 *G. F.*.. ....
11 Monday, ...
12 Tuesday, .,.
13 Wednesday,,
14 Thursday, .,
15 Friday,.....
16 Saturday, .,
17 *G. F.*.. ....St. Patrick.
18 Monday, ...*Lin demands the surrender of all the Opium belonging to*
19 Tuesday, ... [*the English Barbarian* 1839,
20 Wednesday,,
21 Thursday, ..
22 Friday, ...,
23 Saturday, .,
24 *G. F.*.. ....
25 Monday, ..Annunciation, Lady Day.
26 Tuesday, .,,
27 Wednesday,. *Defeat of Tippoo*, 1799.
28 Thursday, ..*Stoppage of trade at Canton*, 1839.
29 Friday,.. ..Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
30 Saturday,...*Bolan Pass crossed by the English* 1839.
31 *G. F*.....Palm Sunday.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.

- *Full Moon*, ... 5 2 55, 6 After Midnight.
- *Last Quarter*,..... 11 7 13 0 After Noon.
- *New Moon* ..... 19 6 10, 7 After Midnight.
- *First Quarter*,..... 27 10 55, 0 After Midnight.

On the 15th ☿ ☌ ☾—*On the* 18th ☿ ☌ ☾—*On the* 23d ♀ ☌ ☾—*On the* 23d ♂ ☌ ☾.

Saturn Morning Star.—Jupiter invisible.—Venus Evening Star.—Mars Evening Star.

Highest... { *Pressure* 30, 10 *Inches* / *Temperature* 89°. | *Lowest*.... { *Pressure* 29, 86 *Inches* / *Temperature* 73°.

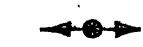
Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 129°

ENGLISH.		SUN.							MOON.				HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*	*Declination at Noon.*				*Setting.*	*On Meridian*		*Age.*		*After Midnight*	*After Noon.*	*Day of Month.*
				South.					*Aft. Noon*						*Months.*
		h. m	*h. m. s.*	°	′	″		*h. m.*	*h. m.*		*d.*	*h.*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	
1	Fri.	6 23	12 12 35	7	30	57	2	6 2	9	26	2	11 9	11 30	11 50	19
2	Sat.	23	23		8	6	0	3	10	17	0	12 9	— —	0 15	20
3	*G. F.*	22	10	6	45	8	8	3	11	7	5	13 9	0 30	0 50	21
4	Mon.	22	11 57		22	6	0	3	11	58	0	14 9	1 10	1 30	22
5	Tues.	21	43	5	58	58	0	4	☌			15 9	1 50	2 10	23
									Aft Mid						
6	Wed.	20	29		35	45	0	4	0	49	3	16 9	2 40	3 0	24
7	Thur.	19	14		12	27	4	5	1	42	0	17 9	3 35	3 50	25
8	Fri.	19	10 59	4	49	5	7	5	2	36	7	18 9	4 15	4 40	26
9	Sat.	18	44		25	40	1	5	3	33	6	19 9	5 5	5 20	27
10	*G. F.*	17	28		2	11	2	5	4	32	2	20 9	5 40	6 0	28
11	Mon.	16	12	3	38	39	0	6	5	31	8	21 9	6 35	7 0	29
12	Tues.	16	9 56		15	4	3	6	6	30	5	22 9	7 35	8 10	30
13	Wed.	15	40	2	51	27	2	6	7	27	2	23 9	8 50	9 20	1
14	Thur.	14	23		27	48	2	6	8	20	8	24 9	10 10	10 40	2
15	Fri.	13	6		4	7	6	7	9	11	2	25 9	11 30	— —	3
16	Sat.	12	8 49	1	40	25	9	7	9	58	7	26 9	0 5	0 29	4
17	*G. F.*	12	31		16	44	4	7	10	43	8	27 9	0 40	1 10	5
18	Mon.	11	13	0	53	0	5	8	11	27	6	28 9	1 20	1 50	6
									Aft. Noon						
19	Tues.	10	7 56		29	17	7	8	0	10	5	29 9	2 0	2 20	7
20	Wed.	9	38	0	5	35	2	9	0	53	6	0 18	2 30	3 0	8
				North.											
21	Thur.	8	20	0	18	6	5	9	1	37	3	1 18	3 0	3 25	9
22	Fri.	7	1		41	47	0	10	2	22	1	2 18	3 30	3 55	10
23	Sat.	5	6 43	1	5	26	1	10	3	8	3	3 18	4 0	4 25	11
24	*G. F.*	3	25		29	3	1	11	3	56	1	4 18	4 35	5 0	12
25	Mon.	1	6		52	37	9	11	4	45	0	5 18	5 20	5 40	13
26	Tues.	5 59	5 48	2	16	10	2	11	5	34	7	6 18	6 0	6 30	14
27	Wed.	58	29		39	39	4	12	6	24	8	7 18	7 0	7 30	15
28	Thur.	57	11	3	3	5	2	12	7	14	8	8 18	8 10	8 45	16
29	Fri.	56	4 52		26	27	5	13	8	4	5	9 18	9 25	10 15	17
30	Sat.	55	34		49	45	7	13	8	54	0	10 18	10 20	11 10	18
31	*G. F.*	54	15	4	12	59	7	13	9	43	8	11 18	— —	0 10	19

PHALGOON 1250.

CHOITRO 1250.

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1844.



Remarkable Days.

1 Monday,. ..
2 Tuesday, ...
3 Wednesday,.
4 Thursday, ..
5 Friday, ...Good Friday.
6 Saturday,...
7 *G. F.*. ....Easter Sunday.
8 Monday, ...
9 Tuesday, ...
10 Wednesday,.
11 Thursday, ..
12 Friday,.....*Bengal Army embark for Rangoon*, 1824.
13 Saturday, ..*The Roman Catholic Bill signed*, 1829.
14 *G. F.*. ....Low Sunday.
15 Monday,.. .
16 Tuesday, ...
17 Wednesday,. Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.
18 Thursday, ..
19 Friday, ...
20 Saturday,...
21 *G. F.*.... ..
22 Monday, ...
23 Tuesday, ...St. George.
24 Wednesday,.
25 Thursday, ..
26 Friday, ...
27 Saturday, ..
28 *G. F.*.... ..
29 Monday,. .,
30 Tuesday, ..

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
○	*Full Moon*, ...	3	0	51, 0	After Noon.
☾	*Last Quarter*, ...	10	4	2, 2	After Midnight.
●	*New Moon*, ...	17	10	25, 8	After Noon.
☽	*First Quarter*, ...	26	2	10, 3	After Midnight.

On the 11th ♄ ☌ ☾ —*On the* 15th ♅ ☌ ☾ —*On the* 21st ♂ ☌ ☾ —*On the* 22d ♀ ☌ ☾.

Saturn Morning Star.—Jupiter Morning Star.—Mars Evening Star.—Venus Evening Star.

		Inches			Inches	
Highest...	*Pressure*	30, 12	*Lowest....*	*Pressure*	29, 71
	Temperature	102°,		*Temperature*	77°,

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 126°

ENGLISH.		SUN.							MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*	*Declination at Noon.* North.	*Setting.*	*On Meridian*	*Age.*	*After Midnight*	*After Noon.*	*Day of Month*
		h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.	*Months.*
1	Mon.	5 54	12 3 57	4 36 8 9	6 14	10 34	6 12 18	0 15	0 40	20
2	Tues.	53	39	59 13 3	14	11 27	1 13 18	1 0	1 20	21
3	Wed.	52	21	5 22 12 4	14	☌	14 18	1 45	2 0	22
						Aft. Mid.				
4	Thur.	51	3	45 5 8	15	0 22	15 18	2 35	2 50	23
5	Fri.	50	2 45	6 7 53 2	15	1 19	7 16 18	3 20	3 45	24
6	Sat.	49	27	30 34 4	15	2 19	9 17 18	4 0	4 25	25
7	*G. F.*	48	10	53 9 1	16	3 21	6 18 18	4 40	5 0	26
8	Mon.	47	1 53	7 15 36 8	16	4 22	7 19 18	5 30	6 0	27
9	Tues.	46	36	37 57 3	17	5 21	7 20 18	6 35	7 10	28
10	Wed.	45	19	8 0 10 1	17	6 12	2 21 18	7 45	8 20	29
11	Thur.	45	3	22 15 0	17	7 8	8 22 18	9 0	9 30	30
12	Fri.	44	0 47	44 11 7	18	7 57	1 23 18	10 20	10 50	1
13	Sat.	43	31	9 5 59 7	18	8 42	5 24 18	11 30	— —	2
14	*G. F.*	42	16	27 38 7	19	9 26	2 25 18	0 5	0 20	3
15	Mon.	42	1	49 8 4	19	10 8	8 26 18	0 50	1 15	4
16	Tues.	41	11 59	46 10 10 28 5	19	10 51	4 27 18	1 10	1 40	5
17	Wed.	40	32	31 38 4	19	11 34	6 28 18	1 50	2 20	6
						Aft. Noon				
18	Thur.	40	18	52 37 9	20	0 18	9 0 2	2 20	2 50	7
19	Fri.	39	5	11 13 26 7	20	1 4	7 1 2	3 0	3 20	8
20	Sat.	38	58 52	34 4 4	21	1 51	9 2 2	3 25	3 50	9
21	*G. F.*	37	39	54 30 6	22	2 40	4 3 2	4 0	4 25	10
22	Mon.	36	27	12 14 45 1	22	3 29	5 4 2	4 40	5 0	11
23	Tues.	35	15	34 47 5	23	4 18	8 5 2	5 0	5 30	12
24	Wed.	35	4	54 37 4	23	5 7	9 6 2	5 40	6 10	13
25	Thur.	34	57	53 13 14 14 5	23	5 56	4 7 2	6 30	7 10	14
26	Fri.	33	42	33 38 5	24	6 44	4 8 2	7 35	8 20	15
27	Sat.	32	33	52 49 2	24	7 32	4 9 2	8 45	9 30	16
28	*G. F.*	31	23	14 11 46 2	24	8 21	2 10 2	9 50	10 40	17
29	Mon.	30	14	30 29 0	25	9 11	6 11 2	10 40	11 30	18
30	Tues.	29	57	6 14 48 57 7	25	10 4	4 12 2	— —	0 10	19

CHOITTRO 1250.

BOISHAKH 1251.

MAY. XXXI DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 Wednesday,.
2 Thursday, ..
3 Friday, ...
4 Saturday, ..*Tippoo killed.*
5 *G. F.*. ....*Napoleon died at St. Helena*, 1821.
6 Monday, ...
7 Tuesday, ...
8 Wednesday,.
9 Thursday, ..
10 Friday, ...
11 Saturday, ..
12 *G. F.*. ....ROGATION SUNDAY.
13 Monday, ...
14 Tuesday, ...
15 Wednesday,.
16 Thursday, ..ASCENCION DAY. HOLY THURSDAY.
17 Friday, ...
18 Saturday, ..
19 *G. F.*. ....
20 Monday, ...
21 Tuesday, ...
22 Wednesday,.
23 Thursday, ..
24 Friday, ...*Birth of Queen Victoria.*
25 Saturday, ..
26 *G. F.*. .. ..*Pentecost.* WHIT SUNDAY.
27 Monday, ...
28 Tuesday, ...
29 Wednesday,.*Restoration of King Charles II.*
30 Thursday, ..*Canton taken by the English and ransomed by the Chinese*
31 Friday, ... [*for* 60,00000 *Dollars*, 1841.

MAY XXXI DAYS—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.

☽	*Full Moon*.....	2	9	9, 5	After Noon.
☾	*Last Quarter*,.....	9	2	16, 0	After Noon.
☽	*New Moon*,.....	17	2	46, 8	After Noon.
☽	*First Quarter*,.....	25	1	23, 4	After Noon.

On the 9th ♄ ☌ ☾—*On the 13th* ☿ ☌ ☾—*On the 20th* ♂ ☌ ☾—*On the 22d* ♀ ☌ ☾.

Saturn Night Star.—Jupiter Morning Star.—Mars Evening Star.—Venus Evening Star.

		Inches		Inches
Highest.	*Pressure*	29, 94	*Lowest.* *Pressure*	29, 45
	Temperature	91°	*Temperature*	72°

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 132°

ENGLISH.		SUN.							MOON.				HIGH WATER.				MIN-NOO.
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*		*Declination at Noon.*			*Setting.*	*On Meridian*		*Age.*		*After Midnight*		*After Noon.*		*Day of Month.*
					North.												*Months.*
		h. m.	*h.*	*m.*	°	′	″	*h. m.*	*h. m.*		*d.*	*h.*	*h.*	*m.*	*h.*	*m.*	
1	Wed.	5 29	11	56	58	15	7	11	6 6	2.	11	0 5	13	2	0	40	1	0	20
2	Thur.	28			50	15	25	10	7	25	☌		14	2	1	25	1	50	21
											Aft. Mid.								
3	Fri.	27			43		42	54	5	25	0	0 3	15	2	2	20	2	40	22
4	Sat.	27			37	16	0	22	8	26	1	2 9	16	2	3	0	3	25	23
5	*G. F.*	26			31		17	35	4	26	2	6 6	17	2	3	50	4	5	24
6	Mon.	25			26		34	31	8	26	3	8 9	18	2	4	25	4	45	25
7	Tues.	25			22		51	11	8	27	4	8 1	19	2	5	5	5	20	26
8	Wed.	24			18	17	7	35	0	27	5	2 9	20	2	6	0	6	30	27
9	Thur.	23			14		23	41	2	27	5	53 5	21	2	7	0	7	35	28
10	Fri.	22			12		39	30	1	28	6	40 5	22	2	8	1	8	40	29
11	Sat.	21			9		55	1	4	28	7	25 1	23	2	9	15	9	55	30
12	*G. F.*	21			8	18	10	14	7	28	8	8 1	24	2	10	30	11	0	31
13	Mon.	21			7		25	9	9	29	8	50 5	25	2	11	5	11	30	1
14	Tues.	21			6		39	46	4	29	9	33 2	26	2	11	50	—	—	2
15	Wed.	20			6		54	4	2	29	10	17 0	27	2	0	15	0	35	3
16	Thur.	20			7	19	8	2	8	30	11	2 1	28	2	0	50	1	10	4
17	Fri.	20			8		21	42	0	30	11	43 9	29	2	1	10	1	40	5
											Aft. Noon								
18	Sat.	20			10		35	1	6	30	0	37 1	0	9	1	50	1	15	6
19	*G. F.*	20			13		48	1	2	31	1	26 2	1	9	2	40	2	50	7
20	Mon.	19			16	20	0	40	6	31	2	15 6	2	9	3	10	3	30	8
21	Tues.	19			19		12	59	6	31	3	4 6	3	9	3	45	4	10	9
22	Wed.	19			23		24	57	8	32	3	52 8	4	9	4	30	4	50	10
23	Thur.	19			28		36	35	7	32	4	40 1	5	9	5	0	5	30	11
24	Fri.	19			33		47	51	1	33	5	26 9	6	9	6	0	6	20	12
25	Sat.	18			38		58	45	7	34	6	13 7	7	9	6	50	7	15	13
26	*G. F*	18			44	21	9	18	7	35	7	1 5	8	9	7	50	8	25	14
27	Mon.	18			51		19	29	7	36	7	51 3	9	9	9	0	9	50	15
28	Tues.	17			58		29	18	8	36	8	44 0	10	9	10	20	11	0	16
29	Wed.	17		57	5		38	45	5	37	9	40 6	11	9	11	40	—	—	17
30	Thur.	17			13		47	49	8	37	10	41 2	12	9	0	15	0	40	18
31	Fri.	17	11	57	21	21	56	31	5	38	11	44 6	13	9	1	0	1	30	19

DUSHAUKH 1251.

JUNE 1251.

JUNE XXX DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 Saturday, ..
2 *G. F.*.....Trinity Sunday.
3 Monday, ...
4 Tuesday, ...
5 Wednesday,..*King of Johanna arrives in Calcutta, to seek British aid*
6 Thursday, ..*Corpus Christi.* [1841.
7 Friday, ...
8 Saturday,...
9 *G. F.*.. ....
10 Monday, ...
11 Tuesday,. ..
12 Wednesday,.
13 Thursday, ..
14 Friday, ...
15 Saturday,...Supreme Court, Term Commences.
16 *G. F.*.. ....
17 Monday,....
18 Tuesday, ...
19 Wednesday,.
20 Thursday, ..*Accession of Queen Victoria.*
21 Friday, ...*Proclamation.*
22 Saturday, ..
23 *G. F.*.. ....
24 Monday, ...St. John Baptist. *Mid Summer Day.*
25 Tuesday, ...
26 Wednesday,.
27 Thursday, ..
28 Friday, ...
29 Saturday,...
30 *G. F.*.....

JUNE XXX DAYS.—1841.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☽	*Full Moon,*	1	4	40, 5	After Midnight.
☾	*Last Quarter,*	8	2	22, 6	After Midnight.
●	*New Moon,*	16	6	19, 4	After Midnight.
☽	*First Quarter,*	23	9	17, 7	After Noon.
○	*Full Moon,*	30	0	10, 0	After Noon.

On the 1st ☾ Eclipsed visible at Calcutta.—On the 5th ♄ ☌ ☾ —On the 9th ♃ ☌ ☾ —On the 15th ⊙ Eclipsed invisible at Calcutta.— On the 18th ♂ ☌ ☾ —On the 20th ♀ ☌ ☾.

Saturn Night Star.—Jupiter Morning Star.—Mars Evening Star.— Venus Evening Star.

		Inches			Inches
Highest..	*Pressure*	29, 90	*Lowest...*	*Pressure*	29, 50
	Temperature	101°		*Temperature*	78°

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 127°

ENGLISH.		SUN.						MOON.		HIGH WATER.		MIN-DOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rising.	On Meridian	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		h. m.	h. m. s	North. ° ′ ″	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	Sat.	5 17	11 57 30	22 4 50 3	6 38	☌ Aft. Mid	14 9	2 0	2 15	20	JOSHI 1251.
2	*G. F.*	17	39	12 46 0	38	0 48 9	15 9	3 30	2 50	21	
3	Mon.	17	49	20 18 6	38	1 51 4	16 9	3 10	3 35	22	
4	Tues.	17	59	27 27 9	39	2 50 2	17 9	3 50	4 16	23	
5	Wed.	17	58 8	34 13 6	39	3 44 5	18 9	4 35	5 0	24	
6	Thur.	18	18	40 35 6	39	4 34 5	19 9	5 30	5 50	25	
7	Fri.	18	29	46 33 9	40	5 21 2	20 9	6 10	6 40	26	
8	Sat.	18	40	52 8 2	40	6 5 5	21 9	7 0	7 35	27	
9	*G. F.*	18	52	57 18 5	41	6 48 5	22 9	8 10	8 40	28	
10	Mon.	18	59 4	23 2 4 5	41	7 31 5	23 9	9 30	9 50	29	
11	Tues.	19	16	6 26 2	42	8 14 9	24 9	10 20	11 0	30	
12	Wed.	19	28	10 23 6	42	8 59 5	25 9	11 40	— —	31	—
13	Thur.	19	40	13 56 5	43	9 45 7	26 9	0 10	0 40	1	
14	Fri.	19	53	17 4 7	43	10 33 5	27 9	1 10	1 20	2	
15	Sat.	19	12 0 6	19 48 3	41	11 22 5	28 9	1 40	1 55	3	
16	*G. F.*	19	18	22 7 3	41	Aft. Noon 0 12 2	29 9	2 5	2 30	4	
17	Mon.	19	31	24 1 6	41	1 1 7	0 18	2 50	3 0	5	
18	Tues.	19	44	25 31 0	42	1 50 5	1 18	3 15	3 25	6	
19	Wed.	19	57	26 35 7	42	2 38 3	2 18	3 40	3 55	7	
20	Thur.	20	1 10	27 15 5	42	3 25 1	3 18	4 10	4 30	8	
21	Fri.	20	23	27 30 6	43	4 11 4	4 18	4 50	5 10	9	
22	Sat.	20	36	27 21 0	43	4 57 9	5 18	5 10	5 50	10	
23	*G. F.*	20	49	26 46 5	43	5 45 5	6 18	6 0	6 35	11	ASAR 1251.
24	Mon.	20	2 2	25 47 3	44	6 35 3	7 18	7 5	7 45	12	
25	Tues.	20	15	24 23 4	44	7 28 3	8 18	8 15	8 55	13	
26	Wed.	20	27	22 34 8	45	8 25 0	9 18	9 25	10 20	14	
27	Thur.	20	40	20 21 7	45	9 25 4	10 18	10 30	11 35	15	
28	Fri.	21	52	17 43 9	45	10 28 4	11 18	— —	0 5	16	
29	Sat.	21 3	4	14 41 6	46	11 31 4	12 18	0 30	1 0	17	
30	*G. F.*	21 12	3 16	23 11 15 0	46	☌	13 18	1 20	1 40	18	

REMARKABLE DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 Monday, ...
2 Tuesday, ...
3 Wednesday,.
4 Thursday, ..*United States declare their Independance*, 1776.
5 Friday,.. ..
6 Saturday, ..
7 *G. F.*. ....
8 Monday, ...
9 Tuesday,...
10 Wednesday,
11 Thursday, ..
12 Friday, ...
13 Saturday, ..Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
14 *G. F.*. ....
15 Monday, ...
16 Tuesday ...
17 Wednesday,.
18 Thursday, ..
19 Friday,.....
20 Saturday, ..
21 *G. F.*. ....
22 Monday, . .
23 Tuesday, ...
24 Wednesday,.
25 Thursday, ..
26 Friday, ...
27 Saturday, ..
28 *G F.*. ....
29 Monday, ...*Second French Revolution* 1830.
30 Tuesday, ...
31 Wednesday,.

JULY XXXI DAYS. 1854.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,		7	4	43, 3	After Noon.
New Moon,		15	8	16, 6	After Noon.
First Quarter,		23	3	6, 0	After Midnight.
Full Moon,		29	8	26, 7	After Noon.

On the 2d ♄ ☌ ☾ — On the 7th ♅ ☌ ☾ — On the 16th ☿ ☌ ☾ — On the 17th ♀ ☌ ☾ — On the 30th ♄ ☌ ☾.

Saturn Night Star.—Jupiter Night Star.—Mars Evening Star.—Venus Evening Star.

		Inches			Inches
Highest...	Pressure	29, 80	Lowest....	Pressure	29, 48
	Temperature	95°,		Temperature	79°

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 130°

ENGLISH.		SUN.							MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week	Rising.	On Meridian		Declination at Noon. North.			Setting	On Meridian	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		h. m.	h.	m.	s.	°	′	″	h. m.	h. m	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.		
									Aft. Mid.					
1	Mon.	5 21	12	3	27	23	7	24 0	6 46	0 32	5 14	18	2 0	2 25	19	
2	Tues.	21			39		3	8 6	46	1 29	9 15	18	2 50	3 5	20	
3	Wed.	22			50	22	58	29 2	46	2 23	3 16	18	3 30	3 50	21	
4	Thur.	22		4	1		53	25 7	46	3 12	7 17	18	4 0	4 15	22	
5	Fri.	23			11		47	58 3	46	3 59	3 18	18	4 35	4 50	23	
6	Sat.	23			21		42	7 0	46	4 43	9 19	18	5 15	6 40	24	
7	*G. F.*	23			31		35	52 0	45	5 27	5 20	18	6 10	6 45	25	
8	Mon.	23			41		29	13 4	45	6 11	4 21	18	7 10	7 45	26	
9	Tues.	24			50		22	11 6	45	6 55	8 22	18	8 25	8 55	27	
10	Wed.	24			59		14	26 4	45	7 41	5 23	18	9 55	10 25	28	
11	Thur.	24		5	7		6	58 2	45	8 28	7 24	18	11 0	11 20	29	
12	Fri.	25			15	21	58	47 3	44	9 17	3 25	18	— —	0 5	30	
13	Sat.	25			22		50	13 7	44	10 6	9 26	18	0 30	0 50	31	
14	*G. F.*	25			29		41	17 5	44	10 56	9 27	18	1 0	1 20	32	
15	Mon.	26			36		31	59 1	43	11 46	4 28	18	1 35	1 45	1	
									Aft. Noon.							
16	Tues.	26			42		22	18 7	43	0 35	2 0	4	1 35	2 15	2	
17	Wed.	27			47		12	16 6	43	1 23	0 1	4	2 30	2 40	3	
18	Thur.	27			52		1	52 9	42	2 9	9 2	4	3 0	3 15	4	
19	Fri.	28			57	20	51	7 9	42	2 56	7 3	4	3 40	3 55	5	
20	Sat.	28		6	1		40	1 9	41	3 43	9 4	4	4 10	4 30	6	
21	*G. F.*	28			4		28	35 1	41	4 32	4 5	4	4 50	5 10	7	
22	Mon.	29			7		16	47 7	41	5 23	3 6	4	5 30	5 55	8	
23	Tues.	29			9		4	40 0	41	6 17	2 7	4	6 35	7 0	9	
24	Wed.	30			10	19	53	2 2	40	7 14	3 8	4	7 45	8 30	10	
25	Thur.	30			11		39	24 7	40	8 14	3 9	4	9 15	10 0	11	
26	Fri.	31			11		26	17 6	40	9 15	6 10	4	10 20	11 10	12	
27	Sat.	31			11		12	51 3	40	10 16	3 11	4	11 40	— —	13	
28	*G. F.*	32			10	18	59	5 9	40	11 14	7 12	4	0 10	0 40	14	
29	Mon.	32			9		45	1 8	39	☌	13	4	1 5	1 35	15	
									Aft. Mid.							
30	Tues.	33			7		30	39 0	39	0 9	8 14	4	1 50	2 10	16	
31	Wed.	33	12	6	4	18	15	58 1	39	1 1	4 15	4	2 30	2 50	17	

ASSAR 1251.

SHRABON 1251.

AUGUST—XXXI DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 Thursday.. .Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.
2 Friday, ...
3 Saturday, ..
4 *G. F.*. ...
5 Monday, ...
6 Tuesday, ...
7 Wednesday,.
8 Thursday, ..
9 Friday, ...
10 Saturday, ..
11 *G. F.*. ...
12 Monday, ...
13 Tuesday, ... *Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide.*
14 Wednesday,.
15 Thursday, ..
16 Friday, ...
17 Saturday, ..
18 *G. F.*.... ..
19 Monday, ...
20 Tuesday, ...
21 Wednesday,.
22 Thursday, ..
23 Friday,.. ..
24 Saturday, ..
25 *G. F.*.. ....
26 Monday, ...
27 Tuesday, ...
28 Wednesday,.
29 Thursday, .. *Treaty of Peace with China concluded at Nankin 1842.*
30 Friday,.. ..
31 Saturday, ..

AUGUST XXXI DAYS—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
	Last Quarter,	6	9	19, 7	After Midnight,
	New Moon,	14	8	24, 9	After Midnight.
	First Quarter,	21	8	8, 9	After Midnight,
	Full Moon,	28	6	26, 9	After Midnight.

On the 3d ☿ ☌ ☾ —*On the 12th* ♀ ☌ ☾ —*On the 14th* ♂ ☌ ☾ —*On the 26th* ♄ ☌ ☾ —*On the 30th* ☿ ☌ ☾.

Jupiter Night Star.—Venus Morning Star.—Mars invisible.—Saturn Night Star.

		Inches		Inches
Highest.	*Pressure*	29, 74	*Lowest.* *Pressure*	29, 57
	Temperature	88°	*Temperature*	70°

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 113°

ENGLISH.		SUN.							MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*	*Declination at Noon.*				*Setting.*	*On Meridian*		*Age.*	*After Midnight*	*After Noon.*	*Day of Month.*	*Months.*
				North.											
		h. m.	h. m.	°	′	″		h. m.	h. m.		d. h.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	Thur.	5 33	12 6	18	0	59	26	39	1	49	16 4	3 20	3 40	18	
2	Fri.	33	5 57	17	45	42	5	38	2	36	2 17 4	3 50	4 0	19	
3	Sat.	34	52		30	8	5	37	3	21	2 18 4	4 20	4 30	20	
4	*G. F.*	34	47		14	17	3	36	4	5	6 19 4	4 50	5 10	21	
5	Mon.	35	41	16	58	9	1	35	4	50	3 20 4	5 20	5 40	22	
6	Tues.	35	35		41	44	4	35	5	35	9 21 4	6 10	6 40	23	
7	Wed.	36	28		25	3	4	34	6	22	6 22 4	7 10	7 45	24	
8	Thur.	36	21		8	6	4	33	7	10	6 23 4	8 30	9 0	25	
9	Fri.	36	13	15	50	53	8	32	7	59	7 24 4	10 0	10 30	26	
10	Sat.	37	5		33	25	8	31	8	49	5 25 4	11 10	11 25	27	
11	*G. F.*	37	4 56		15	42	8	30	9	39	2 26 4	11 55	— —	28	
12	Mon.	38	46	14	57	45	0	29	10	28	6 27 4	0 10	0 40	29	
13	Tues.	38	36		39	33	0	29	11	17	3 28 4	1 0	1 20	30	
									Aft.	*Noon*					
14	Wed.	38	25		21	6	9	28	0	5	3 29 4	1 30	1 50	31	
15	Thur.	39	14		2	27	1	27	0	53	1 0 16	2 0	2 15	1	
16	Fri.	39	2	13	43	33	9	27	1	41	0 1 16	2 30	2 40	2	
17	Sat.	39	3 50		24	27	6	27	2	30	0 2 16	2 50	3 5	3	
18	*G. F.*	39	37		5	8	7	26	3	20	7 3 16	3 10	3 45	4	
19	Mon.	40	24	12	45	37	4	25	4	13	8 4 16	4 10	4 30	5	
20	Tues.	40	10		25	54	1	25	5	9	6 5 16	5 0	5 20	6	
21	Wed.	40	2 56		5	59	0	24	6	7	7 6 16	6 0	6 30	7	
22	Thur.	41	41	11	45	52	6	23	7	7	2 7 16	7 20	7 50	8	
23	Fri.	41	25		25	35	0	23	8	6	5 8 16	8 40	9 25	9	
24	Sat.	42	10		5	6	5	22	9	4	2 9 16	10 0	10 50	10	
25	*G. F.*	42	1 54	10	44	27	7	21	9	59	3 10 16	11 10	11 55	11	
26	Mon.	42	37		23	38	7	21	10	51	4 11 16	— —	0 40	12	
27	Tues.	43	20		2	39	9	20	11	40	7 12 16	1 0	1 20	13	
28	Wed.	43	3	9	41	31	3	19	☽		13 16	1 35	1 50	14	
									Aft.	*Mid.*					
29	Thur.	43	0 45		20	13	5	18	0	27	9 14 16	2 20	2 40	15	
30	Fri.	44	27	8	48	46	7	17	0	13	6 15 16	2 50	3 10	16	
31	Sat.	44	12 0	9	8	37	11	1	16	1	58 6 16 16	3 25	3 50	17	

SRABON 1251.

BHADUR 1251.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 *G. F.*. ....

2 Monday,.. ..*London burnt*, 1666.

3 Tuesday, ...*Cromwell died*, 1658.

4 Wednesday,..

5 Thursday, ..*Bombardment of Copenhagen*, 1807.

6 Friday, ...

7 Saturday,...

8 *G. F.*. ...,.

9 Monday, ..

10 Tuesday, ...

11 Wednesday,. *Battle of Delhi.*

12 Thursday, ..

13 Friday,....,.

14 Saturday, ,. *Moscow Burnt*, 1812.

15 *G. F.*. ...,. *Freedom of the Press in India*, 1835.

16 Monday, .,.

17 Tuesday, ...

18 Wednesday,.

19 Thursday, ..

20 Friday, ...

21 Saturday, .,

22 *G. F.*. ....*Charles V. died*, 1558.

23 Monday,.....*Battle of Assye*, 1803.

24 Tuesday, ...

25 Wednesday,.

26 Thursday, ..

27 Friday, ...Battle of Busaco.

28 Saturday, ..

29 *G. F.*. ....St. Michael.—Michaelmas Day.

30 Monday,. ,.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.

	Last Quarter,.....	5	3 36, 7	After Midnight.
	New Moon,.....	12	7 9, 5	After Noon.
	First Quarter,.....	19	1 45, 5	After Noon.
	Full Moon,.....	26	7 6, 8	After Noon.

On the 9th ☿ ☌ ☾ —*On the 12th* ♂ ☌ ☾ —*On the 22d* ♄ ☌ ☾ —*On the 27th* ♅ ☌ ☾.

Venus Morning Star.—*Mars Morning Star.*—*Saturn Night Star.*—*Jupiter Evening Star.*

		Inches			Inches
Highest...	*Pressure* 29,	90	*Lowest*..	*Pressure* 29,	70
	Temperature 93°,			*Temperature* 80°,	

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 116°

ENGLISH.		SUN.						MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*	*Declination at Noon.*			*Setting.*	*On Meridian*	*Age.*		*After Midnight.*	*After Noon.*	*Day of Month.*	*Lunations.*
				North.										
		h. m.	*h. m.*	°	′	″	*h. m*	*h. m.*	*d. h.*		*h. m.*	*h. m.*		
1	*G. F.*	5 44	11 59	8	15	27	6 10	2 43	17	16	4 0	4 20	11	
2	Mon.	44	59	7	53	35	11	3 27	18	16	4 35	4 50	12	
3	Tues.	44	12		31	35	17	4 15	19	16	5 15	5 40	20	
4	Wed.	45	58	52		9	28	18	5 3	20	16	6 5	6 30	21	
5	Thur.	45	33	6	47	14	19	5 51	21	16	6 55	7 30	22	
6	Fri.	46	13		24	53	20	6 40	22	16	8 0	8 45	23	
7	Sat.	46	57	53		2	25	21	7 30	23	16	9 15	9 55	24	
8	*G. F.*	46	32	5	39	51	22	8 19	24	16	10 25	10 50	25	
9	Mon.	47	12		17	12	23	9 8	25	16	11 10	11 35	26	
10	Tues.	47	56	51	4	54	27	24	9 56	26	16	11 50	— —	27	
11	Wed.	47	31			31	37	26	10 44	27	16	0 10	0 25	28	
12	Thur.	48	10			8	42	27	11 33	28	16	0 45	1 0	29	
									Aft. Noon.					
13	Fri.	48	55	49	3	45	43	29	0 23	0	5	1 20	1 40	30	
14	Sat.	48	28			22	40	30	1 14	1	5	2 0	2 25	31	
15	*G. F.*	49	7		2	59	33	31	2 8	1	2	5	2 50	3 10	1	
16	Mon.	49	54	46		26	23	32	3 4	3	3	5	3 30	3 50	2	
17	Tues.	49	26			13	10	33	4 2	4	4	5	4 1	4 40	3	
18	Wed.	49	4		1	49	55	34	5 2	2	5	5	5 0	5 30	4	
19	Thur.	50	53	43		26	37	35	6 1	4	6	5	6 0	6 35	5	
20	Fri.	50	22			3	17	36	6 59	0	7	5	7 10	7 35	6	
21	Sat.	50	1		0	39	55	37	7 58	9	8	5	8 25	9 15	7	
22	*G. F.*	50	52	40	0	16	32	9	38	8 45	7	9	5	9 50	10 30	8	
				South.										
23	Mon.	50	19	0	6	50	9	39	9 35	0	10	5	10 40	11 15	9	
24	Tues.	50	51		30	15	3	40	10 22	0	11	5	11 30	11 50	10	
25	Wed.	51	38		53	40	1	41	11 7	6	12	5	— —	0 15	11	
26	Thur.	51	18	1	17	4	7	42	11 52	8	13	5	0 35	0 50	12	
27	Fri.	52	50	57		40	29	1	43	&		14	5	1 10	1 40	13	
									Aft. Mid							
28	Sat.	52	37	2	3	52	8	44	0 37	6	15	5	2 5	2 30	14	
29	*G. F.*	52	18		27	15	5	45	1 23	1	16	5	2 55	3 0	15	
30	Mon.	53 11	49	58	2	50	37	0	46	2 9	5	17	5	3 30	3 50	16	

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 Tuesday,...
2 Wednesday,..
3 Thursday, ..
4 Friday, ... *Tally takes Arcot*, 1758.
5 Saturday, ..
6 *G F*.....
7 Monday, ...
8 Tuesday, ...
9 Wednesday .
10 Thursday, ..
11 Friday, ...
12 Saturday, ..
13 *G. F*.. .....
14 Monday, ...
15 Tuesday, ...
16 Wednesday,..*Government takes the field against the Pindarees*, 1817,
17 Thursday, ..
18 Friday, ...
19 Saturday, ..
20 *G. F*.....
21 Monday, ...
22 Tuesday, ...
23 Wednesday,..Supreme Court, Term Commences.
24 Thursday, ..
25 Friday, ...
26 Saturday, ..
27 *G. F*.....
28 Monday, ...
29 Tuesday, ...
30 Wednesday,..
31 Thursday, .

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	4	10	22, 5	After Noon.
New Moon,	12	5	17, 2	After Midnight.
First Quarter,	18	9	9. 1	After Noon.
Full Moon,	26	10	58, 3	After Midnight.

On the 9th ☿ ☌ ☾ —*On the 11th* ♂ ☌ ☾ —*On the 19th* ♄ ☌ ☾ —*On the 24th* ♅ ☌ ☾

Venus Morning Star.—Mars Morning Star.—Saturn Night Star.—Jupiter Evening Star.

		Inches.			Inches
Highest...	*Pressure*	29, 95	*Lowest....*	*Pressure*	29, 70
	Temperature	92°,		*Temperature*	70°,

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 112°

ENGLISH.		SUN.						MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*		*Declination at Noon.*		*Setting.*	*On Meridian*	*Age.*		*After Midnight*	*After Noon.*	*Day of Month.* *Months.*
		h. m.	h.	m.	s.	° ′ ″ South.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h.	h. m	h. m	
1	Tues.	5 53	11	40	39	3 13 56	5 46	2 56	8	18 5	4 25	4 50	17
2	Wed.	53			20	37 14	5 45	3 44	8	19 5	5 10	5 25	18
3	Thur.	53			1	4 0 29	9 44	4 33	3	20 5	5 45	6 5	19
4	Fri.	53		48	43	23 42	6 43	5 22	0	21 5	6 30	7 0	20
5	Sat.	54			25	46 52	3 42	6 10	4	22 5	7 23	7 55	21
6	*G. F.*	54			8	5 9 58	5 41	6 58	4	23 5	8 20	9 0	22
7	Mon.	55		47	50	33 0	8 40	7 46	0	24 5	9 45	10 25	23
8	Tues	55			34	55 59	0 40	8 33	4	25 5	10 55	11 15	24
9	Wed.	55			18	6 18 52	6 39	9 21	4	26 5	11 35	11 50	25
10	Thur.	56			2	41 41	3 38	10 10	5	27 5	— —	0 10	26
11	Fri.	56		46	47	7 4 24	5 37	11 1	6	28 5	0 25	0 45	27
12	Sat.	56			32	27 2	0 36	11 53	4	29 5	1 5	1 40	28
								Aft Noon					
13	*G. F.*	56			17	49 33	4 35	0 52	2	0 19	1 55	2 30	29
14	Mon.	57			4	8 11 58	1 34	1 51	9	1 19	2 45	3 10	30
15	Tues.	57		45	51	34 16	0 33	2 53	2	2 19	3 30	3 45	31
16	Wed.	58			38	56 26	6 32	3 54	3	3 19	4 0	4 30	1
17	Thur.	58			25	9 18 29	3 31	4 53	8	4 19	5 0	5 30	2
18	Fri.	58			14	40 24	0 31	5 51	2	5 19	6 0	6 40	3
19	Sat.	59			3	10 2 10	1 30	6 42	9	6 19	7 15	8 0	4
20	*G. F.*	59		44	53	23 47	3 29	7 32	5	7 19	8 30	9 2-	5
21	Mon	6 0			43	45 15	2 28	8 19	5	8 19	10 0	10 40	6
22	Tues.	0			34	11 6 33	4 28	9 4	8	9 19	11 0	11 40	7
23	Wed.	0			26	27 41	6 27	9 40	3	10 19	— —	0 10	8
24	Thur.	1			18	43 39	4 26	10 33	7	11 19	0 35	1 0	9
25	Fri.	1			11	12 9 26	5 26	11 18	6	12 19	1 20	1 40	10
26	Sat.	2			5	30 2	3 25	☌		13 19	2 0	2 20	11
								Aft. Mid.					
27	*G. F.*	3		43	59	50 26	5 24	0 4	6	14 19	2 40	2 50	12
28	Mon.	4			55	13 10 38	6 23	0 51	5	15 19	3 10	3 30	13
29	Tues.	5			50	30 38	5 23	1 39	4	16 19	3 40	4 0	14
30	Wed.	5			47	50 25	6 22	2 27	8	17 19	4 10	4 25	15
31	Thur.	6 6	11	43	45	14 9 59	6 21	3 16	2	19 19	4 35	4 55	16

ASSIN 1251.

KARTICK 1251.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 Friday, ...ALL SAINTS. *Mutiny at Barrackpore*, 1824.
2 Saturday, ..
3 *G. F.*.....
4 Monday, ... *Dost Mahomed Khan surrendered, at Cabool*, 1840.
5 Tuesday,. ..*Gun Powder Plot.*
6 Wednesday,.
7 Thursday, ..
8 Friday, ...*The new Water engine at Chaudpaul Ghaut finished*, 1842.
9 Saturday, ..
10 *G.F.*.....*Publication of the order directing the liberation of Dost*
11 Monday,... [*Muhammed*
12 Tuesday....*Battle of Deig*, 1804. *Severe shock of Earthquake at* 10 *at*
13 Wednesday,. [*Night.*
14 Thursday, ..
15 Friday, ...
16 Saturday,
17 *G. F.*.. .. .
18 Monday, ...
19 Tuesday, ...
20 Wednesday,. Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
21 Thursday, ..*Lord Hawke's Victory*, 1759.
22 Friday, ...
23 Saturday,....
24 *G. F* .....
25 Monday,. ..
26 Tuesday, ...
27 Wednesday,.
28 Thursday, ..
29 Friday,.. ..*Battle of Argaum*, 1803.
30 Saturday, ..St. Andrew.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.—1841.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☾	*Last Quarter,*	3	4	12, 5	After Noon.
●	*New Moon,*	10	3	29, 8	After Noon.
☽	*First Quarter,*	17	7	21, 1	After Noon.
○	*Full Moon,*	26	5	35, 5	Morning.

On the 8th ☿ ☌ ☾ —On the 8th ♂ ☌ ☾ —On the 9th ☉ Eclipsed invisible at Calcutta.—On the 16th ♄ ☌ ☾ —On the 20th ♃ ☌ ☾ —On the 25th ☾ Eclipsed visible at Calcutta.

Venus Morning Star.—Mars Morning Star.—Saturn Evening Star.—Jupiter Evening Star.

		Inches			Inches
Highest.	*Pressure*	30, 60	*Lowest.*	*Pressure*	29, 84
	Temperature	88°		*Temperature*	60°

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 104°

ENGLISH.		SUN.						MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HIN-DOO.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*	*Declination at Noon.*	*Setting.*	*On Meridian*	*Age.*	*After Midnight.*	*After Noon.*	*Day of Month.*	*Months.*
		h. m.	h. m. s.	South. ° ′ ″	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	Fri.	6 6	11 43 43	14 29 20 0	5 21	4 4 2	19 19	5 0	5 20	17	
2	Sat.	7	42	48 26 4	21	4 51 5	20 19	5 40	6 0	18	
3	*G. F.*	7	42	15 7 18 4	20	5 38 1	21 19	6 35	7 0	19	
4	Mon.	8	43	25 55 7	20	6 24 3	22 19	7 30	8 0	20	
5	Tues.	9	45	44 17 8	20	7 10 6	23 19	8 40	9 15	21	
6	Wed.	10	47	16 2 24 3	19	7 57 7	24 19	10 0	10 30	22	
7	Thur.	11	51	20 14 7	19	8 46 7	25 19	11 5	11 40	23	
8	Fri.	12	55	37 48 7	19	9 38 4	26 19	— —	0 5	24	
9	Sat.	13	44 0	55 5 5	19	10 33 7	27 19	0 30	0 55	25	
10	*G. F.*	14	6	17 12 5 6	18	11 32 7	28 19	1 20	1 50	26	
						Aft Noon					
11	Mon.	15	13	28 47 6	18	0 34 9	0 9	2 10	2 40	27	
12	Tues.	16	20	45 11 6	18	1 38 7	1 9	3 0	3 30	28	
13	Wed.	16	29	18 1 16 9	17	2 41 5	2 9	3 50	4 15	29	
14	Thur.	17	38	17 3 4	17	3 41 4	3 9	4 40	5 0	30	
15	Fri.	18	48	32 30 6	17	4 37 3	4 9	5 20	5 40	1	
16	Sat.	18	59	47 38 0	17	5 29 1	5 9	6 5	6 30	2	
17	*G. F.*	19	45 11	19 2 25 4	17	6 17 6	6 9	7 10	7 30	3	
18	Mon.	19	23	16 52 1	16	7 3 6	7 9	8 15	8 40	4	
19	Tues.	20	37	30 58 0	16	7 48 1	8 9	9 20	9 55	5	
20	Wed.	21	51	44 42 7	16	8 32 1	9 9	10 25	11 0	6	
21	Thur.	21	46 6	58 5 9	16	9 16 4	10 9	11 20	11 50	7	
22	Fri.	22	22	20 11 7 1	15	10 1 5	11 9	— —	0 10	8	
23	Sat.	22	38	23 46 0	15	10 47 9	12 9	0 35	0 55	9	
24	*G. F.*	22	56	36 2 2	15	11 35 4	13 9	1 10	1 30	10	
25	Mon.	23	47 14	47 55 6	14	&	14 9	1 45	2 0	11	
						Aft. Mid					
26	Tues.	23	32	59 25 6	14	0 23 7	15 9	2 20	2 40	12	
27	Wed.	24	52	21 10 31 9	14	1 12 2	16 9	2 50	3 5	13	
28	Thur.	25	48 12	21 14 4	13	2 0 4	17 9	3 [illegible]	3 40	14	
29	Fri.	25	33	31 32 6	13	2 47 9	18 9	3 56	4 10	15	
30	Sat.	26	11 48 55	21 41 26 2	12	[illegible]	19 9	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	16	

KARTICK 125.

AGRAHAN 125.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.—1844.

Remarkable Days.

1 *G. F* .....1st Sunday in Advent. *Burmese defeated near Prone,*
2 Monday, ... [1825
3 Tuesday, ...
4 Wednesday,. Abolition of Suttee, 1829.
5 Thursday, ..
6 Friday, ...
7 Saturday, ..*Battle of Rangoon.*
8 *G. F.* .....
9 Monday,....*Mauritius* 1810. Supreme Court, Session Commence.
10 Tuesday, ...
11 Wednesday,.
12 Thursday, ..
13 Friday, ...*Newton born*, 1642.
14 Saturday, ..
15 *G. F.* .....*Burmese defeated at Kokeen.*
16 Monday,. ...
17 Tuesday,. ..
18 Wednesday,.
19 Thursday, ..
20 Friday,.....*English fleet arrive at the Ganges*, 1756.
21 Saturday, ..*St. Thomas.*
22 *G. F...* ....
23 Monday, ...
24 Tuesday, ...*Peace between the English and Americans.*
25 Wednesday,.Christmas Day.
26 Thursday, ..
27 Friday, ...*St. John the Evangelist, Childemas Day.*
28 Saturday, ..
29 *G. F.* .....
30 Monday, ...
31 Tuesday,...*Silvester day.* 1st *Charter to the East India Comp.* 1600.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.—1844.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☾	*Last Quarter*,	3	8	1, 1	After Midnight.
●	*New Moon*,	10	2	6, 3	After Midnight.
☽	*First Quarter*,	16	9	14, 9	After Noon.
○	*Full Moon*,	25	1	22, 3	After Midnight.

On the 7th ☌ ☾ —*On the 7th* ☿ ☌ ☾ —*On the 9th* ☉ *Eclipsed invisible at Calcutta.*—*On the 13th* ♄ ☌ ☾ —*On the 17th* ♃ ☌ ☾ *Mars Morning Star.*—*Venus, Morning Star.*—*Saturn Evening Star.*—*Jupiter Night Star.*

		Inches			Inches	
Highest...	*Pressure* 30,	10		*Lowest...*	*Pressure* 29,	83
	Temperature 86°,				*Temperature* 55°,	

Thermometer exposed to the Sun's rays 103°

ENGLISH.		SUN.						MOON.			HIGH WATER.				HIN-DOO.
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	*Rising.*	*On Meridian*	*Declination at Noon.* South.			*Setting.*	*On Meridian*	*Age.*		*After Midnight*		*After Noon.*		*Day of Month.* — *Months.*
		h. m.	h. m.	°	′	″	h. m	h. m.	d. h		h. m.		h. m.		
1	*G. F.*	6 26	11 49	17 21	50	54	9 5 13	4 19	8	20 9	5	15	5	40	17
2	Mon.	26	40		59	8	5 13	5 4	8	21 9	6	10	6	35	18
3	Tues.	27	50	4 22	8	36	7 13	5 50	1	22 9	7	0	7	30	19
4	Wed.	27	28		16	49	1 14	6 36	5	23 9	8	0	8	35	20
5	Thur.	27	53		24	35	5 14	7 24	9	24 9	9	10	9	40	21
6	Fri.	28	51	19	31	55	8 15	8 16	5	25 9	10	25	10	55	22
7	Sat.	29	45		38	49	6 15	9 12	1	26 9	11	20	—	—	23
8	*G. F.*	30	52	11	45	16	8 15	10 11	9	27 9	0	10	0	25	24
9	Mon.	30	38		51	17	0 16	11 15	1	28 9	0	50	1	10	25
								Aft. Noon							
10	Tues.	31	53	6	56	50	2 16	0 19	7	29 9	1	40	2	10	26
11	Wed.	32	33	23 1	56	1	16	1 23	1	0 22	2	40	3	10	27
12	Thur.	33	54	1	6	34	6 17	2 23	3	1 22	3	30	4	0	28
13	Fri.	34	30		10	45	5 17	3 19	2	2 22	4	20	4	40	29
14	Sat.	34	59		14	28	7 17	4 10	9	3 22	5	0	5	20	1
15	*G. F.*	35	55	28	17	44	0 18	4 59	4	4 22	5	40	6	0	2
16	Mon.	36	57		20	31	5 18	5 45	4	5 22	6	25	6	50	3
17	Tues.	36	56	27	22	50	9 18	6 30	2	6 22	7	25	7	50	4
18	Wed.	37	56		24	42	1 19	7 14	6	7 22	8	30	9	10	5
19	Thur.	37	57	26	26	5	2 19	7 59	5	8 22	9	40	10	30	6
20	Fri.	37	56		27	0	1 20	8 45	2	9 22	10	50	11	40	7
21	Sat.	38	58	26	27	26	6 20	9 32	1	10 22	—	—	0	10	8
22	*G. F.*	38	56		27	24	8 20	10 20	0	11 22	0	30	0	50	9
23	Mon.	38	59	26	26	54	8 21	11 8	6	12 22	1	5	1	35	10
24	Tues.	39	55		25	56	5 21	11 57	1	13 22	1	45	2	0	11
25	Wed	39	12 0	25	24	29	9 21	☌		14 22	2	20	2	40	12
								Aft. Mid.							
26	Thur.	39	55		23	35	0 22	0 45	2	15 22	2	50	3	0	13
27	Fri.	40	1	25	20	11	9 22	1 32	3	16 22	3	25	3	40	14
28	Sat.	40	54		17	20	7 23	2 18	2	17 22	3	55	4	10	15
29	*G. F.*	41	2	23	14	1	4 23	3 3	3	18 22	4	30	4	40	16
30	Mon.	42	53		10	14	1 24	3 48	0	19 22	4	55	5	15	17
31	Tues.	6 42	12 3	21 23	5	38	9 5 24	4 32	9	20 22	5	35	6	0	18

1844 LEAP YEAR. 1251.

Memoranda

FOR THE

CONCLUSION OF HE YEAR.

Calculations of the Almanac.

The times given in this Almanac are the civil or common reckoning of time, from Midnight to Midnight. The column of the Sun's Meridian passage is calculated to the nearest second of time for every day of the year, with the same accuracy as it is in the Nautical Almanac, a watch ought to point exactly to the hour indicated for that day, when the Sun dial marks twelve. There is no need now to refer to a table of Equation of time, should however this Equation be required, it may be had as readily: it is the time beyond 12*h* or the time wanting to 12*h*. given in this column for each day of the year. The Moon will serve as well to set or compare a watch by the same Sun dial; let the shadow of the gnomen fall on 12*h*. a watch ought to show at the same moment the time indicated in the column "Moon on Meridian" answering to the day the observation is made, which time is calculated to the nearest tenth of a minute; should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 8, 4 or 5, add to the time indicated in that same column, about 6½ minutes for every hour after twelve, but should the dial show 6*h*. 8*h*. or 11*h*. as many minutes must be deducted for every hour before 12.

The present mode of denoting the times of the Moon's Phases and those of High Water, After Noon and After Midnight, has been substituted for Morning, After Noon, Evening, Night;

When the symbol (☍) denoting opposition, occurs, such as on the 2d May, we are to understand that the Moon does not pass the Meridian of Calcutta, on that (civil) day. This is the case once, some times twice in a Lunar month and arises from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the mean Solar day. In the present instance the excess is 63 *minutes* or the Lunar day is equal 25*h*. The Moon passes the Meridian on the 1st in the Evening at 11*h* 0 *m*., 5, viz. 00 *m*. before Midnight and does not return to the same Meridian until Midnight of the following day, which time, agreeably to civil reckoning, is the 3d May at Midnight.

And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every civil day, but is wanting to do so, once at least in every civil month, and as one Meridian passage of the Moon produces only two High Water tides, there are in every Lunar month not less than two High Water tides wanting; therefore on two days every month, falling some times after Midnight sometimes after Noon, there is but one High Water given. The march of the tide-wave over the surface of the ocean is of immense rapidity, the crest of the wave travelling round the globe in every Lunar day.

In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the tides are strongly affected by the Monsoons, occasional winds, the freshes, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the times of the High Water with accuracy; It will always, however, be found that, for any period there will be only twice the Number of High Water tides, as the Moon passes the Meridian.

The calculations for this year, for the times of High Water, have been made agreeably to La Place's Theory on Tides. From a comparison with the times of High Water actually observed and recorded in Books kept for that purpose at Kyd's Dockyard it appears that the times given in this column, were much nearer the truth than those given before, differing generally in a few minutes only, whilst in former years the difference amounted frequently to 2 and even 3 or more hours.

It should be recollected that the time of High Water is not that when the ships in the river turn round, but that when the water is actually highest, which always happens about half an hour before the current is changing its direction.

True or apparent time is that deduced from an observation of the Sun on the Meridian, and this time being a variable quantity, requires the addition or substraction of the equation of time to change it into mean solar time, as shewn by a well regulated Clock, which is an uniform measure of time, the length of any portion of it, is equal to the average of all the apparent similar portions in one year.

The two columns of the Sun's rising and setting include the refraction, which causes the Sun and all the heavenly bodies to rise on the eastern horizon about two minutes earlier, and to set on the western, about two minutes later than they would rise or set were the Earth not surrounded by an Atmosphere. Refraction is not exactly of the same duration throughout the whole year, the duration is in proportion of the obliquity of the Sun's rising or setting.

At the head of each month, will be seen whether Saturn, Jupiter, Mars or Venus are visible in the Morning or Evening, and on which days of the month these Planets will be in conjunction (☌) with the Moon, or with each other.

A column has been added this year for the 5th time, viz. the Sun's Declination at Noon for every day in the year, which being calculated with second differences, is as correct as that given in the Nautical Almanac.

Again, at the head of each Month the observations of the Highest and Lowest Pressure and Temperature have been added; they are the average of the twelve preceding years, the Least Temperature is that at Sun rise, the Greatest Press. at 9*h*. 50*m*. A. M. the Greatest Temp at 2*h*. 50*m*. A. M. and the Least Pressure at 4*h* A. M. The observations of the Barometer are recorded in inches and hundredth parts of an inch

The temperature registered is that of the air in the shade; but besides this, the power of the Sun's rays at the time of Greatest Temperature, is also given.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1 there will be five Eclipses of which three of the Sun and two of the Moon, the two last only are partly visible at Calcutta.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, June the 1st partly visible at Calcutta See Diagram

	h.	m.	
B. First Contact with shadow, (Mean time Morning) ..	3	2	4
M. Middle of the Eclipse, (ditto)	4	43	6
E. Last Contact with shadow is invisible			

If the Moon's Diameter be taken as 1 then the Magnitude of the Eclipse is 1, 33

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 16th 6h Morning visible in the South Pacific Ocean only.

	h.	m.	
III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 10th...	8	44	After Noon

Visible in a small portion of the Great Souther Ocean.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon November 25th. Partly visible at Calcutta See Diagram.

	h.	m.	
B. First Contact with shadow, (Mean time Morning)..	3	43	0
M. Middle of the Eclipse,... (ditto) ..	5	37	9
E Last Contact with shadow is invisible			

Moons Diameter = 1, then Magnitude of the Eclipse = 1, 44.

	h	
V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun December, 10th.....	2	Morning.

Visible in the North Pacific Ocean and in North America only.

Quantity of rain having fallen at Calcutta, during the following years.

1829	Inches 59,76	1837	Inches 43,61
1830	62,40	1838	52,90
1831	63,14	1839	62,37
1832	49,25	1840	54,47
1833	57,93	1841	60,26
1834	65,37	1842	76,11
1835	81,68	1843	64,30
1836	45,39		

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	BENGALEE.	MAHOMEDAN.
Sunday	Rubbeebar	Etwar
Monday	Soombar	Peer
Tuesday	Mongolbar	Mungul
Wednesday	Boodhbar	Bhood
Thursday	Breehuspotteebar	Jummabraut
Friday	Shookrobar	Jumba
Saturday	Sunneebar	Sunnychar

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic.				*Equation of Equinoxes.*		
23.	27.	33.	02	January ... 1st	..In Longitude.... +	17. 63
		33.	30	March..... 21st	.....ditto.....	16. 96
		31.	57	Sept..... 24th	... ..ditto.....	16. 21
		29.	54	Dec..... 22d	.....ditto.....	15. 05

Mean obliquity of Ecliptic, January 1st 1844. = 23°. 27'. 34", 69.
Daily motion of the Moon's Ascending Node.. = — 3', 18".

EMBER DAYS.

February,.....	28th, 1st & 2d March	September, ...	18th, 20th, and 21st
May,.....	28th, 30th, and 31st.	December,..... ..	18th, 20th, and 21st

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c. &c. &c.

Epiphany,.....	Jan. 6	Birth-day of Queen Victoria,... ..	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday,...	Feb. 4	Pentecost—Whit Sunday,.....	26
Quinquagesima - Shrove Sunday .	18	Trinity Sunday,.....	June 2
Ash Wednesday,.....	21	Corpus Christi.....	6
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent,	25	Accession of Queen Victoria..	20
St. Patrick,.....	Mar. 17	Proclamation	21
Annunciation or Lady day..	25	St John Baptist – Mid Summer Day.	24
Palm Sunday,.....	31	Freedom of the Press in India....	Sept. 15
Good Friday,.....	April 5	Michaelmas Day,..	29
Easter Sunday,.....	7	Gunpowder Plot,..... ..	Nov 5
Low Sunday,.....	14	St Andrew,.....	30
St. George,..... .	23	1st Sunday in Advent.....	Dec 1
Rogation Sunday.....	May 12	St. Thomas,.....	21
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday. ...	16	Christmas Day,.....	25

HINDOO HOLIDAYS FOR 1844.

ENGLISH MONTHS.	DAYS OF WEEK.	NAME.	TIME.	HINDOO MONTHS.
January, 24 & 25	Wednes. & Thursday	Sree Punchoomee.	2 days	Maug(1250) 12 & 13
February..16 & 17	Friday & Saturday.	Seebo Rattree.....	2 days	Falgoon ..5 & 6
March... 4, 5 & 6	Monday&Tues.Wed	Dole Juttra.....	3 days	Ditto.. 22, 23 & 24
Ditto..... .. 11	Saturday....	Baroonee	1 day	Choitro.... 4
Ditto..... 28	Thursday..	Sree Ramnoboomee	1 day	Ditto..... 16
April..... 10 & 11	Wednesday & Thurs	Churruck Poojah ..	2 days	Ditto.....29 & 30
May 27	Monday.....	Dushoharah.....	1 day	Joist.. (1251).. 15
Ditto... 31	Friday	Chaun Juttra.....	1 day	Ditto 19
June.... 18	Tuesday	Ruth Juttra	1 day	Aussaur..... 6
Ditto..... ... 26	Wednesday.....	Oolta Ruth...	1 day	Ditto..... 14
August.... ... 27	Tuesday	Rakhee Poornemah	1 day	Bhadro..... 15
September.. 4 & 5	Wednes. & Thursday	Jummoo Ostomee..	2 days	Ditto...& 21 & 22
October.....10	Friday..... ...	Mohalyah.	1 day	Assin.. 27
Ditto,....16 to 23,	Wednesday to Wed.	Doorgah Poojah....	8 days	Kartick..... 1 to 8
November..9 & 10	Saturday & Sunday.	Kallecka Poojah...	2 days	Ditto.... 25 & 26
Ditto..... . 12	Tuesday.....	Bhratesdeteab.....	1 day	Ditto.....28
Ditto..... 14 & 15	Thursday & Friday.	Kartick Poojah....	2 days	Ditto30 Uggrahon 1
Ditto..... 18 & 19,	Monday & Tuesday..	Juggodhatree Ponja	2 days	Uggrahon.. 4 & 5

MAHOMEDAN NAMES OF THE NEW MOONS.

January.....	20	Saturday.....	Zilhajja.....	Maugh.... (1250).....	8
Feb...	18	Sunday.....	Muharram...	Falgoon.	7
March.....	19	Tuesday.....	Safar.....	Choitro.....	7
April	17	Wednesday..	Rubi-ulawal.... ..	Bysack....(1251).....	6
May.....	17	Friday.....	Rabi-us-sani..	Joisty.....	5
June.....	15	Sunday.....	Jamá di-awal.....	Assar.....	4
July.....	15	Monday	Jamadi-us-sani....	Shrabone.....	1
August.....	14	Wednesday..	Rajab.....	Ditto.....	31
September.. .	12	Thursday.....	Shabán.	Bhaddore...	30
October..	12	Saturday.....	Ramzan.....	Aussin.....	28
November.. .	10	Sunday.....	Shawal.....	Kartick.....	28
December....	10	Tuesday..	Zel kada..	Uggrahayon.....	26

A holiday is observed only after the New Moon becomes visible, which on a clear, evening, is generally one full day after New Moon.

The year 5605 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 14, 1844.

The year 1260 of the Mahommedan Era commences on January 22, 1844.

Ramadán (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Sept. 14, 1844.

Mahommedan Holidays observed in Public Offices.

For Yeed or Ramzan, ...	2 days
For Bukruyeed, eleven days after the New Moon, Zilhajja is seen,...	2 days
Muharram,.....	10 days
Akhree Chuhar Shumba, in Safar,.....	1 day
Burra Bufat, 13 days after the New Moon Rabi-ulawal is seen,.....	1 day
Shubo Burrat, one day after Full Moon in Shabaun,.....	2 days
Total,.....	18 days

PART III.

THE

COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

The Companion to the Almanac.

THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions, have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the DAYS by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day, is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation: a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the WEEK are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more, civilized nations of antiquity; The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus 1, Saturn; 2, Jupity; 3, Mars: 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7 the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day, and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

Latin.	*English.*	*Saxon.*
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saterne's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friya were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Frya was a goddess, the *wife* of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the evolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the YEAR. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June, the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the Month *Tisri*, which year, corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan's begins of the first of the month *Moharem*, which year, corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now, commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniances, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711412. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say. "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689". In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The period comprises 300 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion, or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month, *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*; because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius,) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus,) September, October, November, December. Mar, Maine, Quintius, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days' less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year; and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Cæsar, being desirous to render the calendar

still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called intercalary, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the *sixth* of the Calends of March. Hence the year was called Bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time Pope Gregory XIII. The Calender of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar; there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England, was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 24, when the day following should be accounted the 14th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in difference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the France nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a degree of the 5th October, 1793, established a new Era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, of the first "Vendimiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd of September, 1792, of being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year II. (4th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT ERAS WITH THE VULGAR ERA.

The year of the Julian period.....	6543
From the first Olympiad.....	2606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.....	2583
From the epoch of Nabonassar.....	2579
From the Christian era.....	1830
The 5590th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September	1829
The 1245th year of the Turks, begins on the 3d of July....	1829

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. Dominical Letters.—The seven days, of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter: if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A., the next day B. and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter, falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and, *two letters* every fourth year, when the date can be so divided; as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore at first, F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters are called *bissextiles*, for the reason already given or *leap years;* because the day of the month, after February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one* day.

2. The Golden Number. At the end of every nineteen years the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon" as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19: the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and *remainder is the golden number;* as the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19, is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, *the golden number*.

3. The Cycle of the Sun is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year, happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun, add 9 to the date divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. The Epact is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about 29½ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over, therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each, of 12, and 13 in each of 7: because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by 3½ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epact* or age of the moon on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the *day* of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epact*, or moon's age on the 1st of January: as for 1828. the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epact*, or moon's age on the 1st January.

5. The Number of Direction is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March, 22.

5. Easter is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, shall happen. To do this add 6 to the epact, and subtract the sum, if less than 0, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; that remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828 the epact is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50; leaves 30 days after the 1st of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7s, that is greater than itself; this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter-day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E., the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s, next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March, from 37, leaves 6; therefore Easter-day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829.

The Dominical letter for that year will be D.

The Golden number: 1830÷19 leaves 6; then 6—1 = 5+11 = 55—30 leaves 25, *the epact.*

Then for *Easter limit.*

25 + 6 = 31, take away 30 leaves 1; and 30—1 = 49 days after the first of March to the Easter full moon Again:

Dis 4, add 4 = 8 and 49 – 8 = 41, 42—42 = 1, and 49 + 1 = 50 days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk, but they will be given at length in a future Companion.

7. The Roman Indiction. The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the Indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312, leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. Septuagesima Sunday is the ninth Sunday before Easter.
9. Shrove Sunday is the seventh before Easter.
10. Whit Sunday is the seventh after Easter.
11. Trinity Sunday is the eighth after Easter.
12. Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found; as, for 1828 Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then 6 from 30 (days in April leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1. *New Year's Day.*—The ancient popular customs connected with New Year's Day, Shrove-tide, May day Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in a future "Companion to the Almanac."

1. *Circumcision.*—This festival was orginally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 550.

6. *Epiphany.*—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth days."

8. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom.*—The death of Charles I., is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification.*—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian Churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name and all its attendant cerimonies, are still retained.

4. *Septuagesima Sunday.*—Septuagesima Sunday, is a Sunday dependent upon Lent as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observation was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding, having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation: and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, recieved its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

14. *St. Valentine.*—The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A. D. 271.

18. *Shrove Tuesday.*—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the dicipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting, and cock-throwing.

21. *Ash Wednesday.*—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

26. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent.*—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in this country, in the year 641; succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII., published a proclamation in 1545, allowing the use of *white meats*, with continued in force until, by procla

mations of James I, in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I, in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

26. *Mid lent Sunday.*—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragessima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mothere, or Cathedral Churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

MARCH.

17. *St. Patrick.*—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the Patron or tutelar saint of that island.

25. *Annunciation or Lady Day.*—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

31. *Palm Sunday.*—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week, which it commences was held in strict devotion, an observed with greater rigour as to fasting and humiliation than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

APRIL.

5. *Good Friday.*—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held has a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good*, appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it Long Friday, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

7. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance: governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

15. *Maunday Thursday.*—Edward III in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch, who introduced into this country, the practice of feeding, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maunday Thursday. The Custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the sub-almoner, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

23. *Saint George.*—Edward III, at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349 joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. *St. Mark the Evangelist.*—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles.*—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

12. *Rogation Sunday.*—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days; a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascention, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascention Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rogation Week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-Week, Grass-Week, and Gang or Procession-Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

16. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascention of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

26. *Whitsunday.*—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers, which were then conferred upon them Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Easter.

JUNE.

2. *Trinity Sunday.*—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave.

24. *St. John the Baptist.*—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle.*—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

3. *Dog-days begin.*—The Canicular, or Dog-days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star, as the cause of excessive heat, and consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies; but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James.*—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas Day.*—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day Mid-summer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle.*—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew.*—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael.*—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

18. *St. Luke's Evangelist.*—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles.*—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are *jointly* commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints.*—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed.*—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais and before night, saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day, on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied, if he could land that day, it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered

the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, though our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me *go to my prayers for all was lost* the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the *desired haven*. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary in commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's-Day.*—Our Almanacs style this, the "Lord Mayor's Day," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate elect of the city of London annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin.*—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter Days.

DECEMBER.

1 *Advent Sunday.*—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the *approach of the Feast of the Nativity*. It includes four Sundays; the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

25. *Christmas-Day.*—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated Christ *Mass* from the appellative, Christ, having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen.*—He *was the first martyr* to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

27. *St. John the Evangelist.*—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childemas-Day* (from Child and Mass,) on account of the *Masses* said in the Romish Church for the souls of innocents.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the months, or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind, so incurious as not to from to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contract so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it where, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention,—how much more must they do, this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearance of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted superstition is sure to spring up of

it own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one the phenomena of the year and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon and produce these phenomena were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are and who implanted in them those properties and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce there effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adopted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind the sun the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the day is always of nearly the same length and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearance is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence; but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body or an event of human life upon which it did not lay hold. The individual bodies had each their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations and from the positions of the sun, moon, and planets among these there arose other compound influences till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education, and his conduct. Indeed it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer—the man could not act, or be educated or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he did not try it, he consulted the moon; and if any thing was lost search was not made for it the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition the reason and common sence of the people were rendered completely useless; and which was far worse the foundation of morality was completely taken away,—because, if the success or the failure the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it—indeed he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless; and as any subject in order to be wondered at, requires only to be incomprehensible, the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this; even the well informed talk about "stars" and "destinies," and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that supposed habits of observing and reasoning which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country; so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delu-

tion not only of astrologers—moon-and-star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsence of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by some thing that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road had just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time they have an influence—as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by the same degree of lamp light; but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is one of the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "house" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed it would be much more so; for if *intelligence and good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also ignorance dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of any family can assume.

There was a time when not the people merely but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrences and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always from to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall and the candle be so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is throne into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so also if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befal the family, or that they would

inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage; and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time, of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against somebody or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it might if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack-o'-the-lantern"—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both of which, in a certain state of rottenness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that it a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as wholes—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has; and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise; if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise;—and if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and

the sun, according as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations, of appearances, eclipses and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years; and any of them may before told by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life, at least something about the weather which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer or further from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes are, "the harvest moon," in September, and "the hunter's moon," in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the letter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one-half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and thus the harvest and hunter's moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point, in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two *fixed* points would be the *poles* of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the *axis of rotation*. The earth turns round from west to east every

twenty-four hours, in the very same manner; only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be lying there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one-half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the, mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the darkness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *northpole* the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flate surface, to pass through the centre of the sun; that the exis upon which the earth turns round is always *upri ht* to that place; that the *orbit*, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one-half of it above the plane, and the other below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or *makes an angle* of about twenty-three degrees and a half with the plane each way, then if we further imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us; then the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one farthest to the right of the sun; that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending towards us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day here, will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer, or longest day, in the northern hemisphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night; it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and the sun being farther north at rising and

setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year; for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross and that, mid way between these points there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at mid summer and mid winter.*

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

THE TIDES.

1. CAUSES AND GENERAL APPEARANCES.

Those swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean, by which a portion of the shore is alternately flooded and left dry, and to which we give the name of *tides*†, are to the inhabitants of coasts the most interesting, to sea-faring people the most useful, and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every-day occurrences of nature. The appeal which Canute made to the certain and irresistible flow of the sea, when he meant to rebuke his flattering courtiers, is proof that, at a very early period of English history, the tides had drawn attention; and as nobody can notice the tides for any length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the moon's age, they happen, at the same place, at very nearly the same hours of the day, a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that connexion does not appear from the connexion itself, the uninformed have regarded it as part of that superstitious influence, which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inhabitants.

Instead, however of there being any thing mysterious in the matter, it is the most simple that can be; and depends upon that universal law of gravitation, in consequence of which a stone falls to the ground, or water runs down a slope.

The general conditions of the law of gravitation are these. Every body or piece of matter gravitates towards any other piece, directly as the quantity of matter in that peace, and inversely, as the square of its distance, the distance being estimated, in the case of spherical bodies, from the centre of the one to that of the other.

Thus, for instance, a weight of 4 pounds at the surface of the earth, which is about 4000 miles distance from the centre, gravitates towards the earth, that is presses upon that which supports it, counterpoises an equal weight in a balance, or falls if it has no support, with a force *of four* pounds.

But if the same weight were raised to a height of 4000 miles, or placed at twice the distance from the centre, its weight would be diminished inversely as the square of the distance, or would be to 4 pounds as the square of 1 to the square of 2,—that is, it would be *one-fourth* of what it formerly was, or one pound. This decrease would not, however, be pointed out by a common scale beam, because the weights in both scales would be diminished at the same rate; and thus, if they balance each other at the surface of the earth, they would do the same at any weight whatever. It might, however, be measured by the flexure of a spring.

From this diminution, which takes place in the action of gravitation as the distance becomes greater, it is quite evident that, in large masses of matter, such as the earth, the sun, and the moon the gravitation towards each other will at

* The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this. Let it be opened as much or as little as one pleases, the *edges* of the leaves are every where at the same distance, while the *ends* are more and more distant the further they are from the joining.

† Professor Leslie, in the Notes to his *Treatise on Heat*, gives an ingenious definition of the word "Tide." "From motion seem derived our ideas of time and space, which are often interchangeable terms. The German word *zeit*, denoting *time*, was at first expressive only of *motion*; but in Swedish it has passed into *tid*: the same with the English *tide*. The primitive sense of tide may be gathered from its compound, *noontide*, *betide tidings*, &c."

the points where they are nearest, be greater than the average, or that at their centres. As for instance, a quantity of water placed on that point of the earth's surface, to which the moon is directly over head, will gravitate more toward the moon than an equal quantity placed 90 degrees from the former, or at a point where the moon is in the horizon. But water is retained upon the surface of the earth by its weight or gravitation towards the mass of the earth, and the perfect freedom with which water moves, allows it always to form itself in perfect accordance with the law of gravitation. Now, the gravitation toward the moon, or the sun, acts in the opposite direction to the weight; and, therefore, by whatever portion that gravitation is increased above the average, the weight must be diminished and the water must *rise* up there till the excess of height balance the loss of weight, and an equilibrium be every where established, in those parts that are covered with water, and have a free communication with each other.

Toward every celestial body the variation must be the same in kind; but the sun, in consequence of its great mass of matter, and the moon, in consequence of its nearness to the earth, are the only ones of which the effects are perceptible.

The whole gravitation toward the sun is much greater than that toward the moon; but the mean distance of the sun is about 2,000 times the half diameter of the earth, while that of the moon is only 60 times; and is the disturbing forces are to the whole gravitations inversely as the cubes of those numbers, (they entering the proportion *three* times as factors,) the disturbing force of the moon, that is, the force by which the water becomes lighter when the moon is over head, is about 2½ times that of the sun.

It would be out of place here to insert the calculations, which are long, though simple. But the result, stated in round numbers, is, that if the earth were all covered by the same depth of water, a tide of *two feet* would be raised at the point where the sun is directly over head, and a tide of *five feet* where the moon is so,—that is the water at each of those points would be higher by two feet in the case of the sun, and five feet in the case of the moon, than at the circumstance of the hemispheres, of which those points were respectively the centres.

The tide that happens at the point nearest to any of the luminaries, or where that luminary is above the horizon is called *the upper tide*, and the opposite one is called the, *under tide*. The under tide is produced in the same manner as the upper, except that is the diminution, and not the increase of the moon's action which causes it.

If the earth were wholly covered with water, if the sun and moon were always at the same distances from it, and if the three bodies remained in the same places without motion, the two high waters of each luminary would remain at the same points, and the low water of each would be the circumference dividing the two hemispheres, of which the point nearest the luminary and the point most remote from it were the centres; and as the gravitation towards the earth would be the same at every point, there would be no means of discovering the difference of elevation. Not one of these circumstances holds, however; and therefore the want of each of them gives a different modification to the tides.

1. The real motion of the earth from west to east every 24 hours causes the high and low water of the solar tide to perform a complete revolution from east to west in twenty-four hours also.

2. The same motions of the earth, with the moon's motion round the earth from west to east also, in about 29½ days, causes a complete revolution of the lunar tides from east to west in one solar day and two fifty-ninths, or in about 24 hours 48½ minutes.

As the action of the luminary takes some time to produce its effect the high water at any point does not take place till an hour or two after the luminary has been vertical.

3. When the sun and moon are on the same points of the compass, or on opposite points, than if they be so situated with regard to north and south as that a straight line passing through both their centres would pass through the centre of the earth, the high waters will fall on the same, points, and the low waters on the same circumference, midway between these points.

In these cases, the high water will be the sum of the elevations, and the low water the sum of the depressions. These are called *spring* tides. It is evident that they must happen at every *new* moon, by the coincidence of both upper and under tides; at every *full* moon, by the coincidence of the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other, and that they can happen at no other times.

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that luminary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new or full moon.

4. As time is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the solar high water always happens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a character to the whole, happens about 48½ minutes later every day, it must separate eastward from the solar high water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower till at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it fell on the same place with the low water of the solar tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both, only the difference of the solar and lunar tides and the tides will be *neap*.

During the first and third quarters of the moon, the tides will *fall off* from the spring to the neap, and during the second and fourth quarters they will *grow* from the neap to the spring.

5. The obliquity of the earth's annual path round the sun causes the sun, in summer, to appear over our latitudes, nearly 47 degrees farther north than in winter: and the obliquity of the moon's monthly path may make the new moon about 5 degrees more either north or south of the sun; and also vary the full moon to the same number of degrees from the point opposite to the sun. Those changes produce what may be called the *seasonal* variations of the tides. They take place thus:—

a. About the *equinoxes*, in March and September, the sun is near the Equator, and the moon, at the time of the spring tides, cannot be many degrees from it: therefore, the tides are then highest and most uniform in both hemispheres; highest, of course, at the Equator, where the points of high water of both luminaries are, and gradually diminishing toward the poles, where, if the earth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons.

b. About midsummer, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the Equator; and the new moon is, on the average, the same; but the full moon is on the average, as far on the south side of the Equator. Therefore about mid summer, the spring tides at new moon, will be highest in the northern hemisphere; and those at full moon in the southern.

c. About mid-winter, the circumstances mentioned in the last article will be reversed.

6. The paths, or orbits, of the earth and moon are not circles, but ellipses or ovals: and, therefore, the sun and moon must be both nearer to the earth at some times than at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sun is called its *perihelion* and the point where the moon is nearest to the earth is called its *perigee*. The earth being in its perihilion, causes an increase of the solar tide and the moon being in its perigee, causes an increase of the lunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the cube of the distance.

The perihelion takes place in a revolution of 365¼ days, and the perigee in one of 29½ days; therefore, they sometimes coincide, and sometimes not; and when they do coincide it may be at any time of the moon's age. The calculation, from the *enequalities* of motion and distance, especially of the moon is intricate; but the result is, that when they coincide at a spring tide, they may augment it about one-seventh; while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring tide, it may be diminished about one-seventh.

7. It is only on wide oceans that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place; for the shores of the land throw them into so many irregularities, that at some places there are no tides at others they rise to a great height: sometimes there are double tides; and sometimes only one in twenty four hours. So that the time of high-water spring tides at any place must be

found by observation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storms may very much alter both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or low water to low water, is bout twelve hours, twenty-four minutes: and that from high to low, or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes; but when a current either of the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the longest duration.

It must be borne in mind that, leaving the obstructions of the land out of the account, the high waters, both of the sun and the moon, are points, and that the low water of each is a circumference of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the Equator, the high waters of both will be on the Equator, whatever may be there distance eastward or westward (as arising from the moon's age, or distance from the sun), and that the low waters of both will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water only at the Equator; and thus the two luminaries, acting directly together at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the former to be higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the Equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the Equator, the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the Equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other side. In these cases there will be two latitudes on opposite sides of the Equator each distant from that by the declination and distant from each other by twice the declination round which the top of high water will revolve. At those times too, the low water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination *beyond* the pole toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pole. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have *different declinations*, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of *north and south*; and the *upper* tides will be highest at new moon, and the under tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At mid-summer and mid-winter they will have arrived at their maximum, and at the distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a lunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours 49½ minutes as under.

The motion of the tide is not accompained by an actual transfer of the whole water; for that would produce, at the Equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is sometimes moved in one direction, while the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under current: just as one may often see the ripple which the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

2. COMMON RULES FOR FINDING THE TIME OF HIGH-WATER.

To determine this time, these elements are necessary:—

1. The time of high-water at full or change, is found by observation: and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather.

2. The moon's age on the proposed day.

3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south.

The moon's age is found, by adding the *epact* for the year, (the moon's age on the 1st of January,) to the *epact* for the month (the age of the moon on the first of the month if it had been new moon on the 1st of January,) and the day of the month. If the sum be less than a lunar month it is the moon's age; but if greater, take a lunar month from it, and the remainder is the moon's age.

The epact for the months are these: January 0, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the moon's age for June 10, 1838.

Epact of the year	 14
Epact of the month	 4
of the month	10
	28 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the same time with the sun, and eight-tenths of an hour nearly later for every day of her age. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units figures and multiply it by 6, for minutes; the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's age were 18 days, $28 \times 8 = 22$. 4, or 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning.

The high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's southing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high water at Bristol for 10th June, 1828.

Supposing the tabular number for———

Bristol to be.....	6 h. 36m.
Add moon's southing.....	10 24m.
	17 hours
Subtract	12
Remains	5 o'clock.

From the variations already mentioned, as well as from local causes, these rules are not perfectly accurate; but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles.

TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

The following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical phrenology.

1. *The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean diameter, or measure through the centre, 7,912 miles, very nearly; and its mean circumference, or the measure round it, 24,979 miles or in round numbers 25,000 miles.* A degree is the 360th part of a circumference; thus, a degree of the earth's circumference is 69½ miles very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes which in the earth's circumference are called *nautical* or *geographical miles*: and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and then a minute will be 2,053⅓ yards and a second 34⅓ yards. Half a circumference or a *semicircle*, is, of course, 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion every 24 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation,) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing stretches the string so, that the weight and points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky which we see from the under half, which we do not see. The *Zenith* to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first; and the *Nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 80 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite; point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, *that* pole of the heavens will be in the zenith and *the other one* in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point—A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is called the *Equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial*

Equator. The first of these divides the earth into two equal *hemispheres*, (a *north* and a *south*;) and the last devides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the Equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward at the same distance from the pole (or Equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian* line, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the Equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles; and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these. Lines and circles that meet one another are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make with each other is measured by that part of the equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem or Mexico, and in what directions those places lie from London; or a sailor, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, first finding how far each place is north or south of the Equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the Equator lies between their meridians.

The LATITUDE of any place is its distance from the Equator; and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places lie more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found by observing the height of the sun, the moon or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole star, or any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles,) we must

previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial Equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial Equator, is called its *declination* and is *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must substract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method, when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections; as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles, it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The LONGITUDE of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian; find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all, at least it would save the trouble of adding or substracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, which are reckoned from Paris, to English, 2° 20 54" must be added, if they are east, and the same must be substracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is, to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east. Consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the Equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods:—*the eclipses of the sun*, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship; the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for *refraction*, *parallax*, and the other circumstances mentioned the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance, as under, at the Equator; therefore, as the latitude increases the longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the Equator,—where upon the supposition that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

The principles of mathematical geography, are more fully detailed in the treatise on that subject published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could here only be slightly noticed.

The following is a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of remarkable places;—

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS on the GLOBE, reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

[In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.]

Towns	Countries.	Longitude	Latitude
Aberdeen	Scotland	2° 55 W.	57° 9 N.
Agen	France	0 27 E.	44 12 N.
Ajaccio	Corsica	8 44 E.	41 55 N.
Aleppo	Turkey	37 10 E.	36 11 N.
Alexandria	Egypt	30 14 E.	31 11 N.
Algiers	Africa	4 5 E.	36 49 N.
Amiens	France	2 18 E.	49 53 N.
Amsterdam	Holland	4 53 E.	52 22 N.
Angers	France	0 34 W.	47 28 N.
Angoulême	Ditto	0 9 E.	45 39 N.
Antongil	Madagascar	50 24 E.	15 27 N.
Antwerp	Netherlands	4 14 E.	51 13 N.
Arras	France	2 47 E.	50 17 N.
Aurillac	Ditto	2 27 E.	44 56 N.
Archangel	Russia	40 44 E.	64 32 N.
Astracan	Ditto	48 13 E.	46 21 N.
Athens	Greece	23 45 E.	37 58 N.
Auch	France	0 25 E.	43 39 N.
Auxerre	Ditto	3 35 E.	47 48 N.
Avenon	Ditto	4 49 E.	43 57 N.
Bagdad	Asia	44 25 E.	33 20 N.
Barcelona	Spain	2 10 E.	41 22 N.
Batavia	Java	106 56 E.	6 12 S.
Beauvais	France	2 5 E.	49 26 N.
Berlin	Prussia	13 22 E.	52 32 N.
Blois	France	1 25 E.	47 35 N.
Bombay	India	73 0 E.	18 57 N.
Bourdeaux	France	0 34 W.	44 50 N.
Boston	America	70 30 W.	42 22 N.
Bourg	France	5 14 E.	46 12 N.
Bourges	Ditto	2 24 E.	47 5 N.
Bremen	Germany	8 48 E.	53 5 N.
Breslaw	Silesia	17 2 E.	51 6 N.
Brest	France	4 29 W.	48 23 N.
Bristol	England	2 30 W.	51 23 N.
Brussels	Netherlands	4 22 E.	50 51 N.
Buenos Ayres	America	58 24 W.	34 37 S.
Bucharest	Wallachia	25 51 E.	44 29 N.
Cadiz	Spain	6 17 W.	36 32 N.
Caen	France	0 22 W.	49 11 N.
Cairo	Egypt	31 18 E.	30 3 N.
Calcutta	India	88 30 E.	22 35 N.
Cambridge	England	0 5 E.	52 12 N.
Canton	China	113 13 E.	23 8 N.
Cape Francaise	St. Domingo	72 18 W.	19 46 N.
Cape of Good Hope	Africa	18 24 E.	33 55 S.
Carcassone	France	2 21 E.	43 13 N.
Carthagena	America	75 30 E.	10 25 N.
Cassel	Germany	9 35 E.	51 19 N.
Cayenne	America	52 18 W.	4 56 N.
Chalonsur Marne	France	4 22 E.	48 57 N.

Towns.	Countries	Longitude.	Latitude.
Chandernagore	Indies	88° 30′ E	22° 51′ N
Chartres	France	1 29 E	48 27 N
Chantonay	Ditto	0 10 E	46 6 N
Cherbourg	Ditto	1 27 W	9 38 N
Clermont Ferrent	Ditto	3 5 E	45 47 N
Constantinople	Turkey	28 55 E	41 1 N
Copenhagen	Denmark	12 34 E	55 41 N
Cracow	Poland	19 51 E	50 3 N
Dantzic	Prussia	18 38 E	54 21 N
Digne	France	6 14 E	44 5 N
Dover	England	1 19 E	51 8 N
Draguignan	France	6 29 E	43 32 N
Dresden	Saxony	13 43 E	51 3 N
Dublin	Ireland	6 35 W	53 12 N
Dunkirk	France	2 22 E	5 2 N
Edinburgh	Scotland	3 13 W	56 57 N
Evreux	France	1 9 E	49 0 N
Florence	Italy	11 16 E	43 47 N
Foix	France	1 37 E	42 58 N
Frankford on the Maine	Germany	8 36 E	50 7 N
Gap	France	6 5 E	44 34 N
Geneva	Switzerland	6 5 E	46 12 N
Genoa	Italy	8 58 E	44 25 N
Gibraltar	Spain	5 19 W	36 6 N
Goa	India	73 45 E	15 31 N
Goree Island of	Senegal	17 15 W	14 40 N
Gotha	Saxony	10 44 E	50 56 N
Greenwich	England	0 0 E	51 29 N
Greenoble	France	5 44 E	45 11 N
Hamburgh	Germany	9 59 E	53 33 N
Havannah, I. of Cuba	America	82 13 W	23 9 N
Horn, Cape	Ditto	67 21 W	55 58 S
Ispahan	Persia	51 50 E	32 25 N
Jackson, Port	New Holland	158 12 E	34 0 S
Jerusalem	Asiatic Turkey	33 0 E	31 46 N
Kasan	Russia	49 20 E	55 48 N
Konigsberg	Prussia	20 29 E	54 42 N
Loan	France	3 38 E	49 34 N
Laval	Ditto	0 46 W	48 4 N
Lisle	Ditto	3 5 E	50 38 N
Lima	Peru	77 7 W	12 3 S
Limoges	France	1 16 E	45 50 N
Lisbon	Portugal	0 9 W	38 42 N
London, St Paul's	England (nearly)	0 5 W	51 31 N
Lyons	France	4 50 E	45 46 N
Macao	China	113 35 E	22 13 N
Macon	France	4 15 E	46 18 N
Madras	India	80 17 E	13 4 N
Madrid	Spain	3 48 W	40 25 N
Malacca	India	102 5 E	2 10 N
Manilla	Philippine Islands	120 58 E	14 36 N
Malaga	Spain	4 2 W	36 43 N
Marseilles	France	5 24 E	43 18 N
Mecca	Arabia	39 15 E	21 28 N
Melun	France	2 40 E	48 32 N
Metz	Ditto	6 11 E	49 7 N
Mexico	America	99 5 W	19 26 N
Mezieres	France	4 44 E	49 46 N
Milan	Italy	9 12 E	45 28 N
Montauban	France	1 21 E	44 2 N
Montpellier	Ditto	3 58 E	43 1 N
Montreal	Canada	73 11 W	45 31 N
Monte Video	America	58 24 W	34 35 N
Moscow	Russia	37 33 E	55 46 N
Moulins	France	3 20 E	46 34 N
Munich	Bavaria	11 35 E	48 42 N
Nancy	France	6 11 E	48 42 N
Nangasaki	Japan	129 52 E	32 32 N
Nankin	China	118 47 E	32 -4 N
Nantes	France	1 32 W	47 13 N
Naples	Italy	14 6 E	40 50 N
Nevers	France	3 10 E	46 59 N
Newcastle	England	1 28 W	55 3 N
New Orleans	America	89 51 W	29 58 N

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude	Latitude
Nismes	France	4° 26′ E	43° 51′ N
Odessa	Russia	30 45 E	46 30 N
Orleans	France	1 54 E	47 54 N
Oxford	England	1 15 W	51 45 N
Otaheite	Pacific Ocean	149 30 W	17 29 N
Owyhee	Sandwich Islands	156 0 W	20 17 N
Palermo	Sicily	13 22 E	38 7 N
Palma	Island of Majorca	2 39 E	39 34 N
Paris	France	2 20 E	48 50 N
Pekin	China	116 28 E	39 54 N
Perigueux	France	0 44 E	45 11 N
Perpignan	Ditto	2 54 E	42 42 N
Petersburgh	Russia	30 19 E	59 56 N
Philadelphia	America	75 11 W	39 57 N
Poictiers	France	0 21 E	46 35 N
Pondicherry	India	79 52 E	11 56 N
Plymouth	England	4 15 W	50 24 N
Portsmouth	Ditto	1 1 W	50 47 N
Portobello	America	79 15 W	9 33 N
Porto Ferrajo	Island of Elva	10 20 E	42 59 N
Porto Rico	Antilles, America	66 13 W	18 29 N
Prague	Bohemia	14 24 E	50 5 N
Quebec	Canada	71 10 W	46 47 N
Quimper	France	4 4 W	47 58 N
Quito	Peru	78 55 W	0 13 S
Rennes	France	1 41 W	48 6 N
Riga	Russia	24 8 E	56 57 N
Rio de Janeiro	America	43 18 W	22 54 S
Rome	Italy	12 30 E	41 54 N
Rouen	France	1 6 E	49 26 N
Rochelle	Ditto	1 10 W	46 23 N
St. Blas	Mexico	105 16 W	21 32 N
St. Helena	Atlantic Ocean	5 49 W	15 55 S
St. Croix	Antilles	64 49 W	17 44 N
Siam	Asia	100 50 E	14 21 N
Smolensko	Russia	32 0 E	54 51 N
Smyrna	Asia	27 7 E	38 28 N
Stockholm	Sweden	18 4 E	59 29 N
Stralsund	Germany	13 32 E	54 19 N
Strasburg	France	7 45 E	48 35 N
Stutgard	Germany	9 11 E	48 46 N
Syene	Egypt	32 25 E	24 5 N
Teneriffe, Peak of	Canary Islands	16 40 W	28 17 N
Thebes	Egypt	32 40 E	25 43 N
Tobolsk	Siberia	68 6 E	58 12 N
Torneo	Sweden	24 12 E	65 51 N
Toulon	France	5 56 E	43 7 N
Toulouse	Ditto	1 26 E	43 35 N
Tours	Ditto	0 42 E	47 24 N
Trebisond	Asiatic Turkey	39 26 E	41 12 N
Trieste	Austria	14 4 E	45 46 N
Trincomalee	Ceylon	81 12 E	8 28 N
Troyes	France	4 5 E	48 18 N
Tripolis	Africa	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tulle	France	1 54 E	45 16 N
Tunis	Africa	10 11 E	36 48 N
Turin	Piedmont	7 40 E	45 4 N
Uraniburg	Denmark	12 43 E	55 55 N
Valence	France	4 51 E	44 56 N
Vannes	Ditto	2 45 E	47 39 N
Venice	Italy	12 21 E	45 26 N
Versailles	France	2 7 E	48 48 N
Vienna	Austria	17 23 E	48 13 N
Wardhuys	Lapland	31 7 E	70 22 N
Warsaw	Poland	21 3 E	52 14 N
Washington	America	77 0 W	38 55 N
Wilna	Poland	25 18 E	54 41 N
Yakutsk	Siberia	129 52 E	62 2 N
Yarmouth	England	1 40 E	52 55 N

VENTILATION & HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

We are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us, that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health: yet we have carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves from the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have *air*, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One-fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breaths; and when at rest, he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus the air is exposed to the action of the blood which changes its purer part, the vital air (oxygen gas,) into fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) which is not only unfit to support animal life, but is absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the Great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time; while in the lungs the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe again and again the same contaminated unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or diventilated apartment? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity; these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odour of animal effluvia with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another cause, perhaps, still more striking when a person, fresh from the morning air enters a couch, in which several persons have been close-stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both window but a single half inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode, of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape these every-day complaints of those who pay double their fare. It under where the windows are immoveable and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose in saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person, unused to it, recoil and pause before he venture in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted, that he does not perceive that which every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigour of his body and destroying the energies of his mind.

Can we wonder that, with such absolute neglect, all the diseases of persons so situated should be of a dangerous character? or that the mind should be dispirited, and that the man should fly to drams for relief from the burthen which he finds to be weighing him down?

It may be taken as a wholesome general rule, that whatever produces a disagreeable impression on the sense of smelling, is unfavorable to health. That sense was doubtless intended to guard us against the dangers to which we are liable from vitiation of the atmosphere. If we have, by the same means, a high sense of gratification from other subjects, it ought to excite our admiration

of the beneficence of the Deity, in thus making our senses serve the double purpose of affording us pleasure and security; for the latter end might just as effectually have been answered by our being only susceptible of painful impressions.

To keep the atmosphere of our houses free from contamination, it is not sufficient that we secure a frequent renewal of the air—all matters which can injure its purity must be carefully removed. The linen of beds should not be allowed to remain unchanged till it has lost all appearance of ever having been white, or of ever having had any acquaintance with the washing tub. The contents of chamber vessels should not be left in the house an instant, if it be possible, and certainly not in the room of sick person; every moment they remain they fill the air with a filthy odour, which is little less than poisonous to all who breathe it.

Those who have but one apartment in which they must of necessity perform all the domestic duties, should be careful to remove all matters that are offensive in smell; as cabbage water, dirty soapsuds, &c.; they should indeed, if possible, avoid washing in the room they live in. For the same reason, drying clothes indoors should be avoided.

Flowers, in water, and living plants, in pots, greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of an air, (carbonate acid,) similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which, as before stated, is highly noxious. On this account they should never be kept in bed rooms; there are instances of persons, who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room, in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning; as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity: for in all situations it is suffering, either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapours being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation, therefore, resolves, itself into the securing a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance, in the arrangement of windows and doors, a current of air might, at any time be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot be well ventilated that have no outlets for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and furthest from the fire place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bed rooms should not be stopped up with chimney boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning and tucking in up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed clothes and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and an inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman, of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or nightclothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost this debilitating affection.

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick rooms. Diffusing the vapour of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco, and exploding gunpowder, are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach

of its influence; but then, unfortunately, an air is produced by its combustion, that is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be used to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person, is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall not be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

Chemistry has furnished the means of purifying the air of chambers in which persons have been confined with contagious diseases, so as to destroy the noxious power of the effluvia generated in such situations, and thus of preventing the disease from extending. This will be accomplished by attending carefully to the following directions:—

Close up the windows and doors of the room intended to be purified, except the one by which you propose to retreat, and make up the aperture of the chimney or fire-place, except for about an inch or two at the bottom. Having put three table spoonsful of common salt, (*muriate of soda,*) rubbed fine, into a shallow dish, place it upon the floor of the apartment,—if such a few hot cinders beneath it, the better; and then pour, at once, upon the salt, a quarter of a pint of strong oil of vitriol (*sulphuric acid*); retire, and close the room for forty-eight hours. Immediately the acid is poured upon the salt a pungent vapour, (*chlorine,*) is given out freely, which is extremely unpleasant to breathe, and very destructive to most metallic surfaces. It is on this account that the operator should leave the apartment quickly, and that all the iron and brass furniture should be previously removed. This vapour continues forming for many hours, and diffusing itself completely through all parts of the room, effectually destroys the matter on which infection depends at the expiration of about forty eight hours, the room may be entered, the doors and windows thrown open, and a fire made in the chimney, in order that the apartment may be perfectly ventilated. It may then be safely occupied. The above quantity of salt, &c. is quite sufficient for a chamber of the usual size; for a much larger room, double the quantity, divided into two vessels, should be used. The merely offensive odour of sick rooms, or of any other apartment, &c. may be readily corrected, by placing in them plates containing the *chlorosodiac solution of Labarraque,* which is now well known in this country.

But no fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part; such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh, pure atmosphere. The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows; this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being breathed is essential to vegetable life; and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while, they themselves, at the same time give out pure vital air. The process, going on by day, the reverse of that described before, as taking place during the night, is continually in operation, so that the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being preserved in a stagnant state.

In the country, there are other circumstances which require to be attended to besides cleanliness in the house, and the free admission of the air into it at all times. Care ought to be taken that nothing be allowed to exist very near the house that can injure the purity of, or produce humidity in, the atmosphere; heaps of putrifying vegetables, dunghills, pools and ditches of stagnant water, privies and open drains, furnish a constant supply of the exhalations which produce fever. In hot seasons, especially, every breeze in such neighbourhoods must carry poison with it. These things are much too common before the doors of cottages, and even of large houses. Those who build houses for the poor would do well to choose situations sufficiently elevated to allow the waters to be drained off with facility: without this, they must stagnate and putrify to the danger of the health of the inhabitants.

NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term CHRONOLOGY is made up of two Greek words, *Chronos,* "time," and *Logos,* literally "word," or "description;" so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, THE STORY OF TIME,—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noticing the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future the story of time, or the consideration of events, in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is, our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important; because, without that, our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use, by reflecting upon the causes and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effects that the *antecedent* event has upon the *consequent*; and if we mistake the order of succession. (and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right,) we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever,—we are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from London to Dover, in order to arrive at Liverpool, farther from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they are goaded on by necessity; and as the use of chronology is philosophical, and thus does not appear till men begin to compare the former events with the latter, and draw conclusions, it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards above an age or two; and even then they are vague, not agreed about the events themselves or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages, of the world, the information is so very uncertain, that the most acute and laborious inquirers into the subject are at variance.

Before the story of time can be known, we must know something of time itself; we must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either, that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this, we must fix upon some standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for weight, or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to some event which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer period at one time than at another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they are measured, we never can be certain, because we cannot be in possession of two of them at once so as to compare them together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no *reason* to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths; and this negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours, or parts of an hour, that are in it; if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in years; and if it be long, we count it in centuries, or hundreds of years.

Though to all nations, the various lengths of the day, as arising from the rotation of the earth; of the month, as arising from the revolution of the moon; and of the year, as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause; and though, as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass, do not very much the same day, or month, or year, still they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another, yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them. Some of these differences are pointed out in Art I. "On the Calendar."

When a nation came to such a degree of information and importance, as that it felt a desire of recording the events of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or EPOCH, for which it counted the ERA or succession of portions of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take for standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the appearance is the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contrast—most nations made the day the absolute measure; but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally had periods of so many days, and of so many times these again, corresponding with, or rather having some resemblance to, our weeks, months and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth; eras which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, lunar months, and years, are not even parts or multiples of each other, two eras which are counted, one in so many times of one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happens, without making correction for the fractional differences. The period of time in which these fractional differences amount to an unit of the shorter measure, is called a cycle. —See Art. II.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated, have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all *eras*, save that which began at the birth of our Saviour. This is called the CHRISTIAN ERA, and when the *date* or *number* of the year is spoken of in a solemn or formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction A. D., meaning "the year of the Lord" are prefixed to the number, to distinguish it from other eras. When we count from the birth of our Saviour backwards, we either put B. C., "before Christ," or *Anno ante Christum*, A. A. C., which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world; and the term *Anno Mundi*, A. M., that is, "year of the world," prefixed to the date; but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of the creation, in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of that era is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event—if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year; if after, substract; the sum in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the eras of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the respective years of the Christian era, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those eras are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity; and, therefore, it is not necessary, in the present case, to detail them. There is, however, one era which is used by a very large portion of the moderns, the *Hejira*, or era commences at the epoch of the flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca to that of Medina, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Mahometan year is regulated by this event.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

Creation of world.—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour.* Some make it as small as 3616 years, and some as great as 6424. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 4004th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Olympiads.—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era; the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

The foundation of Rome.—The 753d year before the commencement of the common era according to the calculation usually adopted.

The Birth of Christ.—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Hejira.—Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 922d year after the common era.

* Fabric. Bibl. Ant. Cap. 7, Koch. Tab. Rev. Introd XIX.

A General Table

SHOWING, by inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been, since the correction of the Julian Calendar, by Pope Gregory XIII, which took place from the ides of October 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

	A G	C B	E D	G F	B A	D C	F E
	F. E D.	A. G. F.	C B A.	E D. C.	G. F. E.	B A. G.	D. C. B.
	1584	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	4	8
	1612	16	20	24	28	32	36
	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704
	1708	12	16	20	24	28	32
	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	64	68	72	76	80	84	88
	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1904	8	12	16	20	24
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52
	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
	84	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	4	8

The letters for the first, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical Letters for 1600 were A B, so the Dominical Letter for 1601 was G, for 1602 F, and for 1603 E. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C B, consequently, 1797, 1798, and 1799, must have A, G, and F: and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be E; therefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D, C, and B, and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A G: and from thence every *fourth* year will be leap-year.

Perpetual Diary.

Month.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G
January.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday
February...	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
March.....	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
April.....	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O
May.....	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday
June.....	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday
July.....	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O
August.....	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.
September..	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday
October.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday
November..	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
December...	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday

Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top and the Month in the side column, will give the day of the week, that being the Month.

An Almanac

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND

THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR,

From A. D. 1840 *to* 1860, *both inclusive.*

TABLE I. TABLE II.

Years.	Sunday Letters.	Golden Number	Epact.	Solar Cycle.	Roman Indiction.
1840	E D	17	26	1	13
1	C	18	7	2	14
2	B	19	18	3	15
3	A	1	0	4	1
4	G F	2	11	5	2
5	E	3	12	6	3
6	D	4	3	7	4
7	C	5	14	8	5
8	B A	6	25	9	6
9	G	7	6	10	7
1850	F	8	17	11	8
1	E	9	28	12	9
2	D C	10	9	13	10
3	B	11	20	14	11
4	A	12	1	15	12
5	G	13	12	16	13
6	F E	14	23	17	14
7	D	15	4	18	15
8	C	16	15	19	1
9	B	17	26	20	2
1860	A G	18	7	21	3

TABLE III.

MONTHS.	Sunday.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
January October	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
August	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
February March November	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
September December	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
April July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III. and opposite the Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month, or every Sunday in that Month.

N. B.—In every Leap Year there are two Sunday Letters; one serves for January and February, and the other for the remainder of the Year.

A Perpetual Almanac.

YEARS.							MONTHS.	SUNDAYS.						
A.	G	F.	E.	D.	C.	B		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1820	21	22	23	.	24	25		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27		28	29	30	31		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	32	33	34	35		36		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
37	38	39		40	41	42		29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January, October	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53								
54	55		56	57	58	59	May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	60	61	62	63		64	August	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	February, March, November	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
71		72	73	74	75									
76	77	78	79		80	81	June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
82	83		84	85	86	87	September, December	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	88	89	90	91		92								
93	94	95		96	97	98	April, July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
99		1900	01	02	03									

Under the word years, find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year: then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month, on every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year, and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Akrah farm	13
Budge Budge	23
Fultah	43
Diamond Harbour	63
Kedgerre	90
Saugor Point	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the Ship	146

N. B.—The above distances are calculated for Ships, for Boats the distance is about one-third less.

A TABLE

Shewing the probable length of Passage from Saugor Roads to the different Ports in Asia and Africa throughout the Year.

SAILING IN THE MONTH OF	Madras.	Trincomalee.	Point de Galle & Columbo	Bombay.	Muscat.	Bushear.	Mocha.	Suez.	Mauritius	Cape of Good Hope	Penang.	Prince of Wales Island	Manilla	China.	Amboyna.	Batavia.	Benecoolen.	New South Wales.
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
January,	6	10	15	30	35	49	40	60	35	56	8	18	17	90	42	28	21	100
February,	10	15	18	38	50	63	56	80	40	63	10	20	20	90	45	35	27	100
March,	15	22	22	40	60	72	70	120	49	70	10	20	21	90	56	42	28	100
April,	20	30	38	56	70	84	80	uncertain	56	80	10	20	30	90	70	49	42	120
May,	25	35	50	70	70	90	70		60	90	10	20	30	90	63	49	42	120
June,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		60	90	10	20	30	35	90	70	56	120
July,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		50	90	10	20	30	35	90	70	56	120
August,	30	42	50	70	60	80	56		60	80	10	20	30	10	90	70	56	120
September,	20	30	38	63	60	80	56	120	56	70	12	25	35	60	70	63	49	110
October,	12	20	28	49	56	66	56	100	49	56	15	28	40	60	63	56	35	110
November,	8	12	7	35	49	60	49	80	35	56	12	20	45	90	56	40	25	100
December,	6	9	15	30	40	50	45	60	35	56	9	18	47	90	30	28	21	100

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of March till the 31st of October, Days 12.

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of November till 28th of February, Days 8

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

Showing the Itinerian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.

EXPLANATION.

From Agra to Trichinopoly, ... 1406 miles
From Calcutta to Seringapatam, .. 1220 ditto

													Agra
												Benares	380
											Bidjeeghur	56	436
										Bombay	956	984	85
									Calcutta	1390	621	665	960
								Delhi	1060	965	656	500	115
						Hydrabad	900	1020	480	664	765	830	
					Madras	365	1350	1030	770	1029	1110	110	
				Lucknow	1170	810	360	695	1085	186	130	28	
			Patna	235	1267	960	660	400	1140	196	155	545	
		Poonah	1067	950	670	387	915	1200	98	894	930	796	
	Seringapatam	525	1215	1230	390	315	1330	1220	624	1213	1170	1215	
	Surat	702	255	1020	880	930	505	756	1310	177	837	905	680
Trichinopoly	937	225	750	1481	1275	298	540	1473	1240	845	1250	1280	1406

TO REDUCE BAZAR WEIGHT INTO FACTORY WEIGHT.

Add 1-10th; and, *vice versa*, deduct 1-11th.

Thus · 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1-10th 300

3,300 Factory Maunds.

To reduce Bazar weight into Cwt.; add 1-10th and deduct 1-3rd of that sum, the remainder will be Cwt.

Thus 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1 10th 300

3,300

Deduct 1-3rd 1,100

Remainder 2,200 Cwt.

To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons; divide by 30 and the quotient will be the answer.

Thus, Factory Maunds 3,000 ÷ 30 = 100 Tons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

If Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupees per one Factory Maund equals *Net** per 1 lb.	1 Shilling per 1 lb. equals *Net** per 1 Factory Maund
20 *d.*	3,12 *d.*	38,4 Sa. Rs.
21	3.28	36.57
22	3,41	34.91
23	3,50	33,39
24	3,75	32.
25	3,90	30.72
26	4,00	29,53

* *That is, deducting more than 14 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet all charges and contingencies The Factory maund, 74 lbs. 62-100 is thus taken at 64 lbs.*

The use of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs per maund, and Bills on London at 2s. per 1 R.—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent? by column 2d—

Rs.	*D.*	*Rs*	*S d.*
10	3 75 ::	200 :	6 3 *the answer.*

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb. and bills on London sell here at 2s. 3d,—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss?

From column 3d—

Sh.	*Rs.*	*Sh*	*Rs.*
1 :	33 39 ::	7 :	233¼ *Answ*

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR VALUATION.

To find the price per lb. in London, at which Indigo ought to be sold to yield an equivalent exchange, after the Freight, Insurance, and every charge, both in Calcutta and London have been deducted.

Rule.—Divide the cost price per Factory Maund by 30, and the quotient will be the amount, per lb., in shillings and parts of a shilling at the Exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* per Rupee.

Example.—Indigo costing Rs 200 per Factory Maund divided by 30 will give 6*s.* 8*d.* as the price per lb. at which it ought to be sold to yield the above exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* per Rupee.

To find the equivalent sale price at any other rate of Exchange, add or deduct 1 per c or every farthing above or below 2*s.* 1*d.*

SHORT METHOD TO FIND THE SIMPLE INTEREST OF ANY SUM,

FOR ANY NUMBER OF DAYS, AT ANY RATE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Formula.

Let p denote the principal.
d the number of days.
r the rate per cent.
and i the interest.

Assume $\frac{1}{100,000}(2\,p\,d\,r + \frac{1}{3}2\,p\,d\,r + \frac{1}{30}2\,p\,d\,r + \frac{1}{300}2\,p\,d\,r) = a$

Then $a - \frac{a}{10,000} = i$ very nearly.

Rule.

Multiply the principal by the number of days, and that product by double the rate per Cent. Then divide the amount by 3, 30, and 300, add these quotients to it, and, subtracting the 10,000th part of the sum, the remainder divided by 100,000 will be the interest required.

Example.

Required the Interest of Rs. 180,000 for 146 days at 9 per Cent. per annum? Answer Rs 6,480.

Principal	180,000	× 146 days.
	146	
	1080000	
	720000	
	180000	
Product....	26280000	× 18 (double the rate per cent.
	18	
	210240000	
	26280000	
Amount...	473040000	
Add 1-3rd part....	157680000	
1-30th do....	15768000	
1-300th do....	1576800	
Sum.....	648064800	
Deduct 1-10,000th part	64806	(rejecting fractions).

Remainder... 6480,00000 divided by 100,000, (by inserting the decimal point before the fifth figure to the right hand) shews that the Interest is Rs. 6,480.

Time Table.

No. 1 —Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or substracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example: —To find the number of days between the 5th of January, and 12th of November—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, ... 304 Days.
From 5th to 12th of November, ... 7

311
If it be Leap Year, add..... 1

Answer, ... 312

No 2 —Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365¼ days.

No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February	32	365	37	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	60
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June	151	120	92	61	30	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	217
August	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

No. 2.

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.263	16	.525	24	.788		

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1st JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule* Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August owing are 230 days, and to 30th October 303 days

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—Suppose 7th July. From 365, the days in a year,

take the number answering to 7th July, viz 208

Remainder 57 days required

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month—suppose from 5th April to 28th November.—*Rule:* Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November 332
5th April.... 59

Answer..... 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—Suppose from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823.—(See Rules 1 and 2)

From 365 Days in a Year,

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1822
Add the number of 27th May 147

Total..... 379 days required.

A TABLE

Showing the increase of Compound Interest, at several rates per cent.

A SUM BECOMES

Rates per cent.	*Twice as much in about*		*4 times as much in about*		*8 times as much in about*		*16 times as much in about*		*32 times as much in about*		*64 times as much in about*	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5		74	28	14	42	222	56	296	71	5	85	79
6		326 2/3	23	288 2/3	35	250	47	211	59	173 1/3	71	135
7		87 1/12	20	174 2/3	30	261 1/3	40	348	51	70 5/12	61	157 1/3
8		24 1/3	18	48	27	61 1/3	36	9	45	13 1/3	54	109 1/3
9		151 7/9	16	302 2/3	24	493 7/9	32	604 4/9	40	75 5/9	48	90 5/9
10		96 1/10	14	192	21	288	29	19	36	115	43	211
11	6	230 6/11	13	96	19	326 4/11	26	192	34	57 3/11	39	288
12	6	40	12	80	18	120	24	160	30	200	36	240

Examples What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 230 year at 7 per Cent per Annum?

Answer. To about 5,24,288 Rupees; out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it.

TO FIND THE LEAP YEAR.

Divide the given year by 4, and if there be no remainder, it is Leap Year, but if 1, 2, or 3 remain, they shew it so many years after leap year.

TO FIND THE EPACT.

Divide the given year by 19, multiply the remainder by 11, and the product will be the Epact, if it does not exceed 29, but if it does, then divide the product by 30, and the last remainder will be the Epact

THE NUMBER OF THE MONTHS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

	January,	Feb.	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec
Common Year.....	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	7	9	9
Leap Year.	0	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	10

TO FIND THE MOONS' AGE.

To the Epact of the year, add the number for the month, and the day of the month the sum, if it does not exceed 30, is the Moon's Age; but if it does, subtract 30 from it, and the remainder will be the Moon's Age.

CALCUTTA TIDE TABLE,

Showing the Actual time of High Water at the Undermentioned Places.

Moon's Age.	Calcutta.		Moypore.		Fultah		Diamond Harbour		Culpee.		Mud Point.		Kedgeree		New Anchorage		Saugor.		Saugor Point.		Spit Buoy.		Reef Buoy		Balla-sore Roads		Point. Palmiras		Balla-sore River.		False Point	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M	H	M.	H.	M.	H.	M	H	M.	H	M.	H	M.	H.	M.	H	M	H	M	H.	M.	H	M.	H.	M.
Full and change.	3	0	2	0	1	30	1	0	12	30	12	0	11	30	11	0	10	30	10	10	9	30	9	0	8	30	10	0	7	30		
1	3	48	2	48	2	18	1	48	1	18	12	48	12	18	11	48	12	18	10	58	10	18	9	48	9	48	9	18	10	48	8	18
2	4	36	3	36	3	6	2	36	2	6	1	36	1	6	12	36	12	6	11	46	11	6	10	36	10	36	10	6	11	36	9	6
3	5	24	4	24	3	54	3	24	2	54	2	24	1	54	1	24	12	54	12	34	11	54	11	24	11	24	10	54	12	24	9	54
4	6	12	5	12	4	42	4	12	3	42	3	12	2	42	2	12	1	42	1	22	12	42	12	12	12	12	11	42	1	12	10	42
5	7	0	6	0	5	30	5	0	4	30	4	0	3	30	3	0	2	30	2	10	1	30	1	0	1	0	12	30	2	0	11	30
6	7	48	6	48	6	18	5	48	5	18	4	48	4	18	3	48	3	18	2	54	2	18	1	48	1	48	1	18	2	48	12	18
7	8	36	7	36	7	6	6	36	6	6	5	36	5	6	4	36	4	6	3	46	3	6	2	36	2	36	2	6	3	36	1	6
8	9	24	8	24	7	54	7	24	6	54	6	24	5	54	5	24	4	54	4	34	3	54	3	24	3	24	2	54	4	24	1	54
9	10	12	9	12	8	42	8	12	7	42	7	12	6	42	6	12	5	42	5	22	4	42	4	12	4	12	3	42	5	12	2	42
10	11	0	10	0	9	30	9	0	8	30	8	0	7	30	7	0	6	30	6	10	5	30	5	0	5	0	4	30	6	0	3	30
11	11	48	10	48	10	18	9	48	9	18	8	48	8	18	7	48	7	18	6	58	6	18	5	48	5	48	5	18	6	48	4	18
12	12	36	11	36	11	6	10	36	10	6	9	36	9	6	8	36	8	6	7	46	7	6	6	36	6	36	6	6	7	36	5	6
13	1	24	12	24	11	54	11	24	10	54	10	24	9	54	9	24	8	54	8	34	7	54	7	24	7	24	6	54	8	24	5	54
14	2	12	1	12	12	42	12	12	11	42	11	12	10	42	10	12	9	42	9	22	8	42	8	12	8	12	7	42	9	12	6	42

N. B.—This Table shows the actual time of high water at, and corresponding to, the number of days after the full and change of the Moon, when not influenced by local causes, after which time, the water begins to fall, although the tide of flood continues to run for about an hour; in the same manner the water is at its lowest, nearly two hours before the ebb tide is done, and begins to flow the last hour of the ebb, subject however to some varriations according to the seasons, and from local causes.

TIME OF TRAVELLING BY DAWK.

From Calcutta to Loodiana during the dry Season.

	h	m
From Calcutta to Bancoorah	28	30
Bancoorah to Ruggoonauthpore	10	30
Ruggoonauthpore to Chass	10	0
Chass to Hazarybaugh	10	0
Hazarybaugh to Kutrumsandy	4	0
Kutrumsandy to Shergotty	13	0
Shergotty to the Soane River	14	0
From the Soane to Benares	22	0
Benares to Sydabad Bungalow	14	30
Sydabad to Allahabad	4	0
Allahabad to Futtypore	21	0
Futtypore to Cawnpore	12	30
Cawnpore to Futtyghur	22	5
Futtyghur to Sirpoora	14	40
Sirpoora to Khassgunge	5	15
Khassgunge to Allyghur	10	40
Allyghur to Boolundshir	9	45
Boolundshir to Meerutt	12	15
Meerutt to Sirdannah	4	0
Sirdannah to Kurnaul	16	30
Kurnaul to Umbala	14	45
Ambala to Sirhind	8	0
Sirhind to Loodiana	12	15

THE TIDES AT MADRAS.

On the 31st of May 1821, a tide gauge was fixed to the northeast angle of Fort St. George, and the tides were observed. Until the 29th of July the observations were frequently interrupted; but after that date, they were made daily, at every tide in every twenty-four hours, until the 10th of October, and the result of all these observations is shown in the following tables:—

Moon.	Time of High Water.		Surface of the Sea below the Gauge Mark.						Rise and Fall.		Moon.
			High Water.		Low Water.		Mean.				
	h.	m.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
New	8	58	5	3¾	7	11	6	7⅛	2	7¾	Full
1	9	26	5	1¼	8	1	6	7¼	2	11¼	17
2	10	0	4	7½	7	8¾	6	2⅛	3	1¼	18
3	10	30	4	9½	8	3½	6	6½	3	5¾	19
4	11	0	4	10½	8	1¼	6	5⅞	3	2¾	20
5	11	42	4	11¾	8	2	6	6⅞	3	2¼	21
6	12	12	5	3½	7	11¾	6	7⅛	2	8¼	22
7	12	30	5	4½	7	9½	6	7	2	5	23
8	1	21	6	1½	8	0	7	0¾	1	10½	24
9	3	6	6	4½	8	0	7	2¼	1	7½	25
10	4	15	6	6	8	3	7	4¼	1	9	26
11	5	24	6	7	8	5½	7	6⅛	1	10¼	27
12	6	25	6	4¾	8	4¾	7	4¾	2	0	28
13	7	11	5	11	8	0½	6	11½	2	1	29
14	7	37	5	8¼	8	0¼	6	10⅝	2	4	
Mean level and lift			5	6½	8	1	6	10	2	6½	

THE TIDES AT JAVA, IN 1815.

The east monsoon is the dry season, and the west monsoon is the wet season. July and August are the driest months, and in January and February the heaviest rains fall. The barometer ranges only from 29-5 to 29-9.

At full and new moon the tide flows and ebbs but once in the twenty-four hours, but at the first quarter and last quarter of the moon, the tide flows and ebbs twice in the twenty four hours. The highest tides occur in the dry season, and the lowest in the rainy season.

At Batavia, at full and change, in the month of December, it is high water at noon, and low water at midnight; in the month of March it is high water at about half-past six o'clock in the morning, and low water at six o'clock in the evening; in the month of June it is high water at midnight, and low water at noon; in September high water at nine in the evening, and low water at nine in the forenoon. The sea rises and falls about three feet at most, and in the neaps only half as much as in spring tides.

At Samaran, at full and change, in December it is high water at about half-past two o'clock in the morning, and low water in the afternoon; in March it is high at about half-past five in the morning, and low at six o'clock in the evening; in June, high in the forenoon, and low in the afternoon Sometimes the flood lasts the whole day. From July to the end of September it is high water in the afternoon, and low water in the forenoon. The difference of the rise and fall is seldom more than from two feet to two feet and-a-half. The tides being very irregular, but little dependence can be placed on these observations.

COMPANY CONVERTED INTO SICCA RUPEES.

Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca		
Pies.	Annas.	P	D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	1	0
1	0	0	94	25	23	7	0	79	74	0	0
2	0	1	87	26	24	6	0	80	75	15	0
3	0	2	81	27	25	5	0	81	75	14	0
4	0	3	75	28	26	4	0	82	76	13	0
5	0	4	69	29	27	3	0	83	77	12	0
6	0	5	62	30	28	2	0	84	78	11	0
7	0	6	56	31	29	1	0	85	79	10	0
8	0	7	50	32	30	0	0	86	80	9	0
9	0	8	43	33	30	15	0	87	81	8	0
10	0	9	38	34	31	14	0	88	82	7	0
11	0	10	32	35	32	13	0	89	83	6	0
				36	33	12	0	90	84	5	0
Annas.				37	34	11	0	91	85	4	0
1	0	11	25	38	35	10	0	92	86	3	0
2	1	10	50	39	36	9	0	93	87	2	0
3	2	9	75	40	37	8	0	94	88	1	0
4	3	9	0	41	38	7	0	95	89	0	0
5	4	8	25	42	39	6	0	96	90	15	0
6	5	7	50	43	40	5	0	97	90	14	0
7	6	6	75	44	41	4	0	98	91	13	0
8	7	6	0	45	42	3	0	99	92	12	0
9	8	5	25	46	43	2	0	100	93	8	0
10	9	4	50	47	44	1	0	200	187	4	0
11	10	3	75	48	45	0	0	300	281	0	0
12	11	3	0	49	45	15	0	400	375	12	0
13	12	2	25	50	46	14	0	500	468	8	0
14	13	1	50	51	47	13	0	600	562	4	0
15	14	0	75	52	48	12	0	700	656	0	0
				53	49	11	0	800	750	12	0
Rupees.	Rs.	A	P	54	50	10	0	900	843	8	0
1	0	15	0	55	51	9	0	1000	937	0	0
2	1	11	0	56	52	8	0	2000	1875	0	0
3	2	13	0	57	53	7	0	3000	2812	0	0
4	3	12	0	58	54	6	0	4000	3750	0	0
5	4	11	0	59	55	5	0	5000	4687	0	0
6	5	10	0	60	56	4	0	6000	5625	0	0
7	6	9	0	61	57	3	0	7000	6562	0	0
8	7	8	0	62	58	2	0	8000	7500	0	0
9	8	7	0	63	59	1	0	9000	8437	0	0
10	9	6	0	64	60	0	0	10,000	9375	0	0
11	10	5	0	65	60	15	0	20,000	18,750	0	0
12	11	4	0	66	61	11	0	30,000	28,125	0	0
13	12	3	0	67	62	13	0	40,000	37,500	0	0
14	13	2	0	68	63	12	0	50,000	46,875	0	0
15	14	1	0	69	64	11	0	60,000	56,250	0	0
16	15	0	0	70	65	10	0	70,000	65 625	0	0
17	15	15	0	71	66	9	0	80,000	75,000	0	0
18	16	14	0	72	67	8	0	90,000	84,375	0	0
19	17	13	0	73	68	7	0	100,000	93,750	0	0
20	18	12	0	74	69	6	0	200,000	187,500	0	0
21	19	11	0	75	70	5	0	300,000	281,250	0	0
22	20	10	0	76	71	4	0	400,000	375,000	0	0
23	21	9	0	77	72	3	0	500,000	468,750	0	0
24	22	8	0	78	73	2	0	1,000,000	937,500	0	0

SICCA CONVERTED INTO COMPANY RUPEES.

Sicca	Company			Sicca	Company			Sicca	Company		
Pice.	Annas.	P	D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P
1	0	1	7	25	26	10	8	79	81	1	3
2	0	2	13	26	27	11	9	80	85	5	4
3	0	3	20	27	28	12	10	81	86	6	5
4	0	1	26	28	29	13	10	82	87	7	6
5	0	5	34	29	30	14	11	83	88	8	6
6	0	6	40	30	32	0	0	84	89	9	7
7	0	7	47	31	33	1	1	85	90	10	8
8	0	8	52	32	34	2	2	86	91	11	9
9	0	9	61	33	35	3	2	87	92	12	10
10	0	10	66	34	36	4	3	88	93	13	10
11	0	11	74	35	37	5	4	89	94	14	11
				36	38	6	5	90	96	0	0
Annas.				37	39	7	6	91	97	1	1
1	1	0	80	38	40	8	6	92	98	2	2
2	2	1	60	39	41	9	7	94	99	3	2
3	3	2	40	40	42	10	8	94	100	4	3
4	4	3	20	41	43	11	9	95	101	5	4
5	5	4	0	42	44	12	10	96	102	6	5
6	6	4	80	43	45	13	10	97	103	7	6
7	7	5	60	44	46	14	11	98	104	8	6
8	8	6	40	45	48	0	0	99	105	9	7
9	9	7	20	46	49	1	1	100	105	10	8
10	10	8	0	47	50	2	2	200	213	5	1
11	11	8	80	48	51	3	2	300	321	0	0
12	12	9	60	49	52	4	3	400	426	10	8
13	13	10	40	50	53	5	4	500	534	5	1
14	14	11	20	51	54	6	5	600	642	0	0
15	15	0	0	52	55	7	6	700	749	10	8
				53	56	8	6	800	853	5	4
Rupees.	Rs.	A	P	54	57	9	7	900	960	0	0
1	1	1	1	55	58	10	8	1000	1066	10	8
2	2	2	2	56	59	11	9	2000	2133	5	1
3	3	3	2	57	60	12	10	3000	3200	0	0
4	4	1	3	58	61	13	10	4000	4266	10	8
5	5	5	4	59	62	14	11	5000	5333	5	1
6	6	6	5	60	64	0	0	6000	6400	0	0
7	7	7	6	61	65	1	1	7000	7466	10	8
8	8	8	6	62	66	2	2	8000	8533	5	4
9	9	9	7	63	67	3	2	9000	9600	0	0
10	10	10	8	64	68	4	3	10,000	10,666	10	8
11	11	11	9	65	69	5	4	20,000	21,333	5	1
12	12	12	10	66	70	6	5	30,000	32,000	0	0
13	13	13	10	67	71	7	6	40,000	42,666	10	8
14	14	14	11	68	72	8	6	50,000	53,333	5	1
15	15	0	0	69	73	9	7	60,000	64,000	0	0
16	17	1	1	70	74	10	8	70,000	74,666	10	8
17	18	2	2	71	75	11	9	80,000	85,333	5	1
18	19	3	2	72	76	12	10	90,000	96,000	0	0
19	20	4	5	73	77	13	10	100,000	106,666	10	8
20	21	5	4	74	78	14	11	200,000	213,333	5	4
21	22	6	5	75	80	0	0	300,000	320,000	0	8
22	23	7	6	76	81	1	1	400,000	426,666	10	4
23	24	8	6	77	82	2	2	500,000	533,333	5	8
24	25	9	7	78	83	3	2	1,000,000	1,066,666	10	0

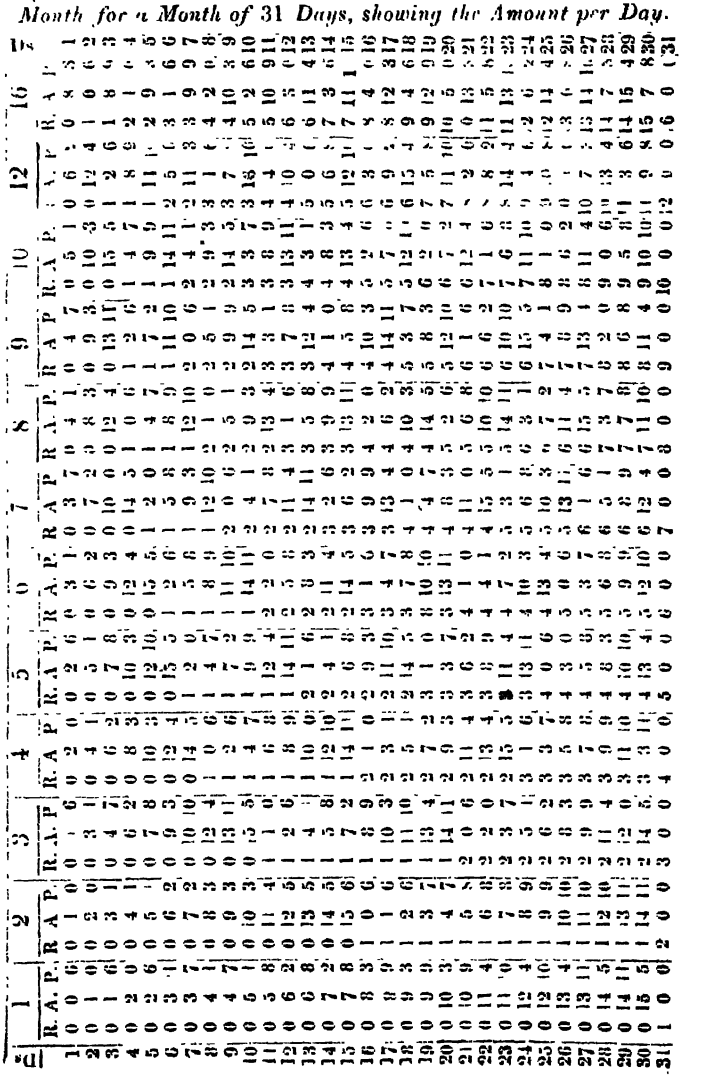
TABLE No. I.

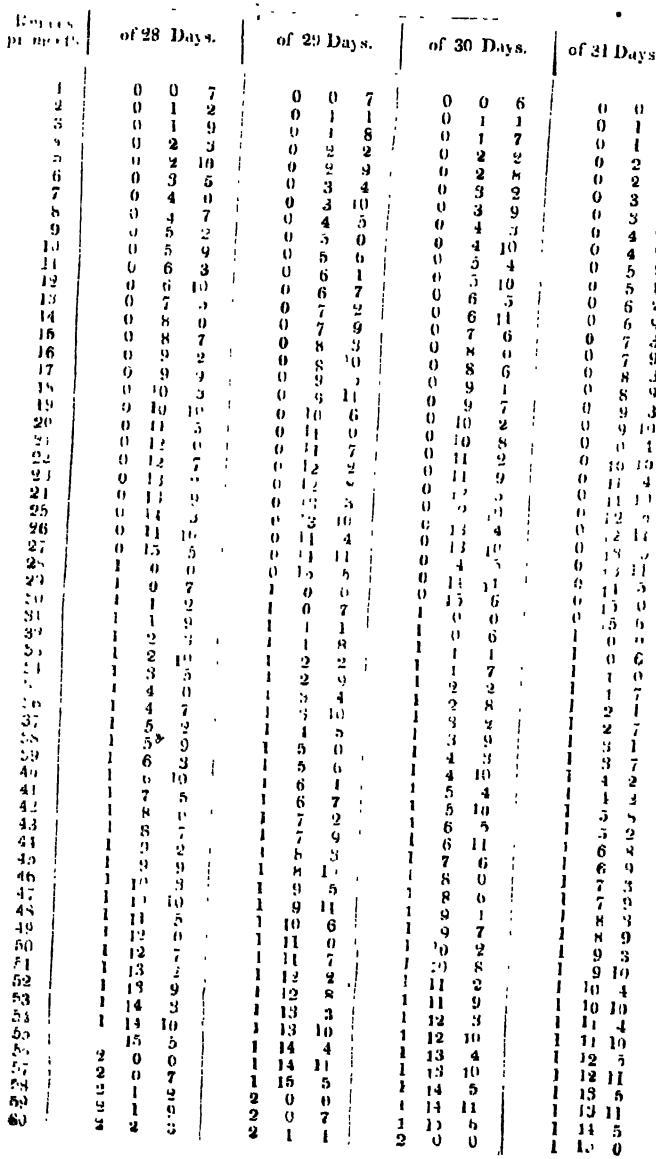
Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 *to* 16 *Company Rupees per Month for a Month of* 30 *Days, showing the Amount per Day.*

Days	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			12			16		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	2	2	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	4	9	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	9	7	0	12	0
2	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	6	8	0	8	3	0	10	8	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	4	9	0	6	6	0	8	0	0	9	12	0	11	6	0	14	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	5	0	1	12	0
4	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	6	4	0	8	8	0	10	12	1	1	0	1	3	9	1	5	8	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	13	0	2	0	0
5	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	7	0	0	11	0	1	2	5	1	3	4	1	5	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	8	0
6	0	2	8	0	5	0	0	8	6	1	1	0	1	4	10	1	5	8	1	8	3	1	11	0	2	1	0	2	6	0	2	10	0	3	0	0
7	0	3	3	0	5	8	0	9	9	1	3	4	1	7	3	1	8	0	1	10	6	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	12	0	3	1	0	3	8	0
8	0	3	9	0	6	4	0	10	12	1	5	8	1	9	8	1	10	12	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	6	0	2	14	0	3	4	0	3	11	0
9	0	4	4	0	7	0	0	12	3	1	7	12	1	12	1	2	1	8	2	3	0	2	6	0	2	9	0	3	1	0	3	7	0	3	14	0
10	0	4	10	0	8	0	0	13	6	2	0	0	2	2	5	2	4	4	2	6	3	2	9	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	10	0	4	1	0
11	0	5	5	0	8	12	0	14	9	2	2	4	2	5	0	2	7	0	2	9	6	3	0	8	3	3	0	3	7	0	3	13	0	4	4	0
12	0	5	11	0	9	8	0	15	12	2	4	8	2	7	8	2	9	8	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	4	7	0
13	0	6	6	0	10	4	1	0	15	2	6	12	2	9	3	2	11	4	3	1	9	3	6	4	3	9	0	3	12	0	4	3	0	4	10	0
14	0	7	0	0	11	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	2	10	14	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	9	0	3	12	0	4	2	0	4	6	0	4	13	0
15	0	7	7	0	11	12	1	3	5	3	1	4	3	0	9	3	2	8	3	5	3	3	12	0	4	1	0	4	5	0	4	9	0	4	15	0
16	0	8	1	1	0	8	1	4	8	3	3	0	3	2	4	3	4	12	3	8	6	4	0	8	4	4	0	4	8	0	4	12	0	5	2	0
17	0	8	8	1	1	4	1	5	11	3	4	8	3	4	0	3	7	0	3	10	9	4	3	12	4	7	0	4	11	0	5	2	0	5	5	0
18	0	9	2	1	2	0	1	7	2	3	6	12	3	7	12	3	9	12	4	0	0	4	7	0	4	10	0	5	1	0	5	5	0	5	8	0
19	0	9	9	1	2	12	1	8	5	3	8	4	3	9	8	4	0	4	4	2	3	4	10	8	4	13	0	5	4	0	5	8	0	5	11	0
20	0	10	3	1	3	8	1	9	8	3	9	8	3	11	4	4	1	0	4	4	6	4	13	4	5	0	0	5	7	0	5	11	0	6	2	0
21	0	10	10	1	4	4	1	10	11	3	11	0	4	0	0	4	2	4	4	6	9	5	0	0	5	3	0	5	10	0	6	2	0	6	5	0
22	0	11	4	1	5	0	1	11	14	4	1	4	4	2	7	4	3	8	4	7	12	5	2	4	5	6	0	5	13	0	6	5	0	6	8	0
23	0	11	11	1	5	12	1	13	2	4	3	8	4	4	3	4	5	0	4	9	3	5	4	8	5	8	0	6	0	0	6	8	0	6	11	0
24	0	12	5	1	6	8	1	14	5	4	5	12	4	6	14	4	6	12	4	10	6	5	6	12	5	10	0	6	2	0	6	11	0	7	2	0
25	0	12	12	1	7	4	1	15	8	4	8	0	4	8	10	4	8	0	4	11	9	5	8	0	5	12	0	6	4	0	6	14	0	7	5	0
26	0	13	0	1	8	0	1	15	11	4	10	4	4	10	5	4	9	12	5	1	0	5	10	4	5	14	0	6	6	0	7	1	0	7	8	0
27	0	13	7	1	8	12	2	0	14	4	11	8	4	11	1	4	11	0	5	2	3	5	11	8	6	0	0	6	8	0	7	3	0	7	11	0
28	0	14	1	1	9	8	2	1	1	4	13	0	4	12	8	5	0	8	5	4	6	5	13	0	6	2	0	6	10	0	7	5	0	7	14	0
29	0	14	11	1	10	4	2	2	4	4	14	4	5	0	12	5	2	4	5	6	9	5	14	4	6	4	0	6	12	0	7	7	0	8	1	0
30	0	15	5	1	11	0	2	3	7	4	15	8	5	2	15	5	4	0	5	8	12	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	14	0	7	9	0	8	4	0

TABLE No. II.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 *to* 16 *Company Rupees per Month for a Month of* 31 *Days, showing the Amount per Day.*




Rates per month.
of 28 Days.
of 29 Days.
of 30 Days.
of 31 Days.

Rupees pr. Month.	of 28 Days.			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days.		
61	2	2	10	2	1	8	2	0	6	1	15	6
62	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
63	2	4	0	2	2	9	2	1	7	2	0	6
64	2	4	7	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	0
65	2	5	2	2	3	10	2	2	8	2	1	7
66	2	5	9	2	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	1
67	2	6	3	2	5	0	2	3	9	2	2	7
68	2	6	10	2	5	6	2	4	3	2	3	1
69	2	7	5	2	6	1	2	4	10	2	3	7
70	2	8	0	2	6	7	2	5	4	2	4	2
71	2	8	7	2	7	2	2	5	10	2	4	8
72	2	9	2	2	7	9	2	6	5	2	5	2
73	2	9	9	2	8	3	2	6	11	2	5	8
74	2	10	3	2	8	10	2	7	6	2	6	2
75	2	10	0	2	9	5	2	8	0	2	6	9
76	2	11	5	2	9	11	2	8	6	2	7	3
77	2	12	0	2	10	6	2	9	1	2	7	9
78	2	12	7	2	11	0	2	9	7	2	8	3
79	2	13	2	2	11	7	2	10	2	2	8	9
80	2	13	9	2	12	2	2	10	8	2	9	3
81	2	14	3	2	12	8	2	11	2	2	9	10
82	2	14	10	2	13	3	2	11	9	2	10	4
83	2	15	5	2	13	10	2	12	3	2	10	10
84	3	0	0	2	14	4	2	12	10	2	11	4
85	3	0	7	2	14	11	2	13	4	2	11	10
86	3	1	2	2	15	5	2	13	10	2	12	5
87	3	1	9	3	0	0	2	14	5	2	12	11
88	3	2	3	3	0	7	2	14	11	2	13	5
89	3	2	10	3	1	1	2	15	6	2	13	11
90	3	3	5	3	1	8	3	0	0	2	14	5
91	3	4	0	3	2	2	3	0	6	2	15	0
92	3	4	7	3	2	9	3	1	1	2	15	6
93	3	5	2	3	3	4	3	1	7	3	0	0
94	3	5	9	3	3	10	3	2	2	3	0	6
95	3	6	3	3	4	5	3	2	8	3	1	0
96	3	6	10	3	5	0	3	3	2	3	1	7
97	3	7	5	3	5	6	3	3	9	3	2	1
98	3	8	0	3	6	1	3	4	3	3	2	7
99	3	8	7	3	6	7	3	4	10	3	3	1
100	3	9	2	3	7	2	3	5	4	3	3	7
200	7	2	3	6	14	4	6	10	8	6	7	3
300	10	11	5	10	5	6	10	0	0	9	10	10
400	14	4	7	13	12	8	13	5	4	12	14	5
500	17	13	9	17	3	10	16	10	8	16	2	1
600	21	6	10	20	11	0	20	0	0	19	5	8
700	25	0	0	24	2	2	23	5	4	22	9	3
800	28	9	2	27	9	5	26	10	8	25	12	11
900	32	2	3	31	0	7	30	0	0	29	0	6
1000	35	11	5	34	7	9	33	5	4	32	4	2
2000	71	6	10	68	15	5	65	10	8	64	8	5
3000	107	2	3	103	7	2	100	0	0	96	12	5
4000	142	13	9	137	14	11	133	5	4	129	0	8
5000	178	9	2	172	6	7	166	10	8	161	4	8
6000	214	4	7	206	14	4	200	0	0	193	8	9
7000	250	0	0	241	6	1	233	5	4	225	12	1
8000	285	11	5	275	13	10	266	10	8	258	1	10
9000	321	6	10	310	5	6	300	0	0	290	5	2
10,000	357	2	3	344	13	3	333	5	4	322	9	3

Table of Exchange.

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta, viz. that of assigning a given quantity of sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 0d.

Part 1.

Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.

Rate per single Sicca Rupee		*Equivalent rate per cent of premium on the par Exchange*	
s.	d.	per cent.	d. p
2	6	0	000
2	5¾	0	740
2	5½	1	694
2	5¼	2	564
2	5	3	448
2	4¾	4	347
2	4½	5	263
2	4¼	6	194
2	4	7	142
2	3¾	8	109
2	3½	9	090
2	3¼	10	917
2	3	11	111
2	2¾	12	149
2	2½	13	207
2	2¼	14	285
2	2	15	384
2	1¾	16	504
2	1½	17	647
2	1¼	18	811
2	1	20	—
2	0¾	21	212
2	0½	22	448
2	0¼	23	711
2	0	25	—
1	11¾	26	315
1	11½	27	659
1	11¼	29	032
1	11	30	434
1	10¾	31	868
1	10½	33	333
1	10¼	34	831
1	10	36	363
1	9¾	37	931
1	9½	35	538
1	9¼	41	323
1	9	42	632
1	8¾	44	578
1	8½	46	381
1	8¼	48	148
1	8	50	—

Part 2.

Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.

Res of premium on the par Exchange.	*Equivalent per Single Rupee. Rate Sicca*		
per cent	s.	d.	d p
2	2	5	70
1	2	5	11
3	2	5	12
4	2	4	84
5	2	4	57
6	2	4	30
7	2	4	03
8	2	3	77
9	2	3	52
10	2	3	27
11	2	3	07
12	2	2	78
13	2	2	54
14	2	2	31
15	2	2	08
16	2	1	86
17	2	1	64
18	2	1	42
19	2	1	21
20	2	1	—
21	2	0	79
22	2	0	59
23	2	0	39
24	2	0	19
25	2	0	—
26	1	11	80
27	1	11	61
28	1	11	43
29	1	11	25
30	1	11	07
31	1	10	90
32	1	10	72
33	1	10	55
34	1	10	38
35	1	10	32
36	1	10	05
37	1	9	89
38	1	9	73
39	1	9	58
40	1	9	42
41	1	9	27
42	1	9	12
43	1	8	97
44	1	8	83
45	1	8	68
46	1	8	54
47	1	8	04
48	1	8	27
49	1	8	13
50	1	8	—

The Following Table consists of Factors, which, when multiplied by Rupees and fractional parts of a Rupee, will give the value in Sterling money, expressed decimally, at the different rates of Exchange noted in the margin, per Cwt. or lb. English at so many Rupees or parts of a Rupee per Maund or Seer.

Exch. per Co. R	per Cwt at Co R. per B.M	per Cwt at Co R. per F.M	per lb. at Co. R. per B.M	per lb. at Co. R per F.M	per lb. at Co R per B. S.	per lb at Co R per F S	per Cwt. at Ct. R per F.M.	per lb. at Ct. R. per F S
s. d.								
1 10	.1279	.1375	.001116	.001227	.04164	.0191	.1261	.01515
1 10½	.1278	.1406	.001141	.001255	.04257	.05022	.1293	.04018
1 11	.1306	.1437	.001166	.00 283	.04357	.05134	.1322	.04721
1 11½	.1335	.1468	.001192	.001314	.04768	.05245	.1351	.04823
2 —	.1363	.15	.001217	.001339	.0487	.05357	.1379	.04926
2 —½	.1392	.1531	.001242	.001367	.04971	.05468	.1408	.05028
2 1	.142	.1562	.001268	.001395	.05073	.0558	.1437	.05131
2 1½	.1449	.1593	.001293	.001423	.05174	.05692	.1465	.05234
2 2	.1477	.1625	.001318	.001451	.05276	.05803	.1494	.05336
2 2½	.1505	.1656	.001344	.001478	.05377	.05915	.1523	.05439
2 3	.1534	.1687	.001369	.001506	.05478	.06026	.1552	.05542

EXAMPLES.

Required the value per lb. of Indigo at Co. Rs. 200 per Factory Maund, Exchange at 2*s.* per Co. Rupee?

In the Table in a line with 2*s.* and under per lb. at Co. Rs. per Factory Maund is the Number .001339 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 200 will give .2678 decimals of a £ Stg. or 5*s* 4¼*d.*

Required the value per Cwt. of Sugar at Sa. Rs. 7. 8 per Bazar Maund Exchange at 2*s.* 1*d.* per Co. Rupee?

Opposite to 2*s.* 1*d.* and under per Cwt. at Co. Rs. per Bazar Maund is the Number .142 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 7½ will give the value in St. expressed decimally 1.065 or £ 1. 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Required the value per lb. of Quicksilver at Current Rs. 4 per Factory Seer Exchange at 2*s.* per Co. Rupee.

In a line with 2*s.* and under per lb. at Ct. Rs. per Factory Seer is the Number, .01926 which when multiplied by Current Rupees 4 will give .19704 decimals of a £ Stg. or 3*s.* 11½*d.*

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe,

GOVERNORS-GENERAL, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF,
JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,
TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,
&c. &c. &c.

Sovereigns of Europe.

Kingdoms, &c.	*To whom subject.*	*When born.*	*Began to reign.*
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
France	Louis Philippe	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 7, 1830
Spain	Isabella II	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Portugal	Maria de Gloria	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia & Poland	Nicholas	July 6, 1796	
Austria	Ferdinand I	April 19, 1793	March 2, 1835
Prussia	Frederic Wm. IV	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840
Sweden and Norway	Charles XIV	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Denmark	Christian	Sept. 18, 1786	Dec. 3, 1839
Netherlands	William II	Dec. 6, 1792	Oct. 1, 1840
Belgium	Leopold	Dec. 16, 1790	July 20, 1831
Turkey	Abdul Medchid	April 20, 1823	July 1, 1839
Greece	Otho,	June 1, 1815	Oct. 5, 1832
ITALY.			
Lombardy and Venice	(Emp. of Austria		
Sardinia	Charles Albert	Oct. 2, 1798	May 1831
Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand II	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Rome	Gregory XVI	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831
Tuscany	Leopold II	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma	Maria Louisa	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena	Francis IV	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca	Charles Louis	Dec. 23, 1799	March 13, 1824
GERMANY.			
Bohemia	(Emp. of Austria,		
Brandenburgh	(King of Prussia		
Saxony	Fred. Augustus	May 18, 1797	
Bavaria	Louis Charles	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825
Hanover	Ernest Augustus	June 5, 1771	June 21, 1837
Wirtemburgh	William	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden	Charles Leopold	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel	William II	July 23, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis II	Dec 26, 1777	April 6, 1830
Holstein	(King of Denmk		
Luxembergh	(King of Nethds.		
Brunswick	William	April 25, 1806	Sept. 1830
Mecklenburgh	George V	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 16, 1816
Nassau	Adolphus	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839
Saxe Weimar	Charles Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	
Saxe Cobourg Gotha	Ernest	Jan. 2, 1784	

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE CONQUEST.

Names.	Born A.D	When Began to reign	Reigned Y	Reigned M.	Reign ended	Buried at
William I	1027	066, Oct. 14	20	11	Sept. 9, 1087	Caen, Normandy
William II	1057	1057, Sept. 9	12	11	Aug. 2, 1100	Winchester
Henry I	1068	1100, Aug. 2	35	4	Dec. 1, 1135	Reading
Stephen	1105	1135, Dec. 1	18	11	Oct. 25. 1154	Feversham
The Saxon Line Restored.						
Henry II	1133	1154, Oct. 25	34	8	July 6, 1189	Fontevrault
Richard I	1156	1189, July 6	9	9	April 6, 1199	Fontevrault
John	1165	1199, April 6	17	0	Oct. 19, 1216	Worcester
Henry III	1207	1216, Oct 19	56	1	Nov. 16, 1272	Westminster
Edward I	1239	1272, Aug. 16	34	8	July 7, 1307	Westminster
Edward II	1284	1307, July 7	19	7	Jan 25, 1327	Gloucester
Edward III	1312	1327, Jan. 25	50	5	June 21, 1377	Westminster
Richard II	1366	1377 June 21	22	3	Sept. 29, 1399	Westminster
The Line of Lancaster.						
Henry IV	1367	1399, Sept. 29	13	6	March 20, 1413	Canterbury
Henry V	1389	1413, Mar 20	9	5	Aug. 31, 1422	Westminster
Henry VI	1421	1422, Aug. 31	38	6	March 4, 1461	Windsor
The Line of York.						
Edward IV	1442	1461, Mar. 4	22	1	April 9, 1483	Windsor
Edward V	1471	1483, April 9	0	2	June 22. 1483	Unknown
Richard III	1442	1483, June 22	2	2	Aug 22, 1485	Leicester
The Families United.						
Henry VII	1456	1485, Aug. 22	23	8	April 22. 1509	Westminster
Henry VIII	1492	1509, April 22	37	9	Jan. 28. 1547	Windsor
Edward VI	1537	1547, Jan. 28	6	5	July 6, 1553	Westminster
Mary I	1516	1553, July 6	5	4	Nov. 17, 1588	Westminster
Elizabeth	1533	1558, Nov. 17	44	4	March 24. 1603	Westminster
The Union of the Two Crowns.						
James I	1566	603, Mar. 24	22	0	March 27, 1625	Westminster
Charles I	1600	1625, Mar. 27	23	10	Jan. 30, 1649	Windsor
Charles II	1630	1649, Jan. 30	36	0	Feb. 6, 1685	Westminster
James II	1633	1685, Feb. 6	4	0	Feb. 13, 1689	Paris
Mary II	1662	1689, Feb. 13	5	10	....	Westminster
William III	1650	1689, Feb. 13	13	1	March 8, 1702	Westminster
The Union of the Two Kingdoms.						
Anne	1665	1702, Mar. 8	12	5	August 1, 1714	Westminster
George I	1660	1714, Aug. 1	12	10	June 11, 1727	Hanover
George II	1683	1727, June 11	33	4	Oct. 25, 1760	Westminster
George III	1738	1760, Oct. 25	59	3	Jan. 29, 1821	Windsor
George IV	1762	1821, Jan. 29	10	5	June 26, 1831	Windsor
William IV	1765	1831, June 26	5	11	June 20, 1837	Windsor

Sovereigns of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

(Alexandrina) VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819. Succeeded her uncle William IV, June 20, 1837. Proclaimed June 21. Crowned June 28, 1838. Married Feb. 10, 1840, her cousin, H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, K. G. born Aug. 26, 1819. *Issue*: Victoria Adelaide, Maria Louisa, *Princess* Royal born Nov. 21, 1840—*Prince of Wales* born Nov. 9, 1841.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Adelaide, Sister of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13, 1792. Married July 11, 1818, to his late Majesty King William IV., who died June 20, 1837.

MOTHER OF THE QUEEN.

Victoria Maria Louisa, Sister of the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, born August 17, 1786. Married May 29, 18 8, to the late Edward Duke of Kent, and had issue Alexandrina Victoria, her present Majesty. The Duke died January 23, 1820.

UNCLES AND AUNTS TO THE QUEEN.

1. Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Caroline, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778, died, June 29, 1841. *Issue*: George Frederick, May 27, 1819.

2. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married, May 7, 1818 to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797, *Issue*: George William, March 26, 1819. and Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822. Mary Adelaide, November 27, 1833

3 Mary, April 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to her cousin William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, who died November 30, 1834.

4. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

Cousin of the Queen (Sister of the late Duke of Gloucester.)

1. Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.

Austria.

FERDINAND I. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, born April 19, 1793, succeeded his father Francis March 2, 1835, married Feb 27, 1821, Maria Anne Caroline (daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia) born September 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma, born Dec. 12, 1791.

2. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno,) born March 1, 1798.

3. Francis Charles Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802; married November 4, 1824, Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

4. Mary Ann Frances, born June 8, 1804.

Mother-in-law of the Emperor.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria, born Feb. 8, 1792.

ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1771. Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia.
Joseph, born March 9, 1776. Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary.
John, born January 10, 1782.
Renier, born Sept. 30, 1783. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice.
Louis, born December 13, 1784

Germany.

(Confederated Independent States.)

*** *The number denotes the votes each State has in the Diet.*

AUSTRIA, 4.

FERDINAND I. Emperor.

PRUSSIA, 4.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV, King.

BAVARIA, 4.

LOUIS CHARLES, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1786, succeeded his father Maximilian, Oct. 13, 1825, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick late Duke of Saxe Altenburg, born July 8, 1792, *Issue* :—

1. Maximilian, November 28, 1811.
2. Matilda, August 30, 1813.
3. Otho, June 1, 1815, King of Greece.
4. Leopold, March 14, 1821.
5. Adeline, March 19, 1823.
6. Hildegarde, June 10, 1825.
7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1826.
8. Albert, July 19, 1828.

SAXONY, 4.

FREDERICK, King of Saxony, born May 18, 1797, married I, to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832.

II. Maria, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

HANOVER, 4.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771. *See* Duke of Cumberland, Great Britain.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Wirtemberg, K. G. born Sept. 27, 1781; married I, January 24, 1816, Catharine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenbourg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819, *Issue*.—

1. Maria Charlotte, October 30, 1816.
2. Sophia, Princess of Orange.

II. April 15, 1820, PAULINA, daughter of his uncle, Duke of Lewis born September 11, 1800, *Issue* :—

3. Catherine, August 24, 1821.
4. Charles, *Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823.
5. Augusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Grand Duke of Baden, born August 29, 1790. Succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 30, 1830, married July 25, 1819, to Sophia, daughter of Gustavus IV, ex king of Sweden, born May 21, 1801; *Issue*:—

1. Alexandrina, born Dec. 6, 1820.
2. Louis, August 15, 1824.
3. Frederick, Sept 9, 1826.
4. William, Dec. 18, 1829.
5. Charles, March 9, 1832.
6. Maria, November 20, 1834.
7. Cecilia, Sept. 20, 1839.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM II Elector of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, succeeded his father William I, Feb. 27, 1821, married Feb. 13, 1797, Augusta daughter of William II. King of Prussia, born May 1, 1780; *Issue*:—

1. Caroline, born July 29, 1799.
2. Frederick, August 20, 1802
3. Maria, (Duchess of Saxe steinisgen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS II. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father Louis X. April, 6, 1830, married June 19, 1804. Wilhelmina Louisa, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, born September 10, 1788; died Jan. 27, 1836. *Issue*:—

1. Louis, born June 19, 1806; married Dec. 26, 1833, Matilda, daughter of Louis Charles, King of Bavaria.
2. Charles, April 23, 1809.
3. Alexander, July 15, 1823.
4. Maria, August 5, 1824.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

CHRISTIAN Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

WILLIAM, Grand Duke of Luxemberg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick, and Lunenburgh, born April 25, 1806. Succeeded on the expulsion of his brother Duke Charles, September, 1830.

MECKLENBURGH, 1.

GEORGE V, Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born August 12, 1779, succeeded his father Charles, Nov. 6, 1816, married August 12, 1817, Mary Wilhelmina, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; born Jan 21, 1796; *Issue*.—

1. Louisa, May 24, 1818.
2. George, October 17, 1819.
3. Caroline Charlotte, January 10, 1821.
4. Ernest. Adolphus, January 11, 1824.

NASSAU, 2.

ADOLPHUS, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, succeeded his father William George, August 20, 1839.

Brother and Sisters.

1. Teresa, August 17, 1815.
2. Maurice, November 21, 1820.
3. Mary, January 29, 1825.

Half Brother and Sisters.

1. Helen, August 12, 1831.
2. Nicholas, September 20, 1832,
3. Sophia, July 9, 1836.

SAXE WEIMAR, 1.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, born Feb. 2, 1783, married August 3, 1804, to Mary, sister of the Emperor of Russia; *Issue*:—

1. Mary, February 3, 1808, wife of Prince Charles of Prussia.
2. Augusta, September 30, 1811, wife of Prince William Louis of Prussia.
3. Charles, June 24, 1818.

SAXE COBOURG GOTHA, 1.

ERNEST, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, K.G., born Jan. 2, 1784; married 1, Louisa, daughter of Augustus Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Altenbourg. *Issue*,

1. Ernest, born June 21, 1818.
2. Albert, (see Great Britain)

14. Mary, daughter of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg.

Brothers and Sisters of the Duke.

Juliana, born Sept 23, 1781, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

1. Ferdinand, March 28, 1785; married Antoinette, Princess of Kobury.
2. Victoria (see Great Britain)
3. Leopold (see Belgium)

*** There are 18 other smaller independent principalities, which including the 4 free-towns and their territories amount in all to 38 states, of which the confederation consists.

Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland, born July 6, 1796, married July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA, formerly CHARLOTTE, sister of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1798; *Issue*:—

1. Alexander, April 29, 1818.
2. Mary, August 18, 1819, married July 14, 1839, Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg.
3. Olga, September 11, 1822.
4. Alexandra, June 24, 1825.
5. Constantine, September 21, 1827.
6. Nicholas, August 8, 1831.
7. Michael, October 25, 1832.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Maria, Princess of Saxe Weimar, February 16, 1786.
Ann, Queen of the Netherlands, January 18, 1795.
Michael, February 9, 1798, married February 20, 1824, Paulina, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, born January 9, 1807.

Prussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburgh, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, born October 15, 1795, succeeded his father June 7, 1840, married November 29, 1823, Louisa, sister of the King of Bavaria.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

William Louis, March 22, 1797; married June 11, 1829, Augusta, second daughter of Charles Frederic grand-duke of Saxe Weimar.

1. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1798.
2. Charles, June 29, 1801; married May 26, 1827, Mary, daughter of Charles Frederic, grand-duke of Saxe Weimar.

3 Alexandrina, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1828, to Paul Frederic Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.
4 Louisa, February 1, 1808, wife of Prince Frederick of Orange.
5. Albert, October 4, 1809, married Sept. 14, 1830, Princess Marianne, of Orange.

France.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE, King of the French, born October 6, 1773, elected King on the deposition of Charles X August 9, 1830, married November 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782; *Issue*.

1 Ferdinand Duc d'Orleans, September 3, 1810, married May 30, 1837, Princess Helen of Mecklenburgh Schwerin; *Issue*, Louis born August 24, 1838. Robert Louis, Nov. 9, 1840.
2. Louisa, Queen of the Belgians, April 3, 1812.
3 Louis Charles, October 25, 1814.
4 Clementina, June 3, 1817.
5 Francis, August 14, 1818.
6 Henry, June 16, 1822.
7. Authonio, July 31, 1824.

Spain.

ISABELLA II. Queen of Spain and the Indies, born Oct. 10, 1830. Succeeded her father Ferdinand VII, September 29, 1833
Regent, Duke de la Victoria, elected May 9, 1841.
Christina, the Queen's mother, sister of the king of Sicily, born April 27, 1806.
1. Maria Louisa, the Queen's sister, born January 30, 1832.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isidor *Infant of Spain*, born March 29, 1788, married I, September 29, 1816 to Maria Frances, Infanta of Portugal, who died Sept 4, 1834. *Issue*: Charles Louis, January 31, 1818, John Charles, May 15, 1822; Ferdinand, October 12, 1824. II, October 2d, 1838, Theresa, aunt of the Queen of Portugal, born April 20, 1792

Don Francis de Paula, *Infant*, born March 10, 1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Sicily, born October 24, 1804; *Issue*: Isabella, May 18, 1821, Francis, May 13, 1822; Henry, April 17, 1823, Louisa, June 12, 1824; Josephine, May 25, 1827, Ferdinand, April 11, 1834, Christiana, June 5, 1833; Amelia, Oct. 12, 1834.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 4, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex-Emperor of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1820; married Jan. 26, 1835, Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenburg, born Dec. 9, 1810, died March 28, 1835, II, April 9, 1836, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, born Oct. 29, 1816, nephew of the Duchess of Kent. I, *Issue*: Pedro Prince Royal, born September 16, 1837.
Louis Phillipe, born October 31, 1838.

Sweden.

CHARLES XIV (formerly Marshal Bernadotte,) King of Sweden and Norway, born January 26, 1764; elected Crown Prince of Sweden, August 21, 1810, succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII February 5, 1818, married August 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDINE DE CLARY, born November 8, 1781; *Issue*:

Joseph Francis Oscar, *Crown Prince*, born July 4, 1799, married June 19, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, born March 14, 1807, *Issue*:—Charles, Duke of Scania, May 3, 1826, Gustavus, Duke of Upland June 1st, 1827; Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothea, January 21, 1829, Charlotte, April 24, 1830. Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, August 24, 1831.

Denmark.

CHRISTIAN King of Denmark, born September 18, 1786, succeeded his cousin Frederick, VI. Dec. 3, 1839, married I, February 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh. *Issue:*

Frederick, October 6, 1808.

II, May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg, born June 28, 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM, II., King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, born December 6, 1792, succeeded by the abdication of his father William I., October 1840, married February 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emperor of Russia. *Issue.*

William, *Prince Royal*, born February 19, 1817, married June 18, 18, 1839, Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, born June 17, 1818; *Issue*, a son born, September 4, 1840; Alexander, August 2, 1818; Frederick, June 13, 1820; Sophia, April 8, 1824.

Brother and Sister of the King.

1. Frederick, born February 28, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louisa, sister of the King of Prussia.
2. Marianne, born May 19, 1809. Married Sept. 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia.

Father of the King.

WILLIAM, K.G. born August 24, 1772 married October 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, daughter of King William II. of Prussia, born November 18, 1774, died October 12, 1837, and has issue as above.

Belgium.

LEOPOLD King of the Belgians, son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfield, Elected in 1831. Inaugurated July 20, 1831, born December 16, 1790, married I May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales only child of George IV, of Great Britain, who died without issue, November 6, 1817. II, August 9, 1832 Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born April 3, 1812. *Issue*, Leopold, born April 9, 1835, Philip born March 24, 1837. Mary, born June 7, 1840.

Switzerland.

(Confederation of twenty-two Independent Cantons.)

His Excellency, CHARLES NEUHAUS, President of the Diet.

Italian States.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

FERDINAND I King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES ALBERT, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born October 2, 1798, succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, May 1831, married September 30, 1817, Theresa, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: *Issue.*

1. Victor Emmanuel, March 14, 1820
2. Ferdinand, November 15, 1822.

SICILY.

FERDINAND II King of Naples and the Sicilies, born January 12, 1810. Succeeded his father Francis, November 8, 1830; married I, Nov. 21, 1837, Christiana, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, who died, January 1836; *Issue*, Francis, born January 16, 1836. II, Jan. 9, 1837, Theresa, daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, born July 31, 1816. *Issue*: Louis, born August 1, 1838, Albert, September 17, 1839.

ROME.

GREGORY XVI, (Maurice Cappellari) Sovereign Pontiff, born September 18, 1765, elected Cardinal March 25, 1825, elected Pope February 2, 1831.

TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II, Grand Duke of Tuscany (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1797, married—I, November 16, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony, born November 15, 1799; died March 22, 1832; (*Issue*: Caroline, November 19 1822, Augusta, April 1, 1825; II, June 7, 1833 Antoinette, sister of the King of Sicily, born December 19, 1814; *Issue*, Isabella, born May 21, 1834. Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835. Maria Christiana, born Feb. 5, 1838, Charles, born April 30, 1839, Mary Anne, June 9, 1840.

PARMA.

MARIA LOUISA, Grand Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastella, (sister of the Emperor of Austria,) born December 12, 1791 married April 2, 1810, to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; *Issue*.—
1. Francis Jos Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811, died July 22, 1832.

MODENA.

FRANCIS IV, Duke of Modena, Massa, Reggio, and Mirandola, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria,) born October 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, MARIA BEATRICE, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, born Dec. 6, 1792. *Issue*.—
1. Theresa, July 14, 1817.
2. Francis, June 1, 1819
3. Ferdinand, July 20, 1821.
4. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS, Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1799, succeeded his mother March 13, 1824, married June 16, 1819, MARIA THERESA, Princess of Sardinia; born September 19, 1803, *Issue*:—
1. Ferdinand, January 14, 1813.

Turkey.

ABDUL MEDSCHID, Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born April 20, 1823, succeeded his father Mahmoud, II, July 1, 1839.

Greece.

OTHO, Second Son of the King of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King by the Provincial Government of the Grecian States, October 5, 1832, ascended the throne, January 1833. Married November 29, 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Oldenburg, born December 21, 1818.

America.

UNITED STATES.

President, John Tyler, succeeded on the 6th April, 1841, Will Hen. Harrison, who was inaugurated for four years March 4, 1841, and died on the 4th April following.

Vice-President, Samuel Southard.
Secretary of State, Dan. Webster.
Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas Ewing.
Secretary at War, John C. Spencer.
Secretary of the Navy, George E. Badger.
Attorney-General, J. J. Crittenden.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Maine, John Fairfield.
New Hampshire, John Page.
Massachusetts, Marcus Morton.
Rhode Island, Samuel W. King.
Connecticut, W. W. Ellsworth.
Vermont, Silas H. Jenison
New York, W. H. Seward.
New Jersey, W. Pennington.
Pennsylvania, David R. Porter
Delaware, Cornelius P. Comegys.
Maryland, Will. Grason
Virginia, Thomas W. Gilmer.
North Carolina, John M. Morehead.
South Carolina, B K Henegan.
Georgia, Charles J. M'Donald.
Kentucky, Robert P. Letcher.
Tennessee, J K. Polk.
Ohio, W. Shannon.
Louisiana, A. B. Roman.
Mississippi, A. G M'Null.
Indiana, Sam Bigger.
Illinois, Thomas Carlin.
Alabama, Arthur P. Bagby.
Missouri, T Reynolds.
Michigan, Will Woodbridge.
Arkansas, James S. Conwby.
Florida Territory, Richard K. Call.
Wisconsin Territory, H Dodge.
Iowa Territory, Rob Lucas.

Native Governments.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Dost Mahommed Khan, one of the Brothers of Futteh Khan, the celebrated Vizier of Mahmood, and chief of the *Barickzye Clan*, the most powerful in Affghanistan had for some years ruled this country previous to the *Restoration* of Shah Soojah ool Moolk in 1839. On the death of this Prince, Dost Mahomed again assumed the reins of Government which he still holds.

On the base and cruel murder of Futteh Khan by Mahmood at the instigation of Prince Kamran, his brothers revolted from their allegiance under the guidance of Azeem Khan, the Governor of Cashmere, and drove Mahmood and his son from Cabul. Azeem Khan in the first instance offered the vacant throne to Shah Soojah, (considered the legitimate King by the British Government,) but offended by some personal slight, withdrew his support, and placed in his room, Eyoob, a Brother of Shooja, who was content to take the trappings without the power of royalty. On Azeem Khan's death, his Brothers dissatisfied with their position conspired against his son, Hubeeb Oollah Khan, and seizing his person, by threats of blowing him from a Gun, induced his mother to deliver up the residue of Azeem Khan's immense wealth. Eyoob's son was killed in these disputes and he himself alarmed by these scenes of violence fled to Lahore. Dost Mahommed the most talented of the Brothers, then took possession of the throne, and became *de facto* King of Cabul. Sheer dil Khan accompanied by four Brothers carried off about half a million sterling of Azeem Khan's money, and seated himself in Candahar, as an independent Chieftain. He and one of his Brothers are dead; and Candahar was until lately ruled by Cohun Dil Khan, assisted by his two surviving Brothers, Ruheem Dil and Meer Dil.

At the period of the flight of Eyoob from Cabul, Peshawar was governed by a Brother of Dost Mahommed who with another Brother were both killed in battle and were succeeded by Mahomed Khan, who is a tributary of the King of the Seikhs. He is on bad terms with his brother Dost Mahommed; but out of the revenues of Peshawer supports his younger Brothers Peer and Saeed Mahommed and the families of his two predecessors.

KINGDOM OF THE SEIKHS.

His Highness, Maha Raja Dulleep Singh, is declared King of the Seikhs.

His dominions comprise the Punjab, Cashmere, Peshawur, Moultan, part of Sinde, &c. he is an adopted son of Runjeet Singh and is about 12 years of age.

The Government of the Seikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the *Khalsa* or commonwealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by Guru Govind, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The ancestors of Runjeet Singh had been in possession of but a few villages, until his father, by feudatory depredations, and the conquest of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power which has subdued almost all the petty Seikh chiefs.

KINGDOM OF OUDE.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from Meer Mahommed Ameen, of a noble family in Persia, who came to India in the reign of Behadour Shah, and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of Saadut Khan. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of Mehamed Shah to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. Munsoor Ally Khan, who took the title of Supder Jung. He was succeeded by Soja-ool Dowla, who was again succeeded by Asoph-ud-Dowla. On the death of Asoph-ud-Dowla without any male issue, his spurious son, Vizier Ally, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was

after a reign of four months deposed, and Sadut Ally Khan, the brother of Saadut Ali Khan, ascended the *musnud* on the 21st of January, 1798. He died in 1814 and was succeeded by his Son GHAZI UD DEEN HYDER, who relinquished the title of Nabob, in 1819 and assumed that of King; he died in 1827 and was succeeded by his son NUSSIR ZEMAN, who assumed the titles of "His Majesty ABOO NUSSIR, KOOTUB-OOD-DEEN SOLIMAN JAH, SULTAN, ADDIL NOOSHEERWAN ZEMAN, NUSSIER-OOD-DEEN, HYDER SHAHINSHAH BADSHA, ORAZEB, RUSOOL-OOLA MOOEUN-O-DOO SULTUN NUT-A-BOO." This prince died in 1837 and was succeeded by his uncle, NUSSIR UD-DEEN, who assumed the title of "His Majesty ABOO-FUTTUH MOIEN-OO-DEEN SULTANA ZEMAN MOHAMED ALLY SHAH BADSHA-A-OUDH" and is the *present* reigning *Sovereign* of *Oude*.

KINGDOM OF AVA OR BURMAH.

The family name of the present King of Burmah, or that given to him by his Grand father, is Maung Khaung, but it is not considered respectful to mention this name. Having obtained as an appanage, and held until he assumed the throne, the rich District of Tharawadi, which contains the principal teak forests in the country, he was always styled Tharawadi Mong tha, or Prince of Tharawadi. He was born on Wednesday the 6th of September 1786, and he is therefore now (1st January 1841) in his 55th year. His father was the Heir apparent to the throne when Colonel Symes visited Amarapura, and whom that officer calls Engy Teekien, more properly, Ain-ye-thakhen, or Ain ye-Meng, Lord or Prince of the Eastern House. His Grand father was Colonel Symes's Minderagee, more properly, Meng dara-gyee, the Great King of Righteousness, one of the titles borne by the Kings of Burmah, but his subjects now refer to him as Pho dau-gyee, the great royal Grand father, or Badoun Thakhen, the Lord of Badoun, the town which he had held before he came to the throne. He died on the 6th June 1819 and was succeeded by the present King's Elder Brother once known as Tsa-ein-meng tha, Prince of Tsagain, with the family name of Maung Tsen, the same who engaged in war with the British Government, and who was dethroned by the present monarch in the month of April 1837.

In June 1837 the present King deserted his Brother's Capital of Ava, which has now become a ruin, and proceeded sixty miles to the northward, with the ostensible object of building a new city there, but in reality for the purpose of escaping from the British resident, for on the withdrawal of that officer, the King returned, and established himself in his Grand-father's city of Amarapura, which is now again the Capital of the country.

By his principal Queen he has a grown up son and daughter, the former now styled Taung-dweng-gyaung Mengtha, Prince of Taung-dweng-gyaung, and the latter highly skilled in Burmese science, particularly astrology. By his numerous inferior Queens he has several other children, the principal of whom is a bold, spirited character, formerly named Tait-tong-gyee, but since his father's accession to the throne styled, from the town the revenues of which he enjoys, Pye Meng-tha or Prince of Prome. Besides him, and the King's Uncle, the Philosopher Prince of Mekkhara, the Lhwottau or grand council of the kingdom now consists of four Woongyees, two of whom are, Maung Shwe-ka, who was Governor of Rangoon during Major Canning's mission in 1811-12 and Maung Dauk-kyee, who held the same office when Colonel Benson was deputed to the Court of Ava in 1830.

Shortly after the present king seized the throne, he put to death the late Monarch's only son the Tsakya Meng, his principal Queen, her Brother Meng-tha-gyee, or the great Prince, and most of the ministers and Chief officers of the late Government. The life of the late Monarch, however, has been spared and he is not ill treated excepting in being kept as a state prisoner. The country is stated to be in a very unsettled state and there is now no Burmese officer of superior rank and authority to the southward of the Capital. Every town and almost village has its own petty governor independent of all interference excepting from the Court itself. Commercial speculations also are hazardous, particularly as the present King has endeavoured to destroy his principal Sea port town Rangoon, where British subjects are now not thick of pro-

tection and freedom from official exactions and molestation; and it is very important that it should be generally known, that the Government of India declined to interfere when a complaint was submitted to it by a British Commander of ill-usage at Rangoon. Although the relations of the British Government with the present King continue in an unsatisfactory state, and no British Officer resides in Burmah, there is no ground for supposing that he entertains the smallest idea of risking a war with us. On the contrary, strong hopes may now be entertained, as two of the most violent of the war party, the King's Son Tsit-tong-bhya, and the Mya-wadi Woongyee, have been recently carried off by Cholera, that the convenience and advantage of re-establishing amicable relations with the British Government will be acknowledged by the King of Burmah.

The following may be considered as a fair translation of the style and title of the King of Burmah:—"His most glorious and excellent Majesty the Lord of the Tshaddan, King of Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, and Proprietor of Mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber and the Noble Serpentine, Sovereign of the Empires of Thunnaparanta and Tampadipa and other great Empires and Countries, and of all the Umbrella wearing Chiefs, the Supporter of Religion, the Sun-descended Monarch, Arbiter of Life, and great King of Righteousness, who bears the honorary name (in Pali) of the Illustrious in the three worlds, the King of Kings, possessor of boundless dominion and supreme wisdom, and great King of Righteousness."

His dominions consist of Burmah Proper, the old kingdoms of Toung-ngu and Pegu, and the Shan States and Districts of Kale, Thaungthut, Khamti, Mogaung, Bamo, Monhyen, Momeit, Main Loun, Taung-baing, Theinni, Kaingmah, Main Main, Main Leng-gyih, Kyain Toun-gyih, Kyainkoun, Kyan Khyaing, Thibo, Theon-nay, Monch, Kyain-toung, Kyain-khum, Nyaung yue, Lagya, Mauk-me, Mobye, Main Pyin, Main Pun, Main Pan, Main Kaing, Nuung-mue, Thirit, Tabet, Yook-zouk, Main Tsait, Zale, &c., all of which States and districts however are differently named, more or less, by the Shans themselves.

KINGDOM OF SIAM.

The King's usual titles are, "The God Buddh who dwells over every head, the Lord of life and master of the Palace". His dominions consist of Siam Proper, of the Shan States of Ch'hiung Mai, Lamp.hun, Lak.hon, Meuang Nan, Meuang Fang, Lau-ch'hang, Luang P.hubang, Ch'hiung Sen, Ch'hiung Rai, and others, of part of the old kingdom of Cambodia, and of the Malayan States of Queda and Patani.

The present King is the same person whom Mr. Crawfurd saw as Prince Krom Chint at Bangkok in the year 1822. He was the eldest son by an inferior wife of the late King, whom he succeeded on the 21st July 1824, with the general consent of the Country, and he is now about 50 years of age. His successor, it is supposed will be his brother *Chao Fa*, "Lord of Heaven," the eldest son of the late King by his principal Queen. The other Members of the Royal family of Siam are said to amount to nearly three thousand.

KINGDOM OF NEPAUL.

Maharaja Raj Rajendra Vikram Sah, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years; he is the son of Girvan Jodhba Vikram Sah, the son of Prithwi Pal Sah, the successor of Run Bahadur the son of Sing Pertaub, he son of Purtvi Narrain, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nepaul, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those, which Princes whose caprice is the law, have met with. Girvan Jodhba Vikram Sah having caused a pagoda, like that of Juggernath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited discontentment amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, immo-

diately killed by the Cazzy Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the *Musnud*. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, of whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Cazzy's order. Nepaul is tributary to China from the year 1792.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab Asoph Jah Moozuffer-ul-moomalik Meer Furreedoon Ali Khan Bahadoor Futeh Jung, Nizam of Hydrabad, ascended the Musnud on the 24th of May, 1829; is the son and successor of Secunder Jah the eldest of the eight sons of Nizam Ali Khan, the younger brother of Salabut Jung, the uncle and successor of Moozuffer Jung, the nephew and successor of Nazir Jung, the second son of Nizam-ul-moolk, who obtained the Soubadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the reign of Ruffee-ul-Dirjet.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asoph Jah Nizam-ul-moolk returned from Delhi, in 1740, he fought in 1741, his son Nazir Jung who had rebelled against him. Nizam-ul-moolk died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1763, a period of 15 years, three princes had ascended the Musnud, and were successively assassinated. Mozuffer Jung was grandson to Nizam-ul-moolk by his younger daughter's side Nizam-ul Moolk removed his capital from Aurungabad to Hydrabad.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness, Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Scindia, the adopted son of, Jenko Rao Scindia, succeeded to the Government on the 4th February 1843, on the death of his predecessor, Jenko Rao who was elected by Baiza Bai, the widow of Dowlet Rao Scindia; the nephew of Madhajee Scindia, the son of Ranojee Scindia.

The family of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of Kumbhee, or cultivators. Ranojee was employed by Peshwa Bajerow, as the bearer of his slippers, from which situation he rose to eminence; and when Bajerow having succeeded his father, Bishwanath Row, in the office of Peishwa, in May, 1720, came into Malwa in 1731, Ranojee was a Marhatta chieftain of high rank; so that the Soverrign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed much more than one hundred years.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

His Highness, Maharajah Balwunt Singh, Rajah of Bhurtpore, succeeded his father in August, 1824; was displaced by one of his cousins, Durjun Sal, in March, 1825, but reinstated by the British Goverment, on the 19th of January, 1826; is yet a minor in age: the son of Bulder Singh, the second brother of Ranadhar Singh, the eldest of the four sons of Runjeet Singh, the son of Kabit Singh, the brother of Rutton Singh, the brother of Jowahir Singh, the son of Sooraj Mull, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts, (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurtpore is,) in the Doomb of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurungzebe's last march towards the Deccan, Churamun, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhurtpore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended being the son of a female slave of the name of Sahib Kanwar. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Jaut Rauna.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, Maharaja Bishen Singh, Rajah of Kotah. The son of Kishore Rao, he son of Mala Rao Qoze Singh.

RAJAH OF INDOOR

His Highness, Maharaja Hurry Rao Holker the cousin and successor of Moolhar Rao the third the adopted son and successor of Jeswont Rao Holkar, the brother of Casi Rao, the eldest of the four sons of Tukajee Holkar, a chief who was elected to the Government of the Holkar state by Ahillia Bai, on the death of her son Mallee Row.

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Hulkur, is from Hull a village, and Kur, an inhabitant. Moolhar Rao, I was the first prince of the Holkar family; and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1724, the district of Indore was assigned to him in 1733. He had only one son, Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left an only son Mallee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of Moolhar Row. The original family being thus extinct, Ahillya Bai elected Tukajee Holkar to the principality. He had four sons, Casi Row and Moolhar Row by his wife, and Jeswont Row and Etojee by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYEPOOR.

His Highness, the infant son of Maharaja Sewai Singh, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jyepoor, who is the son of Jagat Singh, the son of Pratap Singh, the son of Madho Singh, the son of Ram Singh, the son of Sewai Jyesh, who lived in the time of Mehamed Shah. The young prince is of tender age and Rawul Baiji Sahb is the regent during his minority, appointed by the British government.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPOOR OR MARWAR

His Highness, Maharaja Maun Singh, is Rajah of Joudhpoor or Marwar. He is of the tribe of Rhattore Rajpoots.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died near Cabul, in 1551, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their former possession. Ajit Singh, the grand son of Jeswont Singh, having rebelled

RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja Biswanath Singh, Rajah of Boghelkund which is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Rao Rajah Ram Singh, Rajah of Bhoondee, is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson in 1804, the Bhoondee Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English, yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." *Hamilton, page* 173.

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Rai Rana Jawan Singh, the son of Rana Bhim Singh, Rajah of Oudeypore.

The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Seesodya tribe of Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mahomedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Noushirvan, who was King of Persia at the birth of Mohamed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendents of Hossein, the son of Ali.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj Ratten Singh, Rajah of Bikaneer, the son of Surat Singh.

The country of Bikaneer is governed by the Rhattore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jauts.

Alexander Dawson,	18 July,	1749
William Fytche,	6 July,	1752
Roger Drake,	10 Aug.	1725
Colonel Robert Clive,	27 June,	1758
J. Z. Holwell,	28 Jan.	1760
Henry Vansittart,	27 July,	1760
John Spencer,	3 Dec.	1764
Lord Clive	3 May,	1765
Harry Verelst,	29 Jan.	1767
John Cartier,	20 Dec.	1769
Warren Hastings,	13 April,	1772
Sir John Macpherson,	1 Feb	1785
Marquis Cornwallis,	12 Sept.	1786
Sir John Shore,	28 Oct.	1793
Sir Alured Clarke,	6 April,	1798
Marquis Wellesley,	17 May,	1798
Marquis Cornwallis,	30 July,	1805
Sir George Hilaro Barlow,	10 Oct.	1805
Earl of Minto,	31 July,	1807
Marquis of Hastings,	4 Oct.	1813
John Adam,	13 Jan.	1823
Lord Amherst,	1 Aug.	1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,	4 July,	1828
Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart,		1835
George Lord Auckland,		1836
Edward, Lord Ellenborough		1842

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Brigadier General Carnac, resigned,	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces,	1767
Brigadier General Sir Rt. Baker,	1769
Colonel Charles Chapman,	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion,	1774
Lieutenant General John Clavering,	1774
Brigadier-General Giles Stibbert,	1777
Lieutenant-General sir Eyre Coote, K. B.	1779
Lieutenant-General Giles Stibbert, (a second time,)	1780
Lieutenant-General sir Robert Sloper, K. B	1785
Right Honble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie, (temp.)	1790
Colonel Arthur Ahmuty, (temp.)	1793
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B.	1793
Major-General sir Charles Morgan, (temp.)	1797
Major General Sir A. Clarke, K. B	1797
Major General Sir James Craig, K. B to the Prov. Coun[illegible]	1800
Lieutenant General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake.)	1801
The Most Hon. Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time,)	1805
Major General W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Commander-in-chief,	1807
Major General Sir Ewen Bolthe, Kt. Provincial ditto,	1807
Lieutenant-General George Hewett,	1807
Major General William St Leger, (temp.)	1809
Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bt, K. B	1811
General the Marquis Hastings,	1813
General the Honble sir Edward Paget, 13th January,	1823
General Lord Viscount Combermere, 7th October,	1825
General the Earl of Dalhousie, 1st January,	1830
General Sir Edward Barnes, 14th January,	1832
General Lord W. C. Bentinck, 16th October,	1833
General Sir Henry Fane, 20th August,	1835
General Sir Jasper Nicholls,	1839
General Sir Hugh Gough	1843

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey, Knight,	1774
Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,	1791
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.	1806
Sir Ed Hyde East, Knight,	1813
Sir R. H. Blosset, Knight,	1813
Sir Christopher Puller, Knight,	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight,	1825
Sir William Oldnall Russel, Knight,	1832
Sir Edward Ryan Knight,	1833
Sir Lawrence Peel,	1842

PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,	1774
Mr S. C. Le Maistre,	1774
Mr. Hyde,	1774
Sir William Jones, Knight,	1783
Sir William Dunkin, Knight,	1791
Sir James Watson, Knight,	1793
Sir Henry Russell, Knight,	1796
Sir William Burroughs, Bart,	1806
Sir John Royds, Knight,	
Sir F. Macnaghten, Knight,	1815
Sir Antony Buller, Knight,	1816
Sir John Franks, Knight,	1825
Sir John Peter Grant, Knight,	17th October 1831
Sir Benjamin H. Malkin, (died 1836)	1835
Sir Henry Seton,	13th November 1838

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

Sheriff	Deputy.	
James MacRabey,		1775
Samuel Montague,	Samuel Toffrey,	1779
William Wedsworth,	Harry Stark,	1777
John Richardson,	Stephen Bagshaw,	1778
Sir J. H. D'Oyly, Bart.	Harry Stark,	1779
Alexander Vanrixtell,	Harry Stark,	1780
Hervert Harris,	Thomas Bolleau,	1781
John Hare,	Edward Brampton,	1782
Jeremiah Church,	Edward Brampton,	1783
Robert Morse,	William Hickey,	1784
Phillip Young,	William Smoult,	1785
Stephen Cassan,	William Smoult,	1786
Richard Morris,	William Smoult,	1787
William Lawson,	William Smoult,	1788
John Wilton,	William Smoult,	1789
William Orby Hunter,	William Smoult,	179
Charles Fuller Martyn,	William Smoult,	1791
Anthony Lambert,	William Smoult,	1792
William Smoult,	William Smoult,	1793
James Duncan,	John Stapleton,	1794
Levi Ball,	William Hickey,	1795
Ralph Uvedale,	James Taylor,	1796
Francis Macnaghten,	James Taylor,	1797
James Vansant,	Donald Macnabb,	1798
Walter Ewer,	Edward Lloyd,	1799
James Brice,	Edward Lloyd,	1800
Edward Thornton,	William Hickey,	1801
Henry Stone,	Edward Lloyd,	1802
Edwd. Benjamin Lewis,	William Hickey,	1803
Richard Fleming,	James Taylor,	1804
Stephen Lopez Maudaye,	William Hickey,	1805
Henry Churchill,	William Hickey,	1806
Jos. Archibald Simpson,	James Taylor	1807
William Fyffe,	William Hickey,	1808
Jos. Archibald Simpson,	Charles Whalley,	1809

Sheriff	Deputy.	
Patrick Moir, / Robt. Cutler Fergusson	Charles Whalley,	1810
Josias Dupre Alexander	James Taylor,	1811
John B. Birch,	Robt M. Thomas,	1812
George Saunders,	William Scott,	1813
J. H. Fergusson,	James Taylor,	1814
Charles D'Oyly,	Robt M. Thomas,	1815
J. W. Fulton,	Ben Combe barbe,	1816
E. C. Macnaghten,	B. Turner,	1817
G. Templer,	C. G Stretell,	1818
P. Maitland,	W. A. Brewer,	1819
H. Compton,	William Smoult,	1820
G Wardle,	C. G. Stretell,	1821
James Calder,	W. H Abbott,	1822
W. H. Macnaghten,	W. H. Smoult,	1823
R McClintock,	C G Stretell,	1824
W. H. Macnaghten,	W H Smoult,	1825
W Prinsep,	B. Waddington,	1826
Trevor Plowden,	C. G. Stretell,	1827
Browne Roberts,	Charles Hogg,	1828
James Calder,	Geo Cutler,	1829
Thomas Brackes,	R Vaughan,	1830
Nathaniel Alexander,	P. Humfray,	1831
William Melville,	R. Bird,	1832
George Money,	J. H. Swinhoe,	1833
J. Higginson,	T. Sands,	1834
William Hickey,	E. Bird,	1835
Richard H. Cockerell,	J. H. Swinhoe,	1836
Thomas Hobroyd,	R. Bird,	1837
James Young,	R. Bird,	1838
James Young,	R. Bird,	1839
Thomas Brackes,	C. Henderson,	1840
William C. Braddon,	G Stiggins,	1841
W. H. Macnaghten,	E. B Ryan,	1842
A. F. Smith,	G Henderson	1843

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

Under warrant dated 28th June, 1841.

The governor general, or governor general for the time being.
The deputy governor of Bengal.
The governor of Madras.
The governor of Bombay.
The governor (or lieutenant governor) of Agra.
The chief justice of Bengal.
The bishop of Calcutta.
The chief justice, Madras.
The bishop of Madras.
The chief justice, Bombay.
The bishop of Bombay.
The commander in chief in India, when also a member of the Supreme Council.
Members of the Supreme council according to their situation therein.
Members of council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.
The commander in chief at Madras, when also a member of council.
Members of council at Madras, according to their situation therein
The commander in chief at Bombay, when also a member of council.
Members of council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.
The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Calcutta, according to date.
The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Madras, according to date.
The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Bombay, according to date.
The recorder of Prince of Wales' Island
The commander in chief in India.
The commander in chief of Her Majesty's naval forces, and the commander in chief of the army at the several presidencies (not being commanders in chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.
Naval and military officers above the rank of major general.
Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.
Members of the law commission, according to their situation therein.

Civilians with reference to their Rank and Precedence to be divided into Six Classes.

Civilians of thirty-five years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class I., and from date of entering such class to rank with.
Major generals, according to date of commission.
Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class II., and from date of entering such class to rank with.
Colonels, according to date of commission.
Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
Civilians of twelve years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class III., and from date of entering such class, to rank with.
Lieutenant Colonels, according to date of commission.
Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class IV., and from date of entering such class, to rank with.
Majors according to date of commission.
Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class V., and from date of entering such class, to rank with.
Captains, according to date of commission.

Civilians under four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class VI., and to rank with

Subalterns, according to date of commission

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the governor general in council, in case any question shall arise

Note —The governor general's order of the 19th of January, 1812, assigns precedence to the advocates general, who are to rank with the 1st class of civil servants; also to chaplains who are to rank with civilians of the 4th class and majors; assistant chaplains with civilians of the 5th class and captains.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the members of council at the presidencies in India.

RELATIVE RANK.

Admirals	With generals
Vice admirals	With lieutenant generals
Rear admirals	With major generals
Commodore and 1st capt. to commander in chief	With brigadier generals
Captains of 3 years' post	With colonels
Other post captains	With lieutenant colonels
Commanders	With majors
Lieutenants	With captains

Physicians general, surgeons general, and inspectors general of hospitals	With brigadier generals
Superintending surgeons	With lieutenant colonels
Senior surgeons	With majors
Surgeons	With captains
Assistant surgeons	With lieutenants

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.--Accounts are kept here in Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver.

There are various kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and heir wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he then allows for the different legal battas upon Company's Rupees, Siccas and Sonauts; and this done, the values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the aforegoing examples.

Cowries, small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned.

4 Cowries		1 Gunda
20 Gundas	equal to	1 Pun
4 Puns...		1 Anna
4 Annas..		1 Cahun, which is about ¼ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them, and the quantity in the market.

COINAGE.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

11*th November* 1840. *Proclamation.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 11th day of November 1840, in respect to the Mint of Calcutta, and from and after the 1st day of April 1841, in respect to the Mints of Fort Saint George and Bombay, those parts of Act No. XVII. of 1835, which were suspended by Act No. XXXV of 1837, directing that certain Silver Coins issued from the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company shall bear on the Obverse the Head of the Reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be again in force; and that the Device of the Silver Coins which shall be coined from and after the said dates respectively in the Mints of India, in conformity with Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, will be as Act No. XVII. of 1835 requires, viz.

On the Obverse—the Head of Her Majesty Victoria, with the words

VICTORIA QUEEN.

On the Reverse—The denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the Centre, encircled by a Wreath, and around the margin the words.

EAST INDIA COMPANY,

1840.

The Coin will be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling like the Rupee now Current bearing the Head of His late Majesty William IV.

The Weight, Standard, Fineness and Value of the Company's Rupees, as defined in the Act, are here repeated.

Weight.—180 grains Troy, or one Tolah.

Standard Quality.—Eleven-twelfths Silver, one twelfth alloy.

Value.—The same as the Company's Rupee of 1835, the Madras, Bombay, Furrukabad, and Sonat Rupee, and equal to fifteen-sixteenths of the late Sicca Rupee.

The other Silver Coins authorized to be issued from the Government Mints by Act No. XVI. of 1835 and Act No. XXII. of 1835, viz. double, half, and quarter rupees, and two anna pieces, will bear in all respects a due proportion to this Rupee.

The Governor General in Council hereby directs that all Magistrates, Collectors, and other Public Officers, will promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts; and that a translation of it be affixed in a conspicuous place, at every Public Treasury.

Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars and others, should be required to take notice of the Provision in Act No. XVII. of 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the legal Coin. The Silver Coins issued from the Mints of Government, under Act XVII. of 1835, if not cut, clipped, marked, or otherwise wilfully impaired, are legal tender for their full value, until by gradual wear, they have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. Bushby,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MONETARY SYSTEM.

The following table exhibits the scheme of the British India Monetary System.

Gold-mohur.	Rupee.	Anna.	Pysa.	Pie.
Calcutta, 1	16	256	1024	3072
Madras and Bombay, 1	15	240	960	2880
	1	16	64	192
		1	4	12
			1	3

Small shells, called cowries, are also still partially made use of for fractional payments, and are reckoned as follows: but their value is subject to considerable fluctuation, and they are now nearly superseded by the copper currency.

4 Cowries make..... 1 Gunda.
20 Gundas..... 1 Pun.
5 Puns..... 1 Anna.

Exchanges.

For the conversion of the rupee into the equivalent currency of other nations, it is necessary to take into consideration the fluctuating relative value of the precious metals *inter se*, from the circumstance of gold being in some, and silver in others, the legal medium of circulation.

It is also necessary to take account of the mint charge for coining at each place, which adds a fictitious value to the local coin. The *par of exchange* is, for these reasons, a somewhat ambiguous term, requiring to be distinguished under two more definite denominations. 1st, the *intrinsic par*, which represents that case in which the pure metal contained in the parallel denominations of coins is equal. 2nd, the *commercial par*, or that case in which the current value of the coin at each place (after deducting the seigniorage leviable for coinage) is equal: or in other words, 'two sums of money of different countries are *commercially* at par, while they can *purchase* an equal quantity of the same kind of pure metal.'†

Thus if silver be taken from India to England, it must be sold to a bullion merchant at the market price, the proprietor receiving payment in gold (or notes convertible into it) The London mint is closed against the importer of silver; which metal has not therefore a minimum value in the English market fixed by the mint price: although it has so in Calcutta, where it may always be converted into coin at a charge of 2 per cent. On the other hand, if a remittance in gold be made from this country to England, its out-turn there is known and fixed: each new Calcutta *gold mohur* being convertible into 1.66 or 1⅔ sovereign nearly; but the price of the *gold mohur* fluctuates as considerably in India as that of silver does in England, the natural tendency of commerce being to bring to an equilibrium the operations of exchange in the two metals.

The Exchange between England and India, has therefore a two-fold expression; for silver, the price of the sicca rupee in shillings and pence:—for gold, the price of the sovereign in rupees. To calculate the out-turn of a bullion remittance in either metal, recourse may be had to the following.

Table of English and Indian Exchanges.

The data for the calculation of these tables are:

1st. One *mun*, (or 100lbs. troy) of silver ($\frac{11}{12}$ths alloy) is coined into 8200 Company's rupees, of which 64 and 60 respectively are taken as mint duty, being at the rate of two per cent.

2nd. 100 lbs. troy of English standard silver ($\frac{37}{40}$ths alloy) is coined into 6600 shillings, of which 400 are taken as seigniorage or mint duty, being 4s per lb. or nearly 6 per cent.; but the mint is not open to the holders of silver bullion, which is only purchased through the bank when required for coinage.

3rd. The sovereign ($\frac{11}{12}$ths alloy,) weighs 123·25 grains troy, and no duty is charged on its coinage 100 lbs. of pure gold yield 5,098.3 sovereigns,—3,069.5 new *gold mohurs*,=3041.4 old *gold mohurs*,=3490.9 Madras and Bombay *mohurs*.

The par of exchange with other countries may be estimated from the intrinsic and mint produce of their coins, thus,—assuming the Spanish dollar to weigh 416 grains troy, and to be 5 dwts. worse in assay, we have for

† Kelly's Cambist, ini. 13.

Spain and America

100 DOLLARS. =231. 111 tolahs in weight,
=225. 858 Fd. rupees. } or deducting duty } 221. 341 Fd. Rs.
=211. 742 Sa. rupees. } of 2 per cent. } 207. 508 Sa. Rs.

The Spanish dollar forms also the currency of the Straits of Malacca and of Manilla; and it is extensively known in the colonies of England, Ceylon, the Cape, Australia, &c.

For the British colonial possessions, however, an order of Council was promulgated on the 23rd March, 1825, extending to them the circulation of British silver and copper money, and directing all public accounts to be kept therein. Where the dollar was, either by law, fact, or practice still a legal tender, it was to be accounted equivalent to 4*s.* 4*d.* and *vice versa*. For the Cape of Good Hope, where the circulation consisted of paper rix-dollars;—and Ceylon, where it consisted of silver and paper rix-dollars, as well as variety of other coins;—it was provided that a tender and payment of 1*s* 6*d.* in British silver money should be equivalent to the rix-dollar. The Company's rupee is allowed circulation at 1*s.* 11*d* and the 5 *franc*-piece at 4*s.* These regulations are still in force in Ceylon, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, the Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena.

France.

The French *kilogramme* of standard silver ($\frac{9}{10}$th alloy) is coined into 200 francs and the *kilogramme* weighs 85,744 tolas; therefore

100 FRANCS =42. 872 tolas in weight,
=42 092 Co.'s rs, } or deducting duty } 41. 250 Fd. Rs.
=39. 462 Sicca rs, } of 2 per cent. } 38. 079 Sicca Rs

The coinage duty on silver at Paris is 1½ per cent., or ½ per cent less than in India; hence it will be found that

100 Sa. Rs. realize almost precisely 250 francs at the Paris mint.

Minted gold in France is worth 15½ its weight of minted silver, or the *kilogramme* is coined into 155 *Napoleons* or 20 franc-pieces: the seignorage on gold is only ½ per cent.

1 kilogramme of pure gold yields 81,457 gold mohurs, or (deducting 2 per cent. mint duty) 79.828 ditto, therefore

100 NAPOLEONS. =55 319 tolas in weight,
=17. 315 old gold mohurs. } or deducting duty } 16·369 old gold mr.
=17. 757 new ditto. } of 2 per cent. } 16.802 new ditto
=51. 313 Madras and Bombay gold rupee, } 53. 227 Madras & Bombay gold Rs.

NOTE.—In a coin we consider the weight and standard. By standard is meant the proportion of pure gold or silver which it contains; the rest is alloy. Thus, if we suppose a coin to contain a thousand parts of metal, of which 917 are pure gold or silver, the 83 remaining parts being alloy, the 917 represent the standard or relative purity of the coin.

Suppose we wish to know what is the value, in English money, of the Russian Imperial of 10 rubles: the weight is 13,073 gram., the standard at 917; deducting the alloy, that is, 108 gram., there remain, in pure gold, 11,988 grammes.

The English Sovereign weighs 7,9808 gram., the standard is at 917, the alloy consequently 0,662 gram., and the weight of pure gold contained in it 7,3184 gram.

Now, by the rule of three, the question will thus be resolved:

7,318 gram.: 11,988 gram.:: 20 shillings :=£1 12*s* 9*d.*

By this method, we can ascertain the relative value of all coins: but sometimes the value thus ascertained will not exactly agree with the sum allowed in exchange. This difference arises from political causes and commercial vicissitudes. Thus, for instance, the value at par of the sovereign in French money, is 25 fr. 20 c, yet it rose to 25 fr. 50 c. in the month of August last, after the change of the French Ministry. This fall and rise, in the relative value of money, principally takes place whenever there is a paper currency.

☞ For gold and silver foreign coins, see P. I, V. I. series of 1841. P. CLXII. to CLXX

EGYPTIAN MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Compiled from Lane's 'Modern Egyptians,' Wilkinson's 'Topography of Thebes,' Burchhardt's 'Arabic Proverbs,' &c.

MEASURES OF LENGTH AND LAND.

The *fitr* is a space measured by the extention of the thumb and first finger.

The *shibr* is the common span measured by the extension of the thumb and little finger.

The *Egyptian cubit*, for measuring linen, is equal to	22½ English In.
The *Indian cubit* (*drah beledee*), used for measuring Indian goods.	25 ,,
The *Turkish cubit* (*drah stamboolee*), used for measuring European cloth	26½ English In.
The *ckubdahs* is the measure of a man's fist with the thumb erect, or about..	6¼ ,,
The *feddan* (about one-third of an English acre) has twenty-four parts, or cherâts, or..	333⅓ ckub'dahs.
The *malachal*, or Egyptian league, is, in Lower Egypt, from 2½ miles to.....	3 miles.
In Upper Egypt from 3¾ miles to..	1½ ,,

CORN MEASURES.

The *ardeb*, nearly five English bushels.
The *weybeh* is the sixth of an *ardeb*.
The *rooba* is the fourth of a *weybeh*.

WEIGHTS FOR GOLD, GEMS, ETC.

The grain (of wheat), about.....	¾ of a grain.
The grain (of barley), about....	1 grain.
Four grains..	1 keerat (carat)
Sixteen grains (49 grain English)..	1 derhm (drachm)
One and a half derhm..	1 mitqâl.
Twelve derhms..	1 eqéa.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

The mitqâl..	1 derhm, or nearly 72 grains	
8 mitqâls..	1 eqéa or oz. av.	
12 eqéas	1 rotl or pound	
2¾ rotl..	1 equ or wuq'qa.	
110 ,, ...	1 qantar or cwt.	
108 ,, ...	,,	for coffee.
102 ,, ...	,,	for pepper, &c.
120 ,, ...	,,	for cotton.
150 ,, ...	,,	for gums, &c.

EGYPTIAN MONEY.

	ENGLISH.
The *fidd'ah* (copper and silver mixed), about.. ..	¼ of a farthing*
The *nos's ekir'sh* (half a piastre), about..... ..	1½d.
The *chirs'h* (piastre), about.....	2½d.
The *saadeeyeh* (or small kheyreeyeh, gold)..... ..	9½d.
The *khey'reeyeh* (gold)	21s 1d.
The *kees*, or purse, is the sum of 500 piastres, or.. ..	5*l* sterling.
The *khaz'neh*, or treasury, is 1000 purses, or.. ..	5000*l*. sterling.

The coins of Constantinople are current in Egypt, but scarce. European and American dollars are also current, most of them equivalent to twenty Egyptian piastres. The English sovereign is called *gin'yeh* (or guinea), and is current in Egypt.

CHINESE MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

China Weights and Money.

10 hwuh	make a sze †	
10 sze	—— a hacu	
10 haou	—— a le	or cash.
10 le*	—— a fun	or candareen‡
10 fun	—— a tseën	or mace.
10 tseen	—— a leang	or tael.
16 leang	—— a kin	or catty=1⅓ lb. avoirdupois.
100 kin	—— a tan	or picul=133⅓ lbs.
7 mace 2 can	—— a Spanish Dollar§	

As the Chinese have no gold or silver coins, but make payments in those metals by weight, this table applies equally to money and to weights of all kinds, excepting that, in money reckonings, nothing higher than the leang or tael is employed. The only coined money the Chinese have is the le or cash. It is made of a very base alloy of copper, is round, about the size of an English farthing, and has a square hole in the middle, by which a hundred or more are usually strung together; on one side are Chinese characters, denoting the reign under which the cash was cast; and on the other side, in those of the present dynasty, are either Chinese or Manthchou characters, designating the place of coinage. Under preceding dynasties, two, five, and ten cash pieces have been in use, as well as other coins of various descriptions; but the single cash is the only coin now current throughout the Empire. It is cast also in Japan, Corea, and Cochin-China; and is clandestinely imported from the last named place, to a large amount.

* There are pieces of five, ten, and twenty fuddahs.

† These terms are also applied to designate the parts of a dollar: haou is a tenth, and sze a hundredth part

‡ In money, the value of the candareen varies from 10 to 13 or 14 copper cash, and hence the mace varies from 100 to 140, and the dollar from 720 to 1000 cash; but in weight whether of silver or of any other article, the le or cash always constitutes the same integral part of a candareen.

§ This is the general estimate, made by the Government, and the bazar change for dollars to small amount, 7 mace 2 candareen being the full weight of a good and unmutilated dollar: but in consequence of the system, adopted by all Chinese merchants and shopkeepers, stamping every dollar they pay out, the weight very speedily diminishes, until the Dollar, is eventually broken into pieces, in which state it is melted into sycee.

Weights.

In China, almost every thing is sold by weight, not excepting even liquids and live stock. The only weights are those already given above; the principal of which are the pecul, catty, and tael divided thus:—

16 taels make a catty.
100 catties —— a pecul.

At Macao, the pecul is distinguished by the portuguese into three kinds, viz.

The pecul balanca of 100 catties = 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois;
The pecul seda of 111-15 do. = 148 1 5'h lbs; and
The pecul chapa of 150 do. = 200 lbs.
90 Catties seda = a Canton pecul or pecul balanca.

By the first, are sold cotton and valuable articles; by the second, alum, pepper, and coarse goods, and by the third, rice.

In transactions between one Chinese and another, goods are weighed by the Chinese dotchin or balance; which is about 3 per cent. less than the English weights; the latter are always used in transactions with foreigners.

Note. At the money standard of 120 oz. 16 dwts. English troy weight for 100 taels, the pecul, which contains 1000 taels, should weigh avoirdupois lbs. 132 535. The actual standard of the pecul being 133⅓ lbs., a slight discrepancy thus appears between the *money* tael and the *commercial* tael, at the standards assigned to each. But no such difference is recognized by the Chinese. This is noticed to account for what will otherwise appear erroneous in some of the following tables.

Measures.—I. *Long Measure.*

10 fun or parts make a tsun or punt.
10 tsun or punts —— a chih or covid= 14⅛ inches.
10 chih or covids —— a chang = 4 yds. nearly.
10 chang —— a yin

The above are employed in the measurement of all kinds of piece-goods, &c. as well as of every description of workmanship. The following are employed in measuring distances.

5 chih or covids make a poo of pace = 5½ ft. nearly.*
360 poo or paces —— a le or Chinese mile = 950¼ yards.
250 le or miles —— a too or degree on the Equator.

The Chih, covid, or foot is of several varying lengths; according to Milburne, that of the mathematical academy is about 13⅛ English inches; that of the tribunal of Public works 12.7 inches; and that employed by tailors and tradesmen, 13⅛ inches. None however, of these three, is the same as the ordinary covid of Canton, used both in the measurement of vessels, and by tradesmen, which is about 14⅛ inches. The le or mile, is likewise a very uncertain measure of length, varying in almost every part of the country. It also, like the European geographical mile, forms an integral part of a degree, whether of latitude or longitude. But the scientific division of the degree, derived from the European Missionaries, is into 60 fun, or minutes, the fun being divided into 00 meaou or seconds.

* This, being according to the measure of the mathematical academy, differs from the preceding statement.

II. Land Measures.

6 chil or covids	make a	poo	or kung;
240 poo or kung	—— a	mow	or acre.
100 mow or acres	—— a	king	

This is the present established land measure, which varies considerably from that formerly in use. In scientific calculations, he now is divided into ten fun, and the fun into 24 le, and so on, through the several fractional terms which have been already given, at the commencement of the table of weights. The poo or pace, also, is divided decimally the same terms, fun, le, &c., being employed.

III. Measure of Contents.

6 suh	make a	kwei	.	
10 kwei	—— a	chaou	.	
10 chaou	—— a	tsuy	.	
10 tsuy	—— a	cho	.	
10 cho	—— a	ho	.	
10 ho	—— a	shing	= 31⅓	cubic punts.
10 shing	—— a	tow	= 316	,, ,,
5 tow	—— a	hwo	= 1580	,, ,,
2 hwo	—— a	shih	= 3160	,, ,,

This is the scientific division, established by the reigning dynasty. The common measures are,

2 ⅓ ŏ	make a	l ŏ
10 l ŏ	—— a	shing, or pint.
10 shing	—— a	tow.
10 tow	—— a	hwŏ.

This table is employed almost exclusively in the measurement of grain; all other articles and even liquids being sold by weight. In dealings with foreigners, however, and probably, also, in large dealings among themselves, the Chinese sell rice and other grain by the catty and picul weight, instead of the shing, tow, &c. In the sale of paddy, two thirds are allowed for the trouble and diminution in weight, which accompany the taking off the husk, or, which is the same thing, paddy is sold at one-third the price of the same weight of rice.

Numbers.

Though not properly included among the subjects now treated of, may be, not inappropriately, here given. The ten unites are the following:

At full length.	*Common form*	*Contracted*	*Canton.*	*Fokien.*
1,	Yih	yat.	yit,*	*chit.*
2,	Urh	ee.	je,	*no.*
3,	San	sam,	sam,	*sna.*
4,	Sze	se.	soo,	*se*
5,	Woo	ing.	ngoe,	*goe,*
6,	Lew	luk	leuk,	*luk.*
7,	Tseih	tsat,	chit	*chit*
8,	Pa	pat.	pat,	*payh*
9,	Kew	kow.	kew	*kaou.*
10,	Shih	shap.	sip	*chap.*

The Chinese term for expressing 100 is pih; 1000, tseen; 10,000 wan; 1,000 000, pih wan, 'a hundred myriads;' 100,000,000, yih, &c.,—progressing decimally through the terms chaou, king, hae, te

* In the Fokien provincial dialect, characters have two pronunciations, the reading and the spoken or colloquial. The pronunciations here printed in italics are the colloquial.

jang kan, keen, ching, and tsae. To express 12, 13, &c. the words are figures 10 and 2, 10 and 3 are put together; thus shih-urh, 12; shih-san, 13, &c. Also urh-shih-yih, 'two tens and one,' denotes 21. &c.

In China almost every trade has a distinct system of secret numbers, that is, instead of using the proper characters for designating prices, they adopt other characters, by which they arbitrarily express their meaning, so as to be understood only by persons of the same trade.

The Chinese method of computing is by a kind of abacus, which they call a Swan-pwan, 'counting board.'

ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

Agreeably to the Act of Uniformity, which took effect 1st Jan. 1826.

The term Measure is the most comprehensive of the two, and it is distinguishable into six kinds, viz.:—

1. Length.	Mea. of	4. Force or Gravity, or what is commonly called Weight.
2. Surface.		5. Angles.
3. Solidity, or Capacity.		6. Time.

The several denominations of these Measures have reference to certain standards, which are entirely arbitrary, and consequently vary among different nations.—In England,

The standard of	Length	is	a Yard
	Surface	,,	a Square Yard, the $\frac{1}{4840}$ of an Acre
	Solidity	,,	a Cubic Yard
	Capacity	,,	a Gallon
	Weight	,,	a Pound

The standards of Angular Measure, and of Time, are the same in all European, and most other countries.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	= 1	Foot	8	Furlongs	= 1	Mile
3	Feet	= 1	Yard	69 $\frac{1}{6}$	Miles	= 1	Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.
5½	Yards	= 1	Rod, or Pole				
40	Poles	= 1	Furlong				

An Inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenth, hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*, but these have properly fallen into disuse.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2¼	Inches
Quarter	=	4	Nails
Yard	=	4	Quarters
Ell	=	5	Quarters
Hand	=	4	Inches, used for the height of horses.
Fathom	=	6	Feet, used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7	Inches, 92 hundredths. 100 Links.

The first four rows (Nail, Quarter, Yard, Ell) are used for measuring cloth of all kinds.

The Link row is used in Land Measure, to facilitate computation of the content 10 square chains being equal to an Acre.

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sqr Inches	= 1 Sqr Foot	40	Perches	= 1 Rood
9	Sqr Feet	= 1 Sqr Yard	4	Roods, or 160 Perches	= 1 Acre
30¼	Sqr Yards	= 1 Perch or Rod	640	Acres	= 1 Sqr Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728 Cubic Inches = 1 Cubic Foot | 27 Cubic Feet = 1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY for all liquids, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third Division.

4 Gills	= 1 Pint	=	34¾	cubic inches, nearly
2 Pints	= 1 Quart	=	69½	———
4 Quarts	= 1 Gallon	=	277¼	———
2 Gallons	= 1 Peck	=	554½	———
8 Gallons	= 1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5th.	———
8 Bushels	= 1 Quarter	=	10¼	cubic feet, nearly
5 Quarters	= 1 Load	=	51¼	———

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the *Barrel* of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are, the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to *gauge* all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold, nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

DIVISION III.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY, for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods, commonly sold by *heaped measure*:—

2 Gallons	= 1 Peck	=	724	cubic inches, nearly
8 Gallons	= 1 Bushel	=	2815½	———
3 Bushels	= 1 Sack	=	48 9-10ths	cubic feet, nearly
12 Sacks	= 1 Chaldron	=	58¼	———

The goods are to be heaped up in the form of a cone, to a height above the rim of the measure of at least ¼ of its depth. The outside diameter of Measures used for heaped goods are to be at least double the depth, consequently not less than the following dimensions:—

Bushel	19½ inches	Gallon,	9¾ inches
Half-Bushel	15½ —	Half Gallon,	7¾ —
Peck,	12¼ —		

The Imperial Measures, described in the second and third Divisions, were established by Act 5 Geo. iv. c. 74. Before that time there were four different measures of capacity used in England.—1. For wine, spirits, cider, oils, milks, &c.; this was one-sixth less than the Imperial Measure.—2. For malt liquor, this was one fifty-sixth part greater than the Imperial Measure.—3. For corn, and all other dry goods not heaped, this was one-third-third-part less than the Imperial Measure.—4. For coals, which did not differ sensibly from the Imperial Measure.

The Imperial Gallon contains exactly 10lbs. Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently the pint will hold 1¼lb., and the bushel 80lbs.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

Division I.—Avoirdupois Weight.

27½	Grains	= 1	Dram	= 27½	Grains
16	Drams	= 1	Ounce	=	
16	Ounces	= 1	Pound (lb.)	= 437½	—
28	Pounds	= 1	Quarter (qr.)	= 7000	—
4	Quarters	= 1	Hundred Weight	(cwt.)	
20	Hundred Weight	= 1	Ton.		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular weights belonging to this Division:—

8	Pounds	= 1	Stone	cwt.	qr.	lb.	used for Meat.
14	Pounds	= 1	Stone	= 0	0	14	Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stones	= 1	Tod	= 0	1	0	
6½	Tod	= 1	Wey	= 1	2	14	
2	Weys	= 1	Sack	= 3	1	0	
12	Sacks	= 1	Last	= 39	0	0	

Division II.—Troy Wright.

24	Grains	= 1	Pennyweight	= 24 grains
20	Pennyweights	= 1	Ounce	= 480 —
12	Ounces	= 1	Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, (except diamonds). But Troy weight is also used by apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to 1-100th of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois in the proportions of 11 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3 1 6th grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts: thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine; that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watchcases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

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5. ANGULAR MEASURES;

or, Divisions of the Circle.

60	Seconds	= 1	Minute	90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60	Minutes	= 1	Degree	360 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference
30	Degrees	= 1	Sign		

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60-thirds, the third into 60-fourths, &c. At present, the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 second	= 1 minute	28 29 30 or 31 days	= 1 calendar month
60 minutes	= 1 hour	12 calendar months	= 1 year
24 hours	= 1 day	365 days	= 1 common year
7 days	= 1 week	366 days	= 1 leap year
28 days	= 1 lunar month		

In 400 years, 97 are leap-years, and 303 common. The second of time is subdivided like that of angular measure.—We shall now give a table of itinerary measures of different countries, exhibiting the number of each answering to 100 English miles; also the length of a single measure of each sort in English yards:

		No. of each = 100 Eng. Miles.	Length of a single Meas. in Eng. yds.
Arabia,	Miles....	81,93	2148
Bohemia,	,, ...	17,30	10137
Brabant,	,, ...	28,93	6082
Burgundy,	,, ...	28,46	6183
China,	Lis	279,80	629
Denmark,	Miles....	21,35	8244
England,	,, ...	100,00	1760
	Geographical	86,91	2025
Flandere,	Miles....	25,02	6769
France,	Leagues astronomical*	36,21	4860
	Do. marine..	28,97	6075
	Do legal of 2000 toises..	41,21	4263
Germany	Miles geog.	21,72	8101
	Do. long..	17,38	101 6
	Do. short..	25,66	6859
Hamburg,	Miles....	21 35	8244
Hanover,	,, ...	15,23	11559
Hesse,	,, ...	16,68	10547
Holland,	,, ...	27,52	0395
Hungary,	,, ...	19,31	9113
India,	Cos....	60,43	2894
Ireland,	Miles....	57,91	3038
Italy,	,, ...	80,91	2025
Lithuania,	,, ...	18 00	9781
Oldenburg,	,, ...	16,26	10829
Persia,	Parasang, or farsang	27,33	6440
Poland,	Miles short	28,97	6075
	Do. long..	21.72	8101
Portugal,	Leguas ..	26,03	6761
Prussia,	Miles....	20,78	8468
Rome,	Modern miles	80,91	2025
	Ancient do. of 8 stadia	109,18	1612
Russia,	Verste....	150,81	1167
Saxony,	Miles	17,76	9905
Scotland,	,, ...	88,70	1984
Silesia,	,, ...	27,07	7083
Spain,	Leguas common, of 800 varas	23,75	7416
	Do. legal, 500 varas	37,07	4635
Suabia,	Miles....	17,38	10127
Sweden,	,, ...	15,04	11700
Switzerland	,, ...	19,23	9153
Turkey,	Berries. ..	96,38	1826
	Miles	80,05	1409

FOOT MEASURES

OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.

	Eng. Feet
Amsterdam,.....	,930
Antwerp,.....	,940
Augsburg,.....	,972
Barcelona,.....	,992
Bale, ...	,944
Berlin,.....	,902
Berne, ...	,962
Bologna,.....	1,244
Bremen,.....	,955
Breslau,.....	1,125
Brussels,.....	,902
China, mathem.?.....	1,127
China, imperial, ...	1,051
Constantinople,.....	2,195

* There are 25 leagues in a degree. A French post is equal to 2 leagues, or to 5,52 Eng. miles.

	Eng. Feet.
Copenhagen,	1,045
Cracow,	1,169
Dantzic,	,923
Dresden,	,929
Florence,	,994
Frankfort,	,933
Hamburgh,	,933
Leghorn,	,922
Leipsic,	1,034
Leyden,	1,023
Liege,	,944
Lisbon,	952
Lyons,	1,119
Madrid,	,915
Marseilles,	,814
Mentz,	,988
Moscow,	,928
Munich,	,947
Nuremberg,	,996
Padua,	1,406
Palermo,	,747
Paris,	1,066
Rhinland,	1,023
Prague,	,987
Rome,	,966
Stockholm,	1,073
Strasburg,	,956
Trent,	1,201
Turin,	1,676
Tyrol,	1,096
Venice,	1,137
Verona,	1 117
Vicenza,	1,136
Vienna,	1,036
Ulm,	,826
Urbino,	1,162
Utrecht,	,741
Warsaw,	1,169

	Eng. Feet.
Wesel,	,771
Zurich,	,979

OTHER MEASURES.

REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.

Amsterdam ell,	2.223
English fathom,	6,
French metre,	3,280
French toise,	6,396
Venice ell,	2,069
Vienna ell,	2.557

ANCIENT MEASURES.

Arabian foot,	1 095
Babylonian foot,	1.144
Egyptian foot,	1,421
Greek foot,	1,007
Hebrew foot,	1,212
Hebrew sacred cubit,	2 002
Hebrew great cubit,	12 012
Roman foot,	,9650 970
Egyptian Stadium,	730 8
Roman mile of Pliny	4840,5
Roman mile of Strabo,	4905,
Pythian or Delphic stadium,	576,877
The mean, or nautical, or Persian stadium,	532,147
Great Alexandrian, or Egyptian stadium,	710,659

JEWISH ITINERARY MEASURES.

	Eng. Miles.	Paces.	Feet.
Cubit,	0	0	1.824
Stadium,	0	145	4,6
Sabbath day's journey,	0	729	3.0
Eastern mile,	1	404	1 0
Parasang,	4	153	3 0
A day's journey	33	172	4,0

The following comparative view of the weights and measures of England and France, was published by the royal and central society of agriculture in Paris, in their annuary for 1829;

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

English.	French.
1 inch (1-36th of a yard)	2,539954 centimetres
1 foot (1 3 1. of a yard)	3,0170149 decimetres
1 yard imperial	0.91438343 metre
1 fathom (2 yards)	1.82876696 metre
1 pole, or perch (5 1-2 yard)	5,02911 metres
1 furlong (220 yds.)	201.16437 metres
1 mile (1760 yards)	1609,3149 metres

English.	French.
1 rod (sq perch)	25,291939 metres square
1 rood (1210 yds. sq)	10,116775 ares
1 acre (4840 yds. sq)	0.401671 hectares
1 metre square	1,196033 yard sq.
1 are	0,098845 rood
1 hectare	2 473614 acres

LIQUID AND DRY MEASURE.

English.	French.
1 pt. (1-8th of a gal.)	0,567932 litres
1 qt. (1-4th of a gal.)	1,135864 litres

English.	*French.*
1 gallon imperial	4,54345794 litres
1 peck (2 gallons)	9,0869159 litres
1 bushel (8 gallons)	36,347661 litres
1 sack (3 bushels)	1,09013 hectolitres
1 quarter (8 bushels)	2,907813 hectolitres
1 chaldron (12 sack)	13 08516 hectolitres

French.	*English.*
1 litre	1,760773 pints 0 22009,7 gallons
1 decalitre	2,2 09667 gallons
1 hectolitre	22,009667 gallons

WEIGHTS.

English Troy.	*French.*
1 grain (1-24th of a penny-weight)	0,06177 gramme

French.	*English.*
1 millimetre	0,03937 inches
1 centimetre	0 393708 inches
1 decimetre	3 937079 inches
1 metre	39,37079 inches 3 2808992 feet 1,0933633 yard
1 myriametre	6,2138 miles

SQUARE MEASURE.

English.	*French.*
1 yard square	0,836097 metre square
1 pennyweight (1 24th of an ounce)	1,55156 gramme
1 ounce (1-12 of a pound troy)	31,0913 grammes
1 pound troy, imperial	0,3730956 kilo-gramme

English Avoirdupois.	*French.*
1 drachm (1-16 of an ounce)	1,7712 gramme
1 ounce (1-16 of a pound)	28,3384 grammes
1 pound avoirdupois imperial	0,4534148 kilo-gramme
1 hundred weight (112 pounds)	50,78246 kilo-grammes
1 ton (20 cwt)	1015,649 kilogrammes

French	*English.*
1 gromme	15,438 grains troy 0,643 pennyweights 0,03216 ounces troy
1 kilogramme	2,68027 pounds troy 2,2054 pounds avoirdupois

BRITISH-INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of the British Indian ponderary system* is called the tola†. It weighs 180 grains English Troy Weight. From it upwards, are derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak*, *Seer*, and *Mun* (or Maund);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas*, *ruttees*, *and dhans*.

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* The advantages of this system are

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 00 English troy pounds: and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois:—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

† For particulars of Madras and Bombay Weights and Measures, vide respective directories.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series:

Mun.	Pusseree	Seer	Chitak	Tola.	Masha	Rutiee	Dhan.
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been hitherto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund*, but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII. 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the British Maund, (in Hindee, *Ungrézee Mun.*) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country*.

The *Pusseree* is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integrant point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience of reference.

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazars in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas*," (or siccs, barees, takas, &c.) The standard or *bazar seer* being always 80 *tolas*.

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kucha*;) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c to the tola.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomi-

* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupee (when the sicca rupee is abolished, and an English mexico amount,) may be called "the British Rupee," and in the native languages *Ungrézee Rupya*.

nation, and the tables of bullion produce (*as seen in the foregoing pages*) *are calculated* per 100 tolas. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the tola into annas (sixteenths) and pie, in lieu of mashas and ruttees.

Mashas, ruttees, and *dhans,* are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 mashas fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 ruttees in a tola exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan,* the quarter grain.

British Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights				French Weights.
	lbs.	oz	awt.	grs.	grammes.
One MAUND, ...	= 100	0	0	0	= 37320.182
One SEER, ...	= 2	6	0	0	= 933.005
One CHITACK, ...	= .	1	17	12	= 58.310
One TOLA, ...	= .	.	7	12	= 11 662
One MASHA, ...	= .	.	.	15	= 0 972
One RUTTEE	= .	.	.	1 875	= 0 122

Comparison with Troy Weights.

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lb. Troy	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grain.	Tolas and Decimals.
1	12	240	5760	= 32 000
	1	20	480	= 2 6666 &c.
		1	24	= 0.1333 &c.
			1	= 0 0055 &c.

The accordance of the *mun* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of those valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist,* page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into *tolas* by dividing them by 180.

Comparison of the Tola and Mun with the gold and silver, or Troy Weights of other countries.

Place and Denomination.	*Weight of a single* lb. *mark, &c. in tolas.*	*Number equal to 1 mun, or 100 lbs. troy.*
ALEPPO, ...Metical, ...	0 405	7890.410
BUSSORAH, ...Miscal, ...	0 450	8000 000
CAIRO, ...Rottolo, ...	36 965	86 564
CALICUT, ...Miscal, ...	0 383	8347.826
CHINA .....Tale, ...	3 221	993 446
CONSTANTINOPLE, Chequee, ...	27 538	116 199
DAMASCUS, ...Ounce, ...	2 600	1252 173
DENMARK, ...Mark, ...	20 183	158 546
ENGLAND. ..... Pound, ...	32 000	100 000
FRANCE, ...Kilogramme.....	85 745	37 320
GERMANY, ...Cologne mark,.....	20.044	159 645
HOLLAND, ...Mark, ...	21 100	151.658
ITALY, ...Florence & Leghorn lib	29 111	109 923
MOCHA, ...Vakia, ...	2 655	1205 020
PEGU, ...Tical, ...	1 318	2427 307
PERSIA.... ..... Drachm, ...	0 839	3812 297
PORTUGAL.....Mark, ...	19 675	162 642
PRUSSIA, ...Mark, ...	20 050	159 600
ROME, ...Libbra, ...	29 077	110 049
RUSSIA, ...Pound.	35 102	91 161
SPAIN, ...Mark, ...	19.725	162 230
VENICE, ...Mark.	20 452	156 457
VIENNA, ...Mark.	21 072	132 933

Required the equivalent of 57353 *muns* 35 *seers* 6 *chitaks, in avoirdupois pounds.*

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand;—in the second, one place to the right;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

57000 *muns*	=	4690286.
350	=	38800.
3	=	246 857
37 *seers*	=	76 114
6 *chit.*	=	.771

lbs. 47,9409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 *seers* are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois, the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversions will be found equally convenient with the table.

RULE 1.—*To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *seers* by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in lbs. av.

2. * Or, multiply the weight in *mans* by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in cwt. qr.

RULE II.—*To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *lbs. av.* by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in *seers*.

2. Or multiply the weight in *cwt* by 49, and divide by 36: the result will be the weight in *mans*, or maunds.*

One ton=27,222 *mans*, or 27¼ *mun* nearly.

One *mun*=82½ lbs. avoir, exactly.

For converting Avoirdupois weights into British India weights.

Tons.	*Mans or Bazar Maunds*			*Cwts.*	*Mans or Bazar Maunds.*			*Lbs.*	*Mans or Bazar Maunds*		
	mds.	sr.	chit.		mds.	sr.	chit.		mds.	sr.	chit.
100	2722	10	10	19	25	34	7⅜	100	1	8	9¾
90	2450	1	9	18	24	20	0½	90	1	3	12½
80	2177	32	8	17	23	5	9⅝	80	0	38	14½
70	1905	23	7	16	21	31	2	70	0	34	0
60	1633	14	6	15	20	16	10⅞	60	0	29	2½
50	1361	5	5	14	19	2	3¾	50	0	24	4¾
40	1088	36	4	13	17	27	12⅝	40	0	19	7
30	816	27	3	12	16	13	5½	30	0	14	9½
20	544	18	2	11	14	38	11⅜	20	0	9	11½
10	272	9	1	10	13	24	7¼	10	0	4	13¾
9	245	0	2½	9	12	10	0⅛	9	0	4	6
8	217	31	4	8	10	35	9	8	0	3	14⅝
7	190	22	5½	7	9	21	1⅞	7	0	3	6¼
6	163	13	7	6	8	6	10¾	6	0	2	14¼
5	136	4	8½	5	6	32	3⅝	5	0	2	7
4	108	35	10	4	5	17	12½	4	0	1	15½
3	81	26	11½	3	4	3	5⅜	3	0	1	7½
2	54	17	13	2	2	28	14¼	2	0	0	15½
1	27	8	14	1	1	14	7⅛	1	0	0	7¾

* The salt maund, is 2½ per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer.

* For facility of recollection, this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical* poetry thus

Of one *hundred weights* should you incline
A sum in *India mans* to fix;—
First multiply by forty-nine,
And then divide by thirty-six.

For the mutual Conversion of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Maunds.

Bengal maunds.	Madras maunds.	Bombay maunds.	Madras maunds.	Bengal maunds.	Bombay maunds.	Bengal maunds.
1000	3291.428	2938.775	100	303 820	1000	340 278
100	329.143	293 877	10	30 382	100	34 028
90	296 229	264.492	9	27.344	90	30 625
80	263.315	235.10	8	24.306	80	27 222
70	230 401	205.710	7	21.268	70	23 819
60	197 487	176.328	6	18 230	60	20.416
5	164 571	146 938	5	15.191	5	17 014
40	131 657	117.551	4	12 152	40	13 612
30	98 74	88 16	3	9 114	30	10 209
20	65.828	58.775	2	6 076	20	6.806
10	32 911	29.388	1	3.038	10	3 403
1	3.291	2.939	1	0 304	1	0.340
seers, 30	2 169	2 20	seers, 30	0 228	seers, 30	0.255
20	1 646	1.469	20	0.152	20	0 170
10	0 823	0.734	10	0 076	10	0 085
5	0 411	0 367	5	0 038	5	0.042
4	0.329	0 294	4	0 030	4	0.034
3	0 246	0.220	3	0.022	3	0.025
2	0.164	0.147	2	0 015	2	0 017
1	0.082	0 073	1	0.008	1	0 008

The word *mun*, of Arabic or Hebrew origin,* is used throughout Persia and Northern India; but, as might be expected, it represents very different values in different places: thus the *mun* of Tabriz is only 6¼ lbs. avoir. while that of Patoda, in Ahmednuggur, is 163¼ lbs.

It is probable that the seer or *sér*, a Hindu weight (*sétak*), was more uniform than the maund, since it was founded upon the tola (*tolaka*), which, with its subdivision, the *wassa*, must in very ancient times have been extensively known throughout commercial Asia: there can be little doubt that the *tale* and *mace* of the Chinese are identical in origin.

It may be generally assumed that the maund system follows the common scale, viz.

16 chittuk = 1 seer

40 seers = 1 maund,

20 maunds = 1 candy or maunee.

The use of a five-seer weight also universally prevails under the name of *purséree*, *dhuree*, or *vis*. The dhuree, from its name, however, seems to be properly a measure, and accordingly, while in Malwa it is equal to 5 seers, in other places it is found of 4, 4½, 5¾, 10, 11, and 12 seers. The terms *adhola adhelee*, (half,) *pao*, *powah*, (quarter,) *adhpao*, (half-quarter,) frequently occur: they explain themselves.

* The Hebrew *maneh* was equal to 13, 110 grs. tr. or 72, 83 tolas. The Greek *mina* to 6,241 grs. or 34.57 tolas.

INDIA LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURI

NOTICE.

The publishers believing that it would be a convenience to the Mercantile Community of Bengal and Agra, to have correct return of the varying systems of weights and measures prevailing in the interior districts, have obtained through the kindness of the authorities the following detailed returns. Much additional matter and several corrections are given in the present edition.

The subdivisions of the ponderary systems, throughout the whole of British India, generally agree in name, though they differ in value. Thus in every case,

(Variable)	Dhan, ... = 1	Ruttee.
8	Ruttee, .. = 1	Masha.
12	Masha, .. = 1	Tolah.
(Variable)	Tolah, ... = 1	Chitak.
16	Chitaks, .. = 1	Seer.
40	Seers, ... = 1	Maund.

The number of Dhans in a Ruttee, and the number of Tolahs in a Chitak are arbitrary. The annexed Tables shew all the varieties that have been brought to notice. To save needless repetition we shall refer to them as may be necessary, and give in detail only the peculiar systems of each districts.

TABLE I.

1 or 8	Dhans, .. = 1	Ruttee
8	Ruttee, .. = 1	Masha
12	Masha .. = 1	Tolah.

TABLE II.

Number of Tolas a Seer.	Corresponding number of Tolas in a Chittak			Equivalent of Man in Standard Mans.			
	Tolas.	Annas	Pice.	Man.	S.	Chit.	Tolas.
44	2	12	0	0	22	0	0
45	2	13	0	0	22	8	0
48	3	0	0	0	24	0	0
50	3	2	0	0	25	0	0
52	3	4	0	0	26	0	0
58	3	10	0	0	29	0	0
58½	3	10	7½	0	29	5	0
58⅔	3	10	8	0	29	5	1⅓
60	3	12	0	0	30	0	0
62	3	14	0	0	31	0	0
64	4	0	0	0	32	0	0
67	4	3	0	0	33	8	0
70	4	6	0	0	35	0	0
72	4	8	0	0	36	0	0
75	4	11	0	0	37	8	0
76	4	12	0	0	38	0	0
80	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
80½	5	0	7½	1	0	5	0
82	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
84	5	4	0	1		0	0
84⅔	5	4	7½	1	2	5	0
87½	5	7	6	1	3	12	0
88	5	8	0	1	4	0	0
90	5	10	0	1	5	0	0
91	5	11	0	1	5	8	0
92	5	12	0	1	6	0	0
94	5	14	0	1	7	0	0
95	5	15	0	1	7	2	0
96	6	0	0	1	8	0	0
96$\frac{1}{25}$	6	0	1$\frac{13}{25}$	1	8	1	1⅓
98	6	2	0		9	0	0
100	6	4	0		10	0	0
101	6	5	0		10	8	0
104	6	8	0		12	0	0
105	6	9	0		12	8	0
106	6	10	0		13	0	0
107½	6	11	6		13	12	0
108	6	12	0		14	0	0
111	6	15	0		15	8	0
112	7	0	0		16	0	0
113⅛	7	0	9		16	6	0
120	7	8	0		20	0	0
140	8	12	0		30	0	0

The linear measures of India generally are based on the following system :—

5 Ungoolees or finger's breadth = 1 mooshtika or palm.
6 Mooshtiks = 1 hustu, or hath, or cubit.

ALSO.

14 Jussoos, or lengths of the first joint of the thumb	=	1 hath or cubit.
20 Jussoos	=	1 guj or clothier's yard.
24 Jussoos	=	1 guj or artificer's yard.
42 Ungoolees	=	1 Mahomedan guj or yard.

From the very careful investigations of Major Jervis, as given in his work on Indian Metrology, it appears that:

1 Cubit or hath of 14 Jussoo of 24 ungoolees.	=	18.5489 inches.
1 Guj of 20 Jussoo	=	27.9271 "
1 Guj of 24 Jussoo	=	33.5125 "
1 Guj of 42 ungoolees	=	34.2406 "

The standard or Ilahee guj used in the land settlement of the North Western Provinces has been fixed at 33 inches, whence

33 Inches = 1 Ilahee guj.
3 Gujes = 1 Bans or measuring rod.
20 × 20 = 100 Sq. Bans = 1 Beegah = 3025 Sq. yards.

In Bengal the hath or cubit has been assumed to be 18 inches in length, and thus generally

4	Square Haths	= 1	Square Cowrie or Kurra.
4	" Cowrie	= 1	" Gunda.
20	" Gundas	= 1	" Kutta.
20	" Kuttas	= 1	Beegah = 1600 Square yards.

These are the beegahs most in use, and are the only values referrible to fixed standards. The hath may be said to vary between 15 and 30 inches, and the beegah between 1500 and 3000 square yards. The data at present before us are not sufficiently precise and we have consequently not affected an accuracy which in truth we could not attain.

ALLAHABAD.

Weights.—Seer of 107 × old Furrukhabad rupees.
Ditto of 100 ditto.

ALLYGHUR.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Measures.*—Yard of 36 inches.

ASSAM.

(*Dibrooghur Muttock*)

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Land measure.*—As in Zillah Durrung.

(DURRUNG)

Weights.

6 Grains rice	=	1 Ruttee.
6 Ruttees	=	1 Anna.
4 Annas	=	1 Maha.
4 Mahas	=	1 Tola.

Seer of 80 tolas. Its *peculiar* subdivisions are

5 Seeceas = 1¼ Tola = 1 Kutcha.
4 Kutchas = 1 Chittack.

Grain Measures.

6 Mootee or handfull = 1 Cuttah.
2 Cuttas = 1 Seer.
5 Seers = 1 Dhoon.
3 Dhoons = 1 Poorah.
In Kamroop 4 Dhoons = 1 Poorah.

Land Measures.

1 Cubits or hath.
+7 Span or bist.
+4 Ungoolee or finger.
} = 1 Jar or Rod.

1 (Square?) Jar = 1 Lacha.
20 „ Lachas = 1 Cottah.
5 „ Cottahs = 1 Dhoon.
4 „ Dhoons = 1 Poora (= 1.19146 Eng. Acres

NOWGONG.

The weights and measures are similar to those in Durrung.—The Jar or land measuring rod is stated to be 7½ cubits = 11½ English feet.
1 Poora = 6133 Square Gards = 1.26715 English Acres.

AZIMGURH.

Weights.—Seer. of 80 Sa. Wt. for Metal, Cotton, and Spice.
95 ditto for Ghee and Salt.
96 ditto for retail of Corn, Sugar, Tobacco, &c.
103 ditto
108 ditto } for wholesale dealings.

Land Measure.

The Duncanee yard used by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, in the perpetual settlement, = 2 ft. 9½ in.
The Illahee Guz or yard, = 2 ft. 9 in.

BACKERGUNGE.

The measures (excepting of land,) and weights, are similar to those used in Calcutta.

BALASORE.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of 72 tolas for gold, &c.
„ 80 Ordinary use.

Grain Measure (peculiar).

5 to 12 Seers = 1 Goom.
20 Goons, = 1 Potee.
4 Potees, = 1 Bhurrun.

BANCOORAH (WEST BURDWAN).

Weights.—Seer of 98 Sa. Wt. for Grain, Goor, &c.
80 Tolas Government standard.
62 ditto used in ordinary retail dealing.

Measures (peculiar).

Grain Measure.
20 Pae = 1 Selee,
8 Selees = 1 Mass,
} The Pae is a wooden cup, containing about a seer. It is a heaped measure.

Land Measure (peculiar).

4 Koni = 1 Dunc.
50 Onne = 1 Ari.
4 Ari = 1 Onon = 80 Beegas

The beegah is the ordinary Bengal beegah = 1600 square yards.

BARASET.

Weights.—Seer of 60 Sa. Wt. (disused.).
,, 80 Tolas, standard and in general use

BEERBHOOM.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of 58⅓ and 60 Sa. wt.

These are used in ordinary Bazar transactions.

Brass and Copper are sold by a peculiar weight viz.

1 Gorukpore Pice	= 1 Tola	Thus in the return. But 7½ Pul appear to be 72 Sa. Wt. vide a similar table in the Bograh district.
2 Tolas	= 1 Dhepo	
5 Dhepos	= 1 pul	
7½ Pul	= Seer of 58⅓ Sa. Wt.	

Land Measure.

Hath or cubit of 18½ inches, which is the collector's standard. In the Mofussil a hath of 18¼ inches is used. Vide table.

In some parts of this zillah, the two persons who carry the measuring rope, fasten the ends to their shoulders. One precedes, and when he has gone the whole length of the rope he places a stick in the ground, as a mark which the other removes as he comes up to it. The mechanical impossibility of pulling the rope straight, renders this mode of measuring incorrect, and the error is roughly compensated by a deduction of 2 cubits in each rope, or 4 cubits in each beegah; this is termed 'Hattah' and 'Kandah.'

BEHAR.

Weights—Seer of 14, 48, 52, 72, 76, and 80 tolas.

Land Measure.—Standard Guj of 33 inches. Beegah of 3025 square yards.

BHAUGULPORE

Weights.—Seer of 61, 67, 80, 88, 101, and 104 tolas.

BIJNOOR.

Weights—Ruttee of 8 Dhans. Seer of 48 and 96 Furruckhabad rupees.

BOGORAH

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans—Seer of 60 Tolas.

The following are peculiar, and used in selling Brass, and Copper:—

2 Tolas	= 1 Dhepo	Vide a similar table in zillah Beerbhoom.
5 Dhepos	= 1 Pul	
58⅓ Puls	= 1 Seer of 58 Sa. Wt.	

Dry Measures (peculiar for Paddy).

1 Seer of 60 Tolah	= 1 Kuttah	
5 Kuttas	= 1 Doan	
20 Doans	= 1 Bise	
16 Bisses	= 1 Pontesh	3 Maunds.

Land Measures (peculiar).

75 Hathe × 1 Haths and 16½ Ungoolees	= 1 Pun
16 Pun	= 1 Woun or Beegah.

13 Haths and 13 Ungoolees	= 1 Null or measuring rod
6 × 5 = 30 Sq. Miles	= 1 Paky
16 Paky	= 1 Khadah.
Hence 75 × 75 haths	= 1 Woun = 1406¼ Sqr. Yards.
Also (296 679)2 = 88018 1/8 Haths	= 1 Khoda = 2206¼ Sq. Yards, nearly = 4 5464 English acres, the hath being assumed = 18 inches.

Chittagong.

Weights.—Standard Seér of 80 Tola, and a Seer of 82½ Tola, used in selling grain, sugar, tobacco, &c.

Culpee.

Weights.—Seer or 100½ Balasore rupees=about 75½ Tolas used in weighing Cotton. Seer of 60 Tolas used for weighing grain in wholesale dealings. The standard Seer of 80 Tolas is used in retail sales.

Cuttack.

Weights.—The weights in ordinary use appear to be a Seer of 105 Bhuree =87½ Tolas, and a Seer of 150 Tolas. There are also Seers of 26, 40, 52½ and 65 Tolas.

Dry Grain Measures.

4 Kurnee	= 1 Pul.	}	These are inserted merely to shew that such measures exist: their value has not been ascertained, and is probably indeterminate. The Goon varies from 3 to 16 Seers.
20 Puls	= 1 Beesa.		
80 Beesas	= 1 Chula.		
20 Goons	= 1 Powtee.		
2 Powtees	= 1 Doolee.		
2 Doolees	= 1 Bhurrun.		

Land Measure.

* Dust	or Palm, =	1 Puddika.
4 Square Puddikas	=	1 Biswah.
16 ,, Biswahs	=	1 Goont.
25 ,, Goonts	=	1 Maun or Beegah.
20 ,, Maunds	=	1 Battee.

Dacca.

Weights.—Seer of 60 70 and 82 Sa. Wt. Goods are always sold by weights, and not by measure.

Delhi.

Weights.—Ruttee of 8 Dhan. The tola weighs about 180½ grains Ivory, Seer of 60 and 80 tolas,

Land Measure.—Standard guj of 33 inches. Beegah of 3025 Square yards.

Cloth Measure.

Guj of 33¼ inches.

Dinagepore.

Weights.—Seer of 60 80 and 96 Siccas.

* The linear Puddika varies from 12 to 24 Dusts. It is assumed that 24 × 24 = 288 Square Puddikas= 1 Acre. Taking a mean of 18 Dusts to the linear Puddika, the linear Dust = 5.79751 inches, and the linear Puddika=8.69626 feet.

Ferozepore.

Weights.—Standard Seer of 80 Tolas.

The weights in use in neighbouring places are subjoined.

3 Jugraon, 2 Furreedkote, 4 Kunoor, 1 Amritser,	Seer =	90	Old Kuldor or Furruckabad rupees, or new Nanukshahee rupees, which are reckoned as of the same weight.
Mumdote,	Seer =	96	
Lahore, Peshawur.	Seer =	102	

The tola used in weighing gold and silver exceeds the Company's tola by ¼ a Masha, or $\frac{1}{48}$.

Land Measure.

8 Barley Corns	=	1 Pice.	
27 Pices	=	1 Hat.	
3 Hat	=	1 Double Pace.	Probably about 5 feet.—
3 Double Paces	=	1 Kauh.	
1 Square Kauh	=	1 Mundlah.	
20 ,, Mundlahs	=	1 Kunnal.	
1 ,, Kunnals	=	1 Beegah.	
2 ,, Beegahs	=	1 Goomow.	

1,360 Double Paces = 1 Coss (Punjabee).

Furruckabad

Weights.—Seer of 80, 82, 90, 96, and 112 Sicca Weights.

Cloth Measure.

11 Inches	=	1 Jussoo.
11 Jussoos	=	1 Girih.
15, 16, or 17 Girihs	=	1 Guj or Yard.

The tailor's yard is of 15 Girihs. Gotahs or tissues are sold by this measure. Cloths of all descriptions are sold by the Guj of 16 Girihs, and coloured Silks by that of 17 Girihs.

Ghazeepore.

Dealers in selling and buying use the large weights for heavy articles and corns, viz

The Maund	=	1,200 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	=	105 ,,
The Chuttack	=	6 ,, 5 Mashas and 5 Ruttees.

In Retail they use

The Maund	=	3,840 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	=	96 ,,
The Chittack	=	6 ,,

Gold and Silver Weights.

3 Jows	=	1 Ruttee.
8 Ruttees	=	1 Masha.
12 Mashas	=	1 Tola.

Cloth Measure.

4 Fingers	=	1 Girra.
8 Girras	=	1 Hauth or cubit.
2 Hauths	=	1 Yard.

Land Measure.

10 Nucks	= 1 Badam.	
10 Badams	= 1 Roolı.	
10 Roolıs	= 1 Dhoor.	
20 Dhoors	= 1 Bissowa.	
20 Bissowas	= 1 Beegah	
31½ Inches	= 1 Guj or Yard.	
3 Gujs	= 1 Ghunta.	
20 Ghuntas	= 1 Jurreeb	= 52½ British yards.
And 1 Square Jurreeb	= 3600 Sq. Guj,	= 1 Standard beegah.
Consequently the Beegah	= 2755¼ Square Yards British.	

GOORGAON —*See Delhi.*

GORUCKHPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 120 and 140 Tolas.

HANSEE.

Weights.—Seer of 80 tolas, and of 84 Sonat Rupees.

In the South Western parts of the district grain is sold by the Seer of 48 Tolas.

Cloth Measure.

In the city 44 } finger's breadth = 1 Guj of 16 Girihs.
In villages 32 }

Land Measure.

55 British Yards	= 1 Jurreeb or Chain.
1 Square Jurreeb	= 1 Begah = 3025 Sq. Yards.

HOOGHLY.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 82 Sa. Wt.

The following are peculiar in the southern parts of the district:

Seer of 82 Sa. Wt.	= 1 Pully.
20 Pullys	= 1 Selee.
16 Selees	= 1 Kahun = 64 Maunds.

In the northern parts of 5 Ser = 1 Pully.

In the central parts:

4 Seer	= 1 Arry.
20 Arrys	= 1 Bis.
16 Bis	= 1 Kahun = 32 Maunds.

In the south-western parts:

4 Seers	= 1 Maun.
4 Mauns	= 1 Koory.
16 Koories	= 1 Arrah = 6 Maunds 16 Seers.

Salt and indigo are sold by factory weight.

Land Measure.

Hath of 18, and 19¼ inches.

Beegah of 1,600 Square Yards, or 3,600 Square Hath.

HOSHUNGABAD.

Weights—Seer of 80 Tolas, 81, and 89 Tolas.

Dry Measure.

Measure contains	1 Seer	= 1 Pylee.
	8 pylees	= 1 Kooroo.
	24 Kooroos	= 1 Manee.

Land Measure.

16 Girih = 1 Guj = 41 8 Inches.

9 Square Guj = 1 Biswa.
400 Square Biswa = 1 Beegah = 4865[76] Sq. Yards, or 1 Statute acre nearly.

5 Beegahs = 1 Maneh.
100 Manehs = 1 Munsa.

This measurement has been introduced on the part of Government, and has superseded the old measure, according to which the beegah was equal to about ⅔ of an acre.

HUMEERPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 91, and 91½ tolas.

The peculiar sub-denominations are:

4 Chittacks = 1 Chowree.
4 Chowrees = 1 Kooroon or Seer.
4 Kooroons = 1 Pyla.
4 Pylas = 1 Maunee.
16 Maunees = 1 Pauth = 6 Mds. 16 Seers.

JUANPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 96, and 112½ Sa. Wt., this last is used in wholesale dealings.

Linear Measures.

Clothier's Yard = 3 ft. 4 inches.
Carpenter's = 2 „ 8½ „
Tailor's = 2 „ 10 „

MALDA.

Weights.—Seer of 50, 58, 60, 72, 75, 76, 80, 80½, 91, 92, 94, 96, 100, 101, and 105 Sa. Wt.

MANBHOOM.

This district includes the late Zillah of Jungle Mehals.

Weights.—Seer of 60 and 80 Tolas.

Dry or grain measure, (peculiar).

2 Powas = 1 Sera.
2 Seras = 1 Pae.
2 Paes = 1 Pyla.
10 Pylas = 1 Selee.
2 Seelees = 1 Khundee.
2 Khundees = 1 Kat or Mun.
4 Kats = 1 Muss.

The Pyla is a wooden cup. The average weight of cleaned rice is about 68 Tolas.

8 Paes = 1 Kooree.
16 Koorees = 1 Ara.

The Pae of cleaned rice weighs about 110 Sa. Wt. This measure is used in the Orissa portion of the district.

Land Measure.

Beega of 3600 Square Haths. There is also a beegah termed the Dara Beegah, much used in Pachete.

6 to 7 Hath = 1 Linear Dar.
20 + 20 = 400 Square Dar = 1 Beegah.

MONGHYR.

Weights.—Seer of 84 Sa. Wt.

4 Chowtees = 1 Kunwa.
4 Kunwas = 1 Powah.
4 Powahs = 1 Seer.

MYMENSINGH.
Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

MYNPOORRE.
Weights.—Seer of 80 and 102 Tolas.
Cloth Measure.
Guj of 34, and English yard of 36 Inches.
Land Measure, as at Hansee.
The village Kutcha Beegah=20 × 20=400 Square Kudum or paces.

NUDDEA.
Weights.—Seer of 60, 80, and 82⅔ Sicca Weight.
Land Measure.
Beegah of 6400 Square Hath.

Also 1 Hath = 56 inches
55 + 55 Sq. Hath = 1 Beegah.

} This is used under sanction of Govt. in measuring estates which formerly belonged to the Rajah of Nuddea.

PANIPUT.
Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

PATNA.—*See Behar.*

PURNA.
Weights,—Seer of 58, 60, and 80 tolas.
Land Measure.

204, 220, or 324 Square Hath = 1 Cottah.
20 Cottas = 1 Beegah

} The Hath varies from 17 to 30 inches, and as the number of Square Hath in a cottah also varies, the value of the Beegah is indeterminate.

1 Sq. Nall = 1 Kannee
30 Kannees = 1 Pakee
16 Pakees = 1 Khasa

} The Null varies from 10 to 20 Hath, and, as in the preceding Table the Hath is variable.

RAJSHAYE.
Weights.—As in Zillah Nuddea.

RUNGPORE.
Weights.—Seer of 58, 80, 84⅔, 90, and 106 Tolas.
Land Measure.

16 Kally = 1 Doon
20 Doons = 1 Beesee
16 Beesees = 1 Gong (or village)

} The value of these measures is not assignable.

SAHARUNPORE.
Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Tolas.
Land Measure.
Beegah of 821.5, 2756, 2317.4, and 2450.23 Square Yards.

SARUN.
Weight.—Seer of 45, 48, and 80 Tolas.
Land Measure.

24 Inches = 1 Hath.
5½ to 10½ Haths = 1 Suggee.
20 × 20=400 Square Suggees = 1 Beegah.

} The Standard Beegah is probably of 3,025 Square Yards.

Saugor.

Weights —Seer of 80 Tolas.

10 Seers = 1 Pyla. } Used in Government transactions, and generally in cantonments and the town of Saugor.
2 Pylas = 1 Sei.
20 Seis = 1 Manee.
100 Manees = 1 Maness.

100 Balashahee rupees = 1 Chouthya. } This is used in Saugor Khas. In the villages the Chouthya is but 62½ Balashahee rupees.
8 Chouthyas = 1 Pyla.

100 to 105 Kumulshahee rupees = 1 Seer. } This is used in Scindia's country.
5½ Seers = 1 Kooroo.
2 Kooroos = 1 Sei.
&c. &c. as above.

Shahabad.

Weights.—Seer of 58 and 80 Tolas.
Land Measure.
Beegah of 3025 Square Yards.

Shahjehanpore.

Weights

'Roze,' or retail Seer = 111 Tolas. } Sugar is sold by a Seer of
'Dhurra,' or wholesale Seer = 105 Tolas. } 90 and 101 Tolas.

Measures.

Tailors or 'Keetae' yard of 31 to 35 Inches.
Cloth, or 'Bazizee' yard of 35 to 41 ,,
'Guzzee' yard of 45 to 49 ,,
'Feer' yard of 28½ to 30½ ,,

Land Measure.

54 to 60 Yards = 1 Jurreeb. } The contents of the Beegah vary from 2,916 to 3,600 Square Yards.
1 Square Jurreeb = 1 Beegah.

Shahuswan.

Weights.—Seer of 90 Sicca Weights.
Land Measure.
Beegah of 3025 Square Yards.
The Bazar Yard is 37½ Inches (English).

Sylhet.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Sicca Weight.

Tipperah.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 83 Tolas.
Measures.—Hath of 18 Inches.
Land Measure.

16 Haths = 1 Nuil } The Hath being variable, the contents of a Droon in English acres is not exactly determinable.
6×5=30 Square Nulls = 1 Cannee
16 Cannees = 1 Droon

Tirhoot.

Weights.—Seer of 48, 52, 76, 80, and 88 Tolas.

Land Measure.

There are six descriptions of measure in, Rods or Luggees, viz :—

	Haths.	Feets.	Inches.	Corresponding area of Beegah.	
1st, ...	7	= 10	6	= 4900 Square Yards.	
2nd, ...	6¼	= 20	10½	= 4549 Ditto	(nearly.)
3rd, ...	6½	= 9	9	= 1225 Ditto	
4th, ...	6¼	= 8	11½	= 3567 Ditto	(nearly.)
5th, ...	6	= 9	0	= 3600 Ditto	
6th, ...	5½	= 8	3	= 3025 Ditto	

Birmah.

Measures of Distance.

The Burmese make use of two measures of distance ; one they call 'the poorman's measure,' and the other, the 'chief, or great man's measure.' This last is the Royal or standard measure, but the other is in most common use, except in matters where the Government is concerned.

		Miles.	Fur.	Yds.	Ft.	Inches.
10 Tsha kyee (hair-breadth)	= 1 Nhon (Sesamumseed)					
6 Nhons	= 1 Moyau (a small grain)					
4 Moyaus	= 1 Theet (finger's breadth)				nearly	1
8 Theets	= 1 Maik (hand-breadth)					6
12 Theets	= 1 Twa (span)					9
2 Twas or 3 Maik	= 1 Toung (cubit)				1	6
4 Toungs	= 1 Lan (fathom)				6	
7 Toungs	= 1 Ta (Bamboo-measure)				3 1	6
20 Tas	= 1 Ok hsba			70		
20 Okthabas	= 1 Kautha		6	80	0	0
1 Kauthas	= 1 Gawot	3	1	100	0	0
40 Gawots	= Yoodzana	12	5	180	0	0
100 Tas 7000 Toungs	= 1 Daing	1 2 nearly.	7	200	0	0

The equivalents given above are for 'the poor man's measure,' Theet Maik, Twa, Toung, Ta and Daing are the Measures in most frequent use. The Royal cubic, Thantoung, which is the Government standard upon being carefully compared was found to measure exactly $19\frac{5}{8}$ English inches. According to this, the finger-breadth (Theet) which is that of the fore-finger taken at the middle point is $\frac{80}{81}$ of an inch ; the fathom (Lan.) $76\frac{1}{10}$ inches ; the D bamboo (Ta) $133\frac{7}{10}$; and the D aing 2 miles, 193 yards 2 feet 8 inches.

In the Tenasserim Provinces, however, the English foot measure is coming into use, and will soon supercede those above given.

Measures of Capacity.

These measures are so rude in construction, that it is useless to come nearer than the following in their equivalents :—

		Cubic Inchs. Avor.	Weight of distilled water in Avor. Ws. nearly.	English measure nearly.
2 Lamyets	= 1 Lamey			
2 Lameys	= 1 Tsalay	347	1¼ say	1 Pint.
2 Tsalays	= 1 Pyee	145¼	5	½ Gallon.
2 Pyees	= 1 Tsarwot			
2 Tsarwots	= 1 Tseit	561½	20	2 Gallons.
2 Tseits	= 1 Khway			
2 Khways	= 1 Teng* contains 4193½	equal to 160	equal to 2	Bushels

* Known among Foreign Merchants by the term Basket.

Weights.

2	Small Yowes	1	Large Yowe.
4	Large Yowes	1	Be.
2	Bes	1	Moo.
2	Moos	1	Mat.
4	Mats	1	Kyat (Tical)
100	Kyats	1	Pukatha (Viss.)

The term a Khwet is substituted for Pukatha, in connection with any capital number as a Khwet ta Ishay (Akhwet ten) is 10 Pukatha or Viss, Akhwetta Ishay (Akhwet forty) is 40 Pukatha or Viss.

The average weight of a Kyat (tical) is 252 grains Troy, or exactly 1 Cui is Inch of distilled water at the temperature of 60, and 100 Kyat or 1 Pukatha (1 Viss) is 1 lb Tolas exactly.

The Burman balance is capable of shewing a couple of grains.

CONVERSION OF BRITISH EUROPEAN WEIGHTS INTO BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS, AND VICE VERSA.

By Regulation VII 1833, a new British Indian system of weights has been ordered; but the change not being enforced by any penal enactment, the new weight has been adopted by a very few European houses, while it is the only one in use at the several Government offices of Calcutta,—the Custom house, the Mint, the Treasury, the Bank, and the Police.

The difference however between the new and the old system is extremely small; viz. the tank or tolah *was* the old Moorshedabad rupee, and weighed 179.666 Troy grains. By the said Regulation the tolah *is* of 180 grains Troy, and therefore exceeds the old one by *one-third* of a grain, which difference makes the new bazar or *Indian* maund heavier than the old one by about one chittak and a quarter, or 2.22 ounces Troy.

The following tables have been calculated on the old elements of Indian weights, as being still of a more general use. If it was necessary to convert old bazar maunds into new ones, the operation would consist simply in the following rule:—

X (The old Weight): Y (The new Weight:: 179 666: 180,000.

Conversion of British weight into Indian weights.

British Weight.	*Bazar Weight.*			*Factory Weight.*		
Cwt.	Mds.	S.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
2500	3109	3	10 2 11	3750	0	0
2000	2727	10	11 6 11	3000	0	0
1500	2045	18	2 10 11	2250	0	0
1000	1363	25	7 3 11	1500	0	0
975	1329	21	13 1 11	1462	20	0
950	1295	18	2 10 11	1425	0	0
925	1261	14	8 8 11	1387	20	0
900	1227	10	14 6 11	1350	0	0
875	1193	7	4 4-11	1312	20	0
850	1159	3	10 2 11	1275	0	0
825	1125	0	0 0	1237	20	0
800	1090	36	5 9 11	1200	0	0
775	1056	32	11 7-11	1162	20	0
750	1022	29	1 5 11	1125	0	0
725	988	25	7 3-11	1087	20	0
700	954	21	13 1 11	1050	0	0
675	920	18	2 10 11	1012	20	0
650	886	14	8 8-11	975	0	0
625	852	10	14 6 11	937	20	0

British Weigth.	*Bazar Weight.*				*Factory Weight.*		
Cwt.	Mds.	S.	Ch.		Mds.	S	Ch.
600	818	7	4	4 11	900	0	0
575	784	3	10	2 11	862	30	0
550	750	0	0	0	825	0	0
525	715	36	5	9 11	787	20	0
500	681	32	11	7-11	750	0	0
475	647	29	1	5 11	712	20	0
450	613	25	7	3 11	675	0	0
425	579	21	13	1 11	637	20	0
400	545	18	2	10 11	600	0	0
375	511	14	8	8-11	562	20	0
350	477	10	14	6 11	525	0	0
325	443	7	4	4-11	487	20	0
300	409	3	10	2-11	450	0	0
275	375	0	0	0	412	20	0
250	340	36	5	9-11	375	0	0
225	306	32	11	7-11	337	20	0
200	272	29	1	5-11	300	0	0
175	238	25	7	3-11	262	20	0
150	204	21	13	1-11	225	0	0
125	170	18	2	10 11	187	20	0
100	136	14	8	8 11	150	0	0
90	122	29	1	5-11	135	0	0
80	109	3	10	2-11	120	0	0
75	102	10	14	6 11	112	20	0
70	95	18	2	10-11	105	0	0
60	81	32	11	7-11	90	0	0
50	68	7	4	4-11	75	0	0
40	54	21	13	1-11	60	0	0
30	40	36	5	9-11	45	0	0
25	34	3	10	2-11	37	20	0
20	27	10	14	6-11	30	0	0
10	13	25	7	3-11	15	0	0
9	12	10	14	6-11	13	20	0
8	10	36	5	9 11	12	0	0
7	9	21	13	1-11	10	20	0
6	8	7	4	4 11	9	0	0
5	6	32	11	7 11	7	20	0
4	5	18	2	10-11	6	0	0
3	4	3	10	2 11	4	20	0
2	2	29	1	5 11	3	0	0
1	1	14	8	8-11	1	20	0
Quarters							
3	1	0	14	6-11	1	5	0
2	0	27	4	4-11	0	30	0
1	0	13	10	2-11	0	15	0
Pounds							
27	0	13	2	30·77			
26	0	12	10	46 77	0	14	7 3-7
25	0	12	2	62-77	0	13	14 6-7
24	0	11	11	1-77	0	13	6 2-7
23	0	11	3	17-77	0	12	13 5-7
22	0	10	11	33-77	0	12	5 1 7
21	0	10	3	49 77	0	11	12 4 7
20	0	9	11	65-77	0	11	4 0
19	0	9	4	4·77	0	10	11 3-7
					0	10	2 6-7

British Weight.	*Bazar Weight.*	*Factory Weight.*
Pounds.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
18	0 8 12 20 77	0 9 10 2 7
17	0 8 4 36 77	0 9 1 5 7
16	0 7 12 52 77	0 8 9 1 7
15	0 7 4 68 77	0 8 0 4 7
14	0 6 13 7 77	0 7 8 0
13	0 6 5 23 77	0 6 15 3 7
12	0 5 13 39 77	0 6 6 6 7
11	0 5 5 55 77	0 5 14 2 7
10	0 4 13 71 77	0 5 5 5 7
9	0 4 6 10 77	0 4 13 1 7
8	0 3 14 26 77	0 4 4 4 7
7	0 3 6 42 77	0 3 12 0
6	0 2 14 58 77	0 3 3 3 7
5	0 2 6 74 77	0 2 10 6 7
4	0 1 15 13 77	0 2 2 2 7
3	0 1 7 29 77	0 1 9 5 7
2	0 0 15 45 77	0 1 1 1 7
1	0 0 7 61 77	0 0 8 4 7
½	0 0 5 65 77	0 0 6 3 7
¼	0 0 3 69 77	0 0 4 2 7
¼	0 0 1 73 77	0 0 2 1 7

Conversion of Bazar weights (Calcutta.)

Bazar Weight.	*Avoirdupois Weight.*	*Factory Weight.*
Chittacks.	Cwt. qs lbs. oz	Mds. S. Ch.
1	0 0 0 8 16 77	0 0 4 2 5
8	0 0 1 0 32 75	0 0 8 4 5
12	0 0 1 8 48 72	0 0 13 1 5
Seers		
1	0 0 2 0 64 74	0 1 1 3 5
2	0 0 4 1 53 75	0 2 3 1 5
3	0 0 6 2 42 75	0 3 4 4 5
4	0 0 8 3 31 75	0 4 6 2 5
5	0 0 10 4 20 75	0 5 8 0
6	0 0 12 5 9 75	0 6 9 3 5
7	0 0 14 5 73 75	0 7 11 1 5
8	0 0 16 6 62 75	0 8 12 4 5
9	0 0 18 7 51 75	0 9 14 2 5
10	0 0 20 8 40 75	0 11 0
20	0 1 13 1 1 15	0 22 0
30	0 2 5 9 9 15	0 33 0
Maunds		
1	0 2 26 2 2 15	1 4 0
2	1 1 24 4 4 15	2 8 0
3	2 0 22 6 6 15	3 12 0
4	2 3 20 8 8 15	4 16 0
5	3 2 18 10 10 15	5 20 0
6	4 1 16 12 12 15	6 24 0

Bazar Weight.	*British Weight.*				*Factory Weight.*		
Maunds.	Cwt.	Qrs.	D.	Oz.	Mds.	S	Ch
7	5	0	14	14	7	28	0
8	5	3	13	1	8	32	0
9	6	2	11	3	9	36	0
10	7	1	9	5	11	0	0
20	14	2	18	10	22	0	0
30	22	0	0	0	33	0	0
40	29	1	9	5	44	0	0
50	36	2	18	10	55	0	0
60	44	0	0	0	66	0	0
70	51	1	9	5	77	0	0
80	58	2	18	10	88	0	0
90	66	0	0	0	99	0	0
100	73	1	9	5	110	0	0
200	146	2	18	10	220	0	0
300	220	0	0	0	330	0	0
400	293	1	9	5	440	0	0
500	366	2	18	10	550	0	0
600	440	0	0	0	660	0	0
700	513	1	9	5	770	0	0
800	586	2	18	10	880	0	0
900	660	0	0	0	990	0	0
1000	733	1	9	5	1100	0	0
2000	1466	2	18	10	2200	0	0
3000	2200	0	0	0	3300	0	0

Conversion of Factory weight.

Factory Weight.	*Avoirdupois Weight.*					*Bazar Weight.*			
Chittacks.	Cwt.	qr.	lbs.	oz.		Mds.	S.	Ch.	
4	0	0	0	7	7-15	0	0	3	7 11
8	0	0	0	14	14 15	0	0	7	3-11
12	0	0	1	6	6 15	0	0	10	10-11
Seers									
1	0	0	1	13	13-15	0	0	14	6 11
2	0	0	3	11	11 15	0	1	13	1-11
3	0	0	5	9	9 15	0	2	11	7-11
4	0	0	7	7	7 15	0	3	10	2-11
5	0	0	9	5	5 15	0	4	8	8 11
6	0	0	11	3	3 15	0	5	7	3 11
7	0	0	13	1	1 15	0	6	5	9-11
8	0	0	14	14	14 15	0	7	4	4-11
9	0	0	16	12	12 15	0	8	2	10 11
10	0	0	18	10	10 15	0	9	1	5-11
20	0	1	9	5	5 15	0	18	2	10 11
30	0	2	0	0	0	0	27	4	4 11
Maunds									
1	0	2	18	10	¾	0	36	5	9 11
2	1	1	9	5	½	1	32	11	7 11
3	2	0	0	0	0	2	29	1	5 11
4	2	2	18	10	¾	3	25	7	3 11
5	3	1	9	5	¼	4	21	13	1-11
6	4	0	0	0	0	5	18	2	10-11

Factory Weight	British Avoirdupois.						Bazar Weight.			
Maunds.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lb.	Oz.			Mds	S.	Ch.	
7	4	2	18	10	2/3		6	14	8	8-11
8	5	1	9	5	1/3		7	10	14	0 11
9	6	0	0	0	0		8	7	4	4-11
10	6	2	18	10	2/3		9	3	10	2-11
20	13	1	9	5	1/3		18	7	4	4-11
30	20	0	0	0	0		27	10	14	6-11
40	26	2	18	10	2/3		36	14	8	8 11
50	33	1	9	5	1/3		45	18	2	10 11
60	40	0	0	0	0		54	21	13	1-11
70	46	2	18	10	2/3		63	25	7	3 11
80	53	1	9	5	1/3		72	29	1	5 11
90	60	0	0	0	0		81	32	11	7-11
100	66	2	18	10	2/3		90	36	5	9-11
200	133	1	9	5	1/3		181	32	11	7-11
300	200	0	0	0	0		272	29	1	5 11
400	266	2	18	10	2/3		363	25	7	3-11
500	333	1	9	5	1/3		454	21	13	1-11
600	400	0	0	0	0		545	18	2	10-11
700	466	2	18	10	2/3		636	14	8	8-11
800	533	1	9	5	1/3		727	10	14	6-11
900	600	0	0	0	0		818	7	4	4 11
1000	666	2	18	10	2/3		909	3	10	2-11
2000	1333	1	9	5	1/3		1818	7	4	4 11
3000	2000	0	0	0	0		2727	10	14	6-11

London Bills of Exchange

£100	Sold or Purchased			Will produce or cost in Company's Rs.			Profit or Loss per cent.	
	S.	d.		Rs.	As.	P.	Per Cent.	
	1	8	0	1200	0	0	20.	0
	1	8	1/4	1170	11	8	17.	07
	1	9	0	1142	13	9	14.	28
	1	9	1/4	1120	5	3	12.	01
	1	9	1/2	1116	4	0	11.	62
	1	9	3/4	1103	7	3	10.	34
	1	10	0	1090	14	6	9.	09
	1	10	1/4	1078	10	6	7.	86
	1	10	1/2	1066	10	9	6	60
	1	10	3/4	1054	15	1	5.	49
	1	11	0	1043	7	9	4.	35
	1	11	1/4	1032	4	1	3.	22
	1	11	1/2	1021	4	6	2.	22
	1	11	3/4	1010	8	6	1.	05
	2	shillings.		1000	0	0	Par conventional.	
	2	0	1/4	989	11	1	1.	04
	2	0	1/2	979	9	5	2.	05
	2	0	3/4	969	11	2	3.	04
	2	1	0	960	0	0	4.	0
	2	1	1/4	950	7	10	4.	96
	2	1	1/2	941	2	10	5.	89
	2	1	3/4	932	0	8	6.	80
	2	2	0	923	1	3	7.	70
	2	2	1/4	914	4	6	8.	57
	2	2	1/2	905	10	8	9.	44
	2	2	3/4	897	3	2	10.	28
	2	3	0	888	14	5	11.	12
	2	3	1/4	880	11	9	11.	92
	2	3	1/2	872	11	8	12.	72
	2	3	3/4	864	13	10	13.	56
	2	4	0	857	2	3	14.	29

A Toxicological chart, exhibiting the Symptoms, Treatment and Tests for the various Poisons, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal, including those commonly used in India: to which is added Directions for the Treatment of Suspended Animation.

ARSENIC.

Arsenicous Acid or White *Arsenic (sufaid sambul) Sulphurits:—Orpiment or Yellow Arsenic (Hartal),---Realyar or Red Arsenic (Lal Sambul.) King's Yellow or Scheele's Green, or Arsenite of Copper.*

Symptoms---Metallic taste, fetid breath, contraction of the wind-pipe and passage leading to the stomach, vomiting of bloody matter, stools black and offensive, pulse small and irregular, great thirst and burning heat, breathing difficult, urine scanty, red and bloody. delerium, convulsions and death.

Treatment.---Excite vomiting by giving 20 grains of Sulphate o Zinc, and repeat it if necessary. Inflammatory symptoms (Gastritus) wil be relieved by bleeding from the arm, and leeches over the stomach fomentations and emollient clysters.

If death does not ensue, the diet must be fluid, farinaceous and demulcent for a considerable time afterwards.

The hyd oxyd of iron may be given with great advantage, and the stomach pump *may* be used, but only by a Professional man.

Tests—Precipitated yellow by sulphuretted hydrogen gas by hydro-sulphurets of ammonia, and by ammoniacal netrate of silver. Precipitated green by ammoniacal sulphate of copper, reduced to the metallic state by Marsh's process: but in order that arsenic may not be confounded with the antimonial preparations, the reader had better consult Professor O'Shaughnessy's pamphlet on the Poisons of India.

ANTIMONY—(*Surma.*)

Tartarized Antimony or Emetic Tartar—Muriate of Antimony or Butter of Antimony.—Vitrified Antimony or Glass of Antimony.

Symptoms.—Painful and obstinate vomitings; copious stools; constriction of the throat; cramps; symptoms of intoxication; prostration of strength, often terminating in death.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be excited by tickling the throat with a feather, or allayed by opium. The best antidotes are decoctions of astringent vegetables, such as cinchona, willow bark, gall-nuts, strong tea, which may be given freely to excite vomiting, and at the same time to decompose the poison.

Tests.—Tartarized antimony is precipitated orange yellow, by sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and the hydro-sulphurets,—the precipitate being reduced to the metallic state, by exposure to a stream of hydrogen gas, while heated in a glass tube. Infusion of galls give a yellowish white precipitate; sulphuric acid, lime and baryta give white precipitates, reduced to metallic state by Marsh's apparatus (vide Arsenical preparations.)

BISMUTH.

Nitrate Oxyd.—Tartrate or Pearl Powder.

Symptoms.—Similar to those produced by arsenic, with a violent pain in the chest, and very difficult breathing.

Treatment.—No specific antidote known. Milk and mild mucilagenous drinks to be given freely, to facilitate vomiting, and purgatives ought to be given.

Tests.—Precipitated black by hydro-sulphurets when in the state of supernitrate chromati of potash gives a yellow precipitate.

COPPER—(*Tamba.*)

Sulphate or Blue Copperas (*Tutiya*).—*Blue Verditer.*—*Mineral Green*—*Sub Acetate or Verdigris.*—*Food cooked in foul copper vessels, and Pickles made Green by Copper.*

Symptoms.—Taste acrid and metallic; tongue dry and parched; constrictions of the throat, and coppery eructations; severe vomiting, or fruitless attempt to vomit; dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic; black bloody stools, abdomen distended; pulse small, hard and quick; syncope; great thirst, anxiety, cold sweats; scanty urine; cramps, convulsions and death.

Treatment.—Large draughts of milk and water to encourage vomiting; whites of eggs stirred up with water, and taken freely; inflammatory symptoms to be reduced on general principles, and the nervous symptoms by anodynes and antispasmodics; sugar is not a specific antidote as Orfila, once promulgated; but it may be given with advantage, dissolved in copper. The ferro-cyanate of potash is an antidote next to albumen in efficacy.

Tests.—Liquor ammonnia produces a green precipitate, which is redissolved by excess of ammonnia producing a beautiful deep blue-coloured solution. Ferro-cyanate of potash gives a brown precipitate. Oxyd of arsenic a grass green precipitate. Polished steel reduces it to the metallic state, coating the article immersed with a bright film of copper.

SILVER—(*Chandee*)

Nitrate, or Lunar Caustic.

Symptoms—Similar to those occasioned by corrosive poisons.

Treatment.—A table-spoonful of common salt, dissolved in a pint of water, and a wine-glassful to be taken every three minutes, to decompose the poison; after which mucilagenous drinks may be given, or purgatives administered.

Tests.—Nitrate of silver is precipitated white by common salt, which turns black on exposure to the sun's rays. Phosphate and chromate of soda give yellow precipitates, reduced to the metallic state by calcining in a powerful furnace, with charcoal and potash.

LEAD (*Sisa*)

Super-Acetate or sugar of Lead—(*Sisa Ka Chinee*).—*Litharge* (*Murdar Sang*)—*Red Oxide, or Red Lead* (*Sindur.*—*Carbonate or White Lead* (*Sufida*) *Wines sweetened by Lead.*

Symptoms.—When taken in large quantities, it produces a sugary astringent metallic taste; constriction of the throat; pain in the region of the stomach; painful, and often bloody vomitings; hiccup, convulsions, an death. When taken in small, long-continued doses, it produces, what is called, painter's colic and paralytic symptoms.

Treatment—The same as that recommended for the salts of barytes (*The Alkaline Earths*), in addition to which, bleeding must be used, if symptoms require it. Castor oil, either with or without opium, to clear the bowels, assisted by frequent emolient clysters. The warm bath should not be omitted.

Tests.—All the preparations of lead are easily reduced to the metallic state by calcination with charcoal. The super-acetate, dissolved in water, is precipitated white by sulphuric acid, of a canary yellow by chromate of potash and chromic acid, these precipates being easily reduced by calcination. The alkaline sulphurets precipitate the super-acetate of lead of a blackish colour, and so does sulphuretted hydrogen

gas. A piece of zinc, suspended in a solution of lead, abstracts the lead from the solvent, and it then becomes deposited on the zinc in the form of a metallic tree of crystallization.

MERCURY—(*Para.*)

Oxy-Muriate or Sublimate (*Raskarpur*).—*Calomel.*—*Nitric Oxid, or Red Precipitate.*—*Bi-Sulphuret or Vermillion* (*Durdar*).

Symptoms.—Acid metallic taste; immediate constriction and burning in the throat with anxiety, and tearing pains in the stomach and bowels; nausea and vomiting of various coloured fluids, sometimes bloody; profuse diarrhœa, and sometimes a great difficulty in passing urine (Dysuria); pulse quick, small and hard; fainting, difficult breathing, cramps, and cold sweats; great debility and death.

Treatment.—Whites of eggs to be mixed with water, and one given every two or three minutes, to promote vomiting, and by decomposing, to lessen the virulence of the poison. Milk in large quantities, gum water or linseed tea, sugar and water, or water itself, at about 80° Fahrenheit. Gluten as it exists in wheat flour decomposes sublimate, and should be given mixed with water. Inflammatory consequences should be anticipated and subdued by the usual remedies.

Tests.—Mercurial preparations heated to redness in a glass tube with potash, are decomposed, the quick-silver being volatilized and condensed in small metallic globules in the upper part of the tube, if kept cold. The oxy-muriate is precipitated white by ammonia, yellow by potash, and of an orange colour by lime water; brown by nitrate of tin, and white by albumen mixed with cold water. A few drops of solution of sublimate, placed on a bit of gold, form a silvery amalgam on it, if touched with an iron pin. The hydriodate of potash produces a beautiful vermillion precipitate with corrosive sublimate.

TIN—(*Qalai*)

Muriate used by Dyers—*Oxyd or Putty Powder.*

Symptoms.—Taste austere, metallic; constriction of the throat; vomitings, with pain over the whole abdomen; copious stools; pulse small, hard and frequent convulsive movements of the extremities and face; sometimes paralysis, and mostly death.

Treatment.—Milk to be given first in large quantities, to distend the stomach, and produce vomiting, and afterwards to decompose any remaining poison. Inflammatory or nervous symptoms to be subdued by bleeding, warm baths, opiates, &c. &c.

Tests.—The muriate precipitates gold of a purple colour, and itself precipitated of a bright yellow colour by strong tea, or an alcoholic infusion of galls. Albumen or gelatin occasions a copious flocculent precipitate. The oxyd is volatilized by heat, is soluble in nitric acid, and is easily reduced by calcination.

ZINC—(DUSTA)

Sulphate or White Vitriol Oxyd (*Sufaid Tutiya*).

Symptoms.—An acid taste; a sensation of choking nausea and vomiting; pain in the stomach; frequent stools; difficult breathing; quick pulse; pale face; cold extremities, but seldom death (unless taken in very large quantities) owing to the emetic properties of the poison.

Treatment.—Vomiting, which is the usual consequence of doses of sulphate of zinc, to be rendered easy by copious draughts of warm water, and particular symptoms to be met with appropriate remedies. Milk and albumen may be given as in poisoning with copper.

Tests.—The sulphate is precipitated white by ammonia, the precipitate being re-dissolved by excess of ammonia. Precipitated white by caustic potash, yellowish white by the alkaline hydro-sulphurets, and of an orange colour by chromtee of lead; easily reduced by calcination with charcoal and nitre, presents a phosphorescent appearance before the blow-pipe.

ACIDS.

Sulphuric or Oil of Vitriol. (Gandak ka Attar).—Nitric or Aqua-fortis, (Shora ka tezal).—Muriatic or Spirits of Salts (Nemuk ka tezal).—Oxiaic or Acid of Sugar.—Phosphoric.—Fluoric.—Tartaric.—Prussic or Hydrocyanic.

Symptoms.—Acid burning taste; acute pain in the throat, stomach and bowels; frequent vomiting of bloody matter, which effervesces with chalk or alkaline carbonates, and reddens litmus paper; mouth and lips excoriated, shrivelled white or yellow; hiccup; copious stools, more or less bloody; tenderness of the abdomen; difficult breathing; irregular pulse; excessive thirst; drink increasing the pain, and seldom retained on the stomach; frequent, but vain efforts at micturation; cold sweats; alt red countenance; convulsions and death. If prussic acid be taken in large quantities death is the immediate result; in smaller quantities it produces stupor, nausea, giddiness with loss of sight, and sometimes salivation, difficult breathing, dilated pupils, and faintness, which if not soon relieved, terminated in death. When applied to sores, or the surface of the body, in ointments, the same effects are produced; all the salts formed with this acid are more or less poisonous. The essential oil of the bitter almond is a deadly poison, and smelling a bottle containing anihydrous prussic acid, proves instantaneously fatal.

Treatment—Mix an ounce of *calcined* magnesia with a quart of water, and give a wine glassful every two minutes; soap, or chalk and water may be used until the magnesia can be procured; carbonated alkalies must not be used. Vomiting to be excited by tickling the throat with a feather. Diluents to be taken after the poison is got rid of for some time. Inflammatory consequences to be met by the usual remedies.

If sulphuric acid has been taken, water alone should not be given, nor should *calcined* magnesia, but the common carbonate of magnesia may be given freely, mixed with water; there is too much heat generated in the stomach, if the above cautions be not attended to. Chalk and water should be given if oxalic acid has been taken; prussic acid has been taken, use emetics, or the stomach pump; dash the body well with cold water; make the patient inhale ammonia or chlorine, or any other stimulants, and rouse the system in every possible way.

Tests.—Sulphuric acid is known by its great weight, evolving heat when mixed with water, Barytes throws down a sulphate, *insoluble* in nitric acid or water.

Nitric acid emits orange colored fumes on the addition of copper, and is changed blue by it; potash throws down a nitrate which deflagrates when thrown in the fire. It tinges the skin yellow.

Muriatic acid emits pungent fumes; nitrate of silver throws down a white precipitate, soluble in ammonia, but not in nitric acid.

Oxalic acid is precipitates by lime water, the precipitate being soluble in nitric acid, but no excess of oxalic acid.

Phosphoric acid precipitates barytes and lime water; the precipitate soluble in nitric acid, decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature, evolving carbonic acid gas, and phosphorus is sublimed.

Fluoric acid gives out white vapours; heat is evolved with a hissing noise, when water is added to it; it dissolves glass.

Tartaric acid gives a precipitate with lime water, soluble in excess of acid, and in nitric acid also.

Prussic acid smells like bitter almond or peach, which is insoluble in cold nitric acid and leaves, it precipitates nitrate of silver white when dried, and heated gives out cryanogler gas, which burns a rich rose coloured flame.

Alkalies.

Caustic, or Carbonated Potash—Soda—Ammonia (*Phar ka Neemuk Saji.*)

Symptoms—Taste acrid, urinous, and caustic; great heat in the throat; nausea and vomiting of bloody matter, which changes syrup of violet to green, and effervesces with acid; if the carbonated form of the alkali has been taken, copious stools, acute pain in the stomach, colic, convulsions, derangement, and death.

Treatment.—Vinegar and other vegetable acids to be given largely, to neutralize the poison there; dilate freely with demulcents, and treat inflammatory symptoms with the usual remedies. Almond or olive oil may be given largely, for it not only makes vomiting easy, but converts the alkali into a soap.

Tests.—Alkalies have many properties in common, their solutions feel soapy to the touch, change the vegetable reds and blues to green, and yellows to brown, remain transparent, when carbonic acid is added to them, which distinguishes them from the alkalin earths, barytes, strantian and lime. Nitrate of silver is precipitated by them, in form of a dark-coloured oxyd, soluble in nitric acid. Potash and soda may be distinguished from each other by evaporating their solutions to dryness; potash will become moist by exposure to the air, while soda will remain dry. Ammonia is known by its pungent smell, and precipitates the salts of copper blue.

Alkaline Earths.

Lime (*Chunam*)—*Baryta Carbonate Muriate.*

Symptoms.—Violent vomitings; convulsions; palsy of the limbs; distressing pains in the abdomen; hiccup; alteration of the countenance, and very early death, when baryta, or any of its combinations, which are very energetic poisons have been taken, lime sometimes produces death.

Treatment.—If lime water has been taken, vinegar and other vegetable acids are the best antidotes.

If baryta has been taken, a weak solution of Epsom salts should be drunk plenteously, to produce vomiting, and at the same time to decompose the poison, which it renders inert by forming the insoluble sulphate.

If Epsom salt be not at hand, large draughts of water, acidulated by sulphuric acid should be given.

Tests.—Solution of lime change vegetables blues to green, and is precipitated white, by carbonic and oxalic acid, while no change is produced on it by sulphuric acid; its salts are decomposed by the fixed alkalies, which precipitate the lime, but not the ammonia. Pure

baryta undergoes changes similar to lime, when water is added to it, and acts like it on vegetable colours; it does not effervesce with acids. Carbonate of baryta is insoluble in water, but dissolves in nitric or muriatic acid. Muriate of baryta in solution is not changed by sulphuretted hydrogen, or pure ammonia, but its carbonate throws down a white precipitate, which is carbonate of baryta.

Nitre or Saltpetre, or Sal Prunella.—(Shora or Kalmi.)

Symptoms.—Pain in the stomachs; nausea; painful vomitings; purging, convulsions, faintings; pulse feeble; cold extremities, with tearing pains in the stomach and bowels; difficult respiration; and death.

Treatment.—Similar to that of arsenic.

Tests.—If nitre be thrown on a fire, it deflagrates; if powdered and sulphuric acid be poured on it, it gives out nitrous fumes; it is decomposed at a high temperature, giving out oxygen gas.

Muriate of Ammonia or Sal Ammoniac.—(Naushada.)

Symptoms.—Excessive vomiting, with convulsions and general stiffness of the muscles; great pain in the bowels; early alteration of features, and death.

Treatment.—Large draughts of warm sugared water, to excite vomiting, and the throat tickled with a feather.

Tests.—Muriate of ammonia is soon volatilized if placed on hot coals; if rubbed up with quick lime, it gives out the fumes of ammonia, a solution of it in water is precipitated white by nitrate of silver.

Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash and Soda.

Symptoms.—Burning sensation and constriction of the throat; bilious vomiting, heartburn, salivation, pain in the eyeballs, obscured vision, palpitation, tremor, paralysis and death.

Treatments.—Mucilaginous drinks to be given plentifully, and large emollient clysters to be thrown up the rectum.

Tests.—Iodine exists in scales of a greyish black colour, and becomes a violet colored gas at 120½ it is sparingly dissolved in water, which tinges raw starch of a fine purple, it stains the skin brown, which soon vanishes; it destroys vegetable colours, and has the odour of chlorine. Hydriodate of potash precipitates corrosive sublimate of a carmine colour.

PHOSPHORUS.

Symptoms.—Similar effects to the mineral acids, with a hot taste of garlic.

Treatment.—No specific antidote known; but vomiting should be excited by large draughts of water, mixed with magnesia, and all oily and fatty substances avoided.

Tests.—If phosphorus, or the rejected contents of the stomach, after it has been taken, be boiled in a retort, (with its beak under water,) with a solution of caustic potash, phosphorated hydrogen gas is formed, which explodes, with a green flame, as soon as it reaches the surface of the water.

ALCOHOL.—*(Shrab Mokuter.)*

Brandy, Wines, and all Spirituous Liquors.

Symptoms.—Intoxication, and when taken very freely, completely insensibility. Apoplexy, paralysis on one side, countenance swollen, and dark red colour; breathing difficult, often stertorous with a peculiar puffing out of the lips, ending very frequently in delirium tremens, and sometimes death.

By smelling the breadth, you may readily distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.

Treatment.—Twenty grains of sulphate of zinc should be got into the stomach as soon as possible, and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible tube should be the means of conveying it there, vomiting should be induced, by all possible means, such as large draughts of warm water, clysters of salt and water, should be thrown up the rectum. The patient should be placed erect, and if the countenance does not improve, the jugular vein should be opened, cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body is hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used.

If vomiting cannot be excited, the stomach pump may be had recourse to.

N. B.—[Phosphorus and Alcohol are plac'd under this division of the chart, for convenience of arrangement.]

VEGETABLE POISONS.

Narcotic Poisons.

Cocculus Indicus (Cachmaree)—Datura Strammonium (Datura).—Hemp (Gunja).—Hemlock (water.)—Hemlock (common)—Hemlock (Drapwort).—Hyoscyamus or Henbane.—Nux Vomica bark and its preparations (Kuchalee).—Opium, (Afim).—Tobacco (Tambachoo).

Symptoms.—The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach, or applied to a wound occasion the following effects. Stupor; numbness; heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication; stupid air; pupil of the eye dilated; furious or lively delirium; sometimes pain, convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs; pulse variable; breathing quick; great anxiety and dejection, and if not speedily removed, terminates in death.

When nux vomica is the poison taken, its symptoms are very similar to tetanus in its worst form; the slightest thing throwing the patient into horrible convulsions.

Datura ammonium produces blindness, and a peculiar creeping of the muscles belonging to the extremities.

Treatment.—An active emetic should be given and repeated every quarter of an hour, until it has effect; but in case of bad symptoms presenting themselves, it would be advisable to have recourse to the stomach pump. Large and strong clysters of salt and water should be thrown up, to assist in getting rid of the poison, and after vomiting ceases, strong purgatives may be given. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes in the extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy be not remedied by these means, lose no time in applying blisters over the neck, chest, and legs. In absence of blisters mustard poultices may be applied. The warm bath should be had recourse to, and if all fail, open the jugular vein. If the natural temperature of body sink, friction should be perseveringly used. After the poison has been completely evacuated, a tumbler of vinegar may be given as a drink; but on no account must the vegetable acids be given, until you feel satisfied that the poison is got rid of. Rouse the patient by every means in your power.

Tests.—Acetate of lead precipitates an impure meconate of lead, from a watery solution of opium, which precipitates should be suspend-

ed in 10 or 12 parts of water, and subjected to a stream of sulphureted hydrogen gas, filter and evaporate at the temperature of 180d. Fahrenheit and beautiful crystals of meconic acid are procured, which if dissolved in water, form a deep red solution with permuriate of iron.

Morphia and its salts form a deep greenish blue solution with permuriate of iron, and turn brown on adding a drop or two of iodic acid.

Narcotine, if pure, is not affected by permuriate of iron; but if nitric acid be poured on the crystallized narcotine, it turns it of a beautiful yellow.

A mixture of ammonia and alcohol will produce a crystalline precipitate of morphia from laudanum in a few hours, which if twice dissolved in acetic acid, and twice precipitated by ammonia, yield colourless crystals.

Nux vomica is of a dirty, grey colour; inflames on charcoal; an intensely bitter taste; and an odour like liquorice powder. Acquires a red orange colour, when treated with nitric acid, which is destroyed by the addition of chloride of tin. It precipitates greyish with tincture of galls

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IRRITATING POISONS.

Aconite—Croton Oil or Seeds (Jamal gota.)—Euphorbium, (Monsah.)—Elaterium—Hellebore, black, (Kuthe.)—Hellebore white, (Kuthe safeid.)—Plumbago, (Lall chitra).

Symptoms.—The general effects of this class of poisons are an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness; excessive heat; great dryness of the mouth and throat; violent vomitings, the effect being continued after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult; appearances of intoxication; pupil of the eye dilated; insensibility, resembling death; pulse gradually dies away, and death closes the scene.

If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammation, with eruptions of pestules.

Plants, whose flowers have five stamens, one pistil, one petal, and whose fruit is of the berry kind, may at once be pronounced poisonous. The umbelliferous plants which grow in water are mostly poisonous.

N. B.—For explanation of the above terms, see Bengal Dispensatory, page 98.

Treatment.—If the poison causes vomiting, it may be rendered easy by large draughts of warm water; but if insensibility comes on, without vomiting, 20 grains of sulphate of zinc should be given, and repeated every quarter of an hour, until it has effect; and when the stomach is well emptied, a brisk purgative should be given. After the poison is got rid of, a strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water may be given. Camphor, mixed with either, may be given, and if insensibility be considerable, apply blisters and friction, as recommended in the treatment of narcotic poisons. Inflammation to be treated on general principles.

Tests.—If Lall Chitra be the suspected poison, the matter should be treated with sulphuric ether, and shaken well in a long tube, sealed at one end, the etherial solution decanted, and any alkali thrown in as a test, when, if Lall Chitra be present, the solution will turn to a deep red rosy colour.

The other vegetable poisons cannot be detected by chemical analysis.

Animal Poisons.

Poisonous Fish.

Symptoms.—In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time after stale fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach is felt, with slight giddiness and pain in the head, and a sense of heat about the head and eyes; considerable thirst; often an eruption of the skin (urticaria), and in many cases death has followed.

Treatment.—An emetic should be given immediately, and repeated until vomiting takes place freely; after which active purgatives should be given. Vinegar and water may be drank after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. If spasms ensue after purging, 100 drops of laudanum may be given to an adult patient, and if inflammation sets in, reduce it on general principles.

Venomous Insects.

Scorpion—Hornet—Wasp (Bolta) Bee (Mowmachee)—Musquito (Moo ka)

Symptoms.—In general the sting of these insects causes only a slight degree of swelling; but the sting from the scorpion invariably produces violent inflammation, followed by sickness and fever, with excruciating pain in the part affected.

Treatment.—Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part; or a little sugar placed over the wound; or a rag moistened with salt and water may be applied till the pain is removed, five or six drops of ammonia may be given internally, mixed with half a wine glassful of water, or a little wine may be given. The pain may in general be removed by strong pressure over the part affected with the barrel of a small watch key.

Cantharides or the Blistering fly, (Pulampoh).

Symptoms.—Nauseous odour of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach and belly, frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach, pain and heat in the bladder; strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, and death.

Treatments.—Vomiting to be excited by drinking warm water in which 5 ii Ipecacuanha Powder has been mixed. Emollient clysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the abdomen, and on the thighs, and the warm bath may be had recourse to.

Poisonous Serpents.

Symptoms.—A severe pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid and gangrenous in appearance, faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent and irregular, breathing difficult; cold sweats, the sight fails, and intellectual faculties become deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene (mortification) followed by death.

Treatment.—Apply a ligature above the wound; enlarge the wound, and apply a cupping glass. Give the patient 50 drops of laudanum in an adult, and repeat it every half hour for 3 doses, taking care that the patient is kept walking about, and does not lie down to sleep. If cold and clammy, give ten grains of the carbonate of ammonia in a wine glassful of camphor and repeat every half hour; or some warm brandy and water.

Observations.—Poisonous snakes have conical tabular fangs, but only one row of teeth on each side of the upper jaw, while the innocent tribe have *two*. In the former the scales decrease in size as they approach the head, while the reverse is the case in the latter.

Saliva of the Rabid Dog.

Symptoms.—At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the twentieth day, and three months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, langour, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased. Violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruding; the tongue swells, and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth. There is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings; a horror of fluids, and an impossibility of swallowing them; all these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.

Treatment.—Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured; indeed it is extremely doubtful if it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, hemp, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, various herbs, and many other remedies have been tried, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost all other remedial agents have been tried without success. The bitten part should be completely cut out, even though it has healed—if the symptoms have not yet come on, the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed: the cupping glasses may be applied, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulation. No milder discipline can ensure safety.

Asphyxia or Suspended Animation.

Treatment of Drowned Persons.

Remove the body on a plank or hurdle, with the head elevated, to the nearest dwelling house; or if it be very far, to some other place; first strip it of the wet clothes, rub it dry, and put on the spare clothes of bye-standers. This is to prevent evaporation, and consequent reduction of heat. Place it between warm blankets, and keep up the temperature by application of dry heat in every possible way. Water extinguishes life, as it does fire by *keeping off the air*—therefore restoring air to the lungs by inflation, is the means most to be relied upon; and should be commenced without a moment's delay, and continued perseveringly during several hours. This is best accomplished by pressing the tongue downwards and forwards, and passing a small curved tube into the gullet (larynx), and attaching a pair of bellows to it, (the Bengallee goldsmith or tinsmith's bellows will do), or in the absence of bellows an assistant must blow into it—to distend the lungs, which must be emptied by pressure with the head on the chest or

belly—these expedients should be done alternately so as to imitate natural breathing. If oxygen gas could be used instead of atmospheric air, it would be preferable.

Friction with warm flannels should be going on all the while, and ammonia applied to the nose. Warm clysters, with salt and mustard, or of brandy and water, may be thrown up, and warm spiced wine got into the stomach, by means of a flexible catheter and syringe—not to be attempted without such instruments, till the patient can swallow. Bleeding must not be had recourse to, unless the face be very dark, and the limbs warm and flexible. Tobacco in any form is useless, and very dangerous. Opening of the windpipe, (Laryngotomy) may be had recourse to, if all other means fail to distend the lungs. Electricity, or glavanic electricity may be used, passing the shocks *through* the heart.

The body should be insulated from the earth, by placing it on a plank of wood, supported by quart bottles perfectly dry, on the outside. If recovery happens, small quantities of light nutritious food may be given, and perspiration kept up by warmths, and tepid drinks.

Treatment of Persons Hanged.

Remove the ligature as soon as possible, and act as for drowned, with the exception of opening the jugular vein, and removing, if possible, six or eight ounces of blood. Death is caused rather by suffocation than apoplexy, therefore the lungs should be supplied with air without delay.

Treatment of persons supposed to be dead by Carbonic Acid Gas, and other poisonous exhalations.

If the body retains its heat, expose it to the air, and dash cold water over the head, neck and breast. The lungs should be inflated, the nostrils stimulated, and if the veins of the neck appear full, some blood may be removed from them. If the temperature of the body be below the natural standard, heat must be applied instead of cold, and friction may be useful.

Treatment of still born Children.

The lungs must be perseveringly inflated, by means of a quill, or small female catheter, the heat kept up by warm flannels, or immersion in warm water. Stimulants may be applied to the nose, and pit of the stomach, and gentle friction should be used.

Treatment of Persons Struck by Lightning.

Inflate the lungs as early as possible; apply stimulants, more particularly *gentle* electrical shocks, passed through the chest, and along the spine. Keep up the temperature by external heat, and get warm cordials into the stomach, by means of the flexible tube and syringe.

Treatment of Persons who have been exposed to Intense Cold.

First use gentle friction with iced water, but in case this is not at hand, use the cold bath, and whilst the person remains in it, small quantities of warm water must be added at intervals, so as to raise the temperature gradually, the friction being continued. The lungs to be inflated; warm wine, or any other warm fluid to be given, very cautiously at first, and solid food to be withheld, for some hours after recovery.

PART VI.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

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1523,* &c ; Attempts made by England to reach India by the North East and North-West Passages.

1579† Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate (Moluccas Islands), and traded with the King of the country. Landed subsequently in Java.

1599 Levant Company made a Land Expedition to India; much information obtained which proved highly useful in the subsequent establishment of Indian commerce.

1599‡ A society of 101 adventurers petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a trading Charter to India.

John Mildenhall sent on an Embassy to the Mogul.

1600 December 31; First Charter granted for fifteen years to a company of adventurers, called the, "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."

Conducted by a chairman and twenty-four directors, to be chosen annually.

1601§ May 2; First English fleet sailed from Torbay; landed at Acheen in Sumatra, and at Bantam in Java, in both which places they left factors; returned to England September, 1603.

1609 Second Charter granted to the East India Company constituting them a corporate body for ever, but reserving to Government the power of dissolving them on three years' notice

1613 January 11; A Firman granted by the Mogul, allowing the English to establish factories at Surat Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga.

1614 The Company became a Joint Stock Company.

English establish a factory at Firando in Japan.

The Portuguese, who were at war with the Mogul, defeated by the English on the Bombay coast; the English in consequence obtained a Firman, granting them perpetual liberty of trading.

1617 The Danes form a settlement at Tranquebar.

1618 Disputes between the Dutch, and English companies for exclusive trade with the Spice Islands.

1619 July 17; Treaty between English and Dutch, by which the English were allowed to share in the pepper trade of Java, and in that of Pulicat, and to hold a third of the Moluccas and Banda trade.

1622 April 22: English assist the Persians in expelling the Portuguese from Ormus, for which service various commercial privileges in the Persian Gulph were granted them.

1623 February: English tortured and put to death by the Dutch at Amboyna on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the Island, where the two nations resided in pursuance of the treaty of 1619.

1624 The Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.

1635 Treaty with Portugal, by which the English were allowed access to the Portuguese ports in India.

1636 A license granted to Sir William Courten to trade to India for five years, in violation of the Company's Charter.

1641 Fort St. George built at Madraspatnam on the Coromandel Coast.

* India governed by the Mogul Baber, whose empire was founded in 1525.
† Portuguese factories established on Malabar Coast and in Bengal.
‡ Dutch begin to establish themselves in India
§ India is now divided into fifteen subahs, each under a Subahdar or Viceroy.

1632 The Company obtain considerable privileges in Bengal through the influence of some skilful English surgeons, who perform extraordinary cures at the court of the Mogul.
1634 Fort St. George (Madras) made a Presidency.
1655 The trade to India thrown open for three years.
1657 New Charter granted for seven years, upon petition, alleging that evils had resulted from the open trade.
1658 The forts on the Malabar coast made subordinate to Surat; Bengal and the Coromandel coast placed under Madras.
1661 April 3: a new Charter granted to the Company, confirming former privileges, allowing the right of making peace and war, of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of sending unlicensed persons to England.
1664 French East India Company established.
1664* Surat defended by the English against Sivagee, the Mahratta chieftain; new privileges granted to the Company by the Mogul in recompence.
1668 The Island of Bombay, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II as part of the marriage portion of the Princess Catherine, granted to the East India Company, "in free and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l*."
1673 December 16: St. Helena granted by Royal Charter to the East India Company.
1683 English driven out of Bantam. Bencoolen fortified.
December 27. Garrison of Bombay, under command of Captain Keigwin, declare themselves king's subjects, and independent of the Company. The island remained in a state of insubordination until the receipt of orders from England to deliver up the place.
1687 Bombay erected into a regency, and made supreme over all the Company's establishments in India.
After several quarrels with the officers of Aurungzebe (the Mogul Emperor), vessels and troops arrived in the Ganges; English beaten and forced to abandon Hoogly.
September: English permitted to return to Hoogly.
Pondicherry established by the French.
1689 Company resolve on obtaining territory in India. Tegnapatam purchased and Fort St. David built.
1693 Company's Charter forfeited, in consequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent. levied on all Joint Stock Companies.
October 1: New Charter granted by the king: the right of the king to grant a Charter denied by parliament.
1698 September 3: A new Company incorporated by the name of the "English Company"
The old Company, called the "London Company," ordered to cease trading in three years.
Calcutta purchased by the old Company as a Zemindary, and Fort William built.
1700 The old Company obtained an Act, authorizing them to trade under the Charter of the new Company.
1702 July 22; Act for the union of the two Companies passed under the Great Seal; the factors of each Company to manage separately the stocks previously sent out, being allowed seven years to wind up their affairs, when the Companies should be finally and completely united
1707 Calcutta, which had been hitherto subordinate to Madras, now made a separate presidency.
1708 Complete union between the Companies effected.
1711 No person to be a Director of the East India Company and Bank of England at the same time. (9 Anne, c. 7.)
1712 Exclusive trade extended to Lady-day, 1736. (10 Anne, c. 28.)
1713 Jaffier Khan, subahdar of Bengal; this subah is now become virtually independent of the Emperor.
1715 July, a deputation from the Company arrives at Delhi to solicit security from the oppression of the Mogul officers; a Firman granted 6th January, 1717, exempting their trade from duties, and allowing them to possess land around their factories.

Rise of the Mahratta Power.

1717 An East India Company formed at Ostend, and several ships dispatched for India.

1718 An Act of Parliament obtained to punish British merchants trading to India under foreign commissions.

1720 Company authorized to borrow money to the extent of the sums lent by them to the Government, if not exceeding 5,000,000*l.*
Dividend reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

1723 August, a Charter granted by the Emperor of Germany to the Ostend Company, under which a very successful trade was carried on, until political reasons induced the Emperor to destroy it.

1726 A Charter granted enabling the Company to establish a Mayor's Court at each of the three presidencies, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and to hold Courts of Quarter Session to determine all penal causes but those of High Treason.

1730 Charter renewed, and privileges extended to Lady day, 1769. Company agreed to accept an interest of 4 instead of 5 per cent. on loan to Government of 3,200,000*l.*, and paid a premium of 200,000*l.* Restricted from holding lands and tenements in Britain above the value of 10,000*l.* per annum (3 Geo. II c. 14.)

1731 Swedish India Company formed.
Dividend due Christmas 1732, reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.

1739 Invasion of India. Massacre of Delhi by Nadir Shah of Persia.
The Mogul Power declines rapidly, and many of the subahdars or viceroys become independent. The Mahrattas obtain great power, and the Rohillas form a separate state.

1744 Exclusive privileges continued to Lady day, 1783, in consideration of a loan to Government of 1,000,000*l.* (13 Geo. II c. 17.)

1746 War being declared between England and France, a French fleet was dispatched to attack Madras.
September 14: Fleet anchored about twelve miles south of Madras, and landed 600 men, commanded by Labourdonnais. Madras capitulated after a bombardment of five days; treaty signed by Labourdonnais, who covenanted to re the de Dupleix, the Governor of Pondicherry * violated the capitulation.

1747 December 19: Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David.

1748 English besiege Pondicherry without success.

1749 August: Madras restored to the English, in pursuance of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. (1748)
A deposed Rajah of Tanjore obtains the aid of the English by a promise of the territory of Devicottah. The English take Tanjore, but abandon the cause of the deposed [N. B. This was the beginning of the English military power in India.]
War in the Carnatic† for the succession to the Nabobship of the province, occasioned by the death of the Subahdar of the Deccan. French and English engaged on different sides.
October: French received the sovereignty of eighty-one villages in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

1751 French party triumphant. The protégé of the English, Muhammed Ali, takes refuge in Trichinopoly, where he is besieged by the French and defended by the English.
Captain Clive (afterwards Lord Clive) besieges Arcot the capital of the Carnatic, reduces it, and defends it with success against very superior forces.

1752-3 Hostilities continue, the advantage being generally on the English side.

1754 August 2: Commissioners arrive from France and England to put an end to the war. Dupleix supersedes.
October 11: Truce for three months agreed to.
December 26: treaty of peace signed at Pondicherry. Both nations to withdraw from interference in the affairs of the native Princes.

* Pondicherry, the seat of Government of the French in India.
† Carnatic, a grand division of the Subah of the Deccan.

1755 Severndroog and Bancoote * taken by Commodore James from Angria, a Mahratta pirate, who had successfully rebelled against his country, and disturbed for many years the commerce of the coast.

1756 February 11: Angria taken prisoner, and his piratical state destroyed, by the combined forces of the Mahrattas and English under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive.

June 18: Calcutta attacked by Suraja Dowla, the Subahdar of Bengal, who was displeased at the erection of fortifications by the English. The Governor and other principal persons escape from the fort, take with them all means of defence, and leave their countrymen to their fate, without an effort to save them. Calcutta taken by the Subahdar and 146 persons put for security into the English prison (the Black Hole), where 123 perished from suffocation.

Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Bajee Row, the Peishwa † of the Mahrattas, excluding the Dutch from the Mahrattah dominions, and giving to the English Fort Victoria, Bancoote, and Hemetgur, in exchange for Gheriah.

December 11: Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrive with a fleet in the Ganges.

1757 January 2: Calcutta retaken.

January 11: Hoogly retaken.

February 3: the Subahdar surrounds Calcutta; but on the 9th concludes a peace with the English, and permits them to fortify the place.

March 14: English take possession of Chandernagore, a French settlement.

The English determine to depose the Subahdar, and to put Meer Jaffier, an officer of high rank, in his place.

June 23: Battle of Plassy, in which Colonel Clive, with about 3000 men, vanquished the Subahdar at the head of nearly 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British power in India.

War renewed in the Carnatic with various success. French take Viznagapatam, Chittapet, and other forts. English take Madura. Influence of Bussy very great in the Peninsula; he obtains from the Subahdar a grant of the Northern Circars ‡.

1758 April 28: French fleet arrives at Fort St. David from Europe under the command of Count de Lally.

April 29: English fleet arrives. Undecisive combat between the two fleets.

June 1: Lally takes Fort St. David, and razes the fortifications.

October 4: Lally takes Arcot, capital of the Carnatic. Bussy recalled from the Deccan by Lally, who,

December 11, commences the siege of Madras.

December 14: Black Town captured. Siege continued until the arrival of a British fleet under Admiral Pococke (February 19, 1759), when Lally retires.

June 11: a Commission arrives at Bengal from the Court of Directors, remodelling the whole government; a Council of Ten appointed, and four Governors nominated, to preside each three months. Clive was not included in the nomination. The whole body unanimously invite Clive to take the government upon himself.

September: an Expedition dispatched from Bengal by Clive to drive the French out of the Circars.

1759 March 4: Offensive treaty with the Nabob of Surat against one of the chiefs, called the Siddees who had possessed himself of the castle and fleet belonging to Surat: both given up on the same day.

April 6: English take Masulipatam, and conclude a treaty with the Subahdar of the Deccan, by which that Prince ceded much territory and engaged to suffer no French settlement in his dominions. The French forts fall successively into the power of the English:—November 29, Wandewash; December 10, Carangoly; February 9, 1760, Arcot falls, January 14, 1761, Pondichurry surrenders; and by the middle of April, not a vestige of the power of the French remains in the Peninsula.

* On the Malabar coast

† The Peishwa was originally chief of a council of eight Bramins, by whose advice affairs of state were regulated. The office of Peishwa had, by degrees, become hereditary, and his power superior to that of the sovereign.

‡ Mustafanagur, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Chicacole—all North of Madras.

A confederacy between the Nabobs of Oude and Allahabad to seize on Bengal; they invide the eldest son of the Emperor Alum Gir to join their enterprise. Patna attacked, but the confederacy dissolved by the treachery of the Nabob of Oude, who seizes on Allahabad. Attack on Patna consequently withdrawn. The Mogul Prince, left powerless, receives a gratuity in money from Clive, and retires.

1760 February: Colonel Clive sails for England. The Mogul Prince again invades Bahar, and on his march receives intelligence of his father's death. He assumes the title of Shah Alum II.

February 1: Shah Alum defeated by Colliaud, and the Bengal troops under Meeran, son of Mir Jaffier.

March: the Emperor avoids the enemy and boldly enters Bengal leaving them behind him. After many vicissitudes the Emperor is finally defeated (January 1761) by Major Carnac, and concludes a treaty with the English by which he confirms their Subahdar in his dignity, and agrees to receive 24 lacks per annum as revenue (about 240,000*l.*)

July: Mr. Vansittart succeeds Clive as Governor of Bengal. Mir Casim, son in law of Mir Jaffier, receives the power of the Subahdarship, Jaffier still retaining the title.

September 27: Treaty with Mir Casim, by which the revenues of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong are assigned to the Company.

Mir Jaffier resigns the Subahdarship.

Almost all Hindustan at this time in possession of the Mahrattas, joined by the other Hindu states or of the Mahometans headed by Ahmed Abdalli, the Afghan Prince of Eastern Persia. The supremacy of the Abdalli Afghans decided, and the Mahratta power broken by the great battle of Panipat (January 1761), in which the latter were routed with horrible slaughter. The Afghans recognise Shah Alum as the Great Mogul.

1761 January: Shah Alum defeated at Patna by Major Carnac. Treaty with Shah Alum; the Emperor to acknowledge Mir Casim as Subahdar, who engages to pay him 24 lacks per annum.

1763 February 10: Treaty of Paris, by which the French recover Pondicherry and the other forts which they possessed in 1749.

Company's servants determine on war with the Subahdar to support a claim made by them to exemption from internal duties on their own private trade, the Subahdar having abolished all internal duties in order to protect the native merchants from ruin, in consequence of this claim, which had been oppressively enforced.

June 25: Mr. Ellis surprised and took Patna; but while his soldiers were engaged in plunder, they were attacked by the Subahdar's troops, and made prisoners. Subahdar takes Cossimbazar.

July: English treat with Mir Jaffier, agreeing to restore him on condition of his exempting them alone from internal duties.

August 2: Mir Casim defeated flies to Patna.

September 5: Pass of Oodwa forced.

October: Mongir taken. Casim murders his English prisoners.

November 6: Patna taken. Mir Casim seeks protection of the Nabob of Oude.

February 11: a serious mutiny broke out in the English army; quelled by the severity of Major Munro, who arrived from Bombay in May.

1764 October 23: Battle of Buxar, in which the Allies were defeated, the power of the Nabob of Oude was broken, and the Emperor thrown on the protection of the English. Emperor established in the dominions for the Subahdor of Oude. English receive Ghazeepore.

1765 January: Death of Mir Jaffier at Calcutta, his son, Nujeem ad Dowla, made Subahdar: the military affairs of the country taken by the English into their own hands.

May 3: Lord Clive arrives at Calcutta, with the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief: —Orders from Court of Directors that no servant of the Company should receive presents above the amount of 1000 rupees, without the consent of Council and that all presents exceeding in amount 40 0 rupees should be paid over to the Company.

May 19: Nabob of Oude (Suja Dowla) throws himself on the generosity of the English, who restore him to his dominions, except Corah and Allahabad, and which are reserved to the Emperor.

August 12: Imperial grant issued, constituting the Company Dewannee (or Receivers of Revenue) of Bengal and Orissa.
[N. B. This grant gave the Company the virtual sovereignty of these extensive countries.]

1766 January 1: Double Batta* abolished; a serious mutiny arises in consequence; subdued by the firmness of Clive; many officers cashiered.
May 8: Death of Nujeem ad Dowla, nominal Subahdar of Bengal, succeeded by his brother, Syeff ad Dowla.
November 12: Treaty with Nizam Ali, the Subahdar of the Deccan † by which the Northern Circars were granted to the English for an annual payment of 5 lacks; the English to assist the Subahdar with troops. The Subahdar procures the aid of the English against Hyder Ali who, from a subordinate rank in the service of the Rajah of Mysore, had raised himself to the throne about 1761.

1767 January: Lord Clive sails for England; Mr. Verelst succeeds as President. May 6; General Court of Proprietors vote a dividend of 12½ per cent. which is rescinded (June 24) by an Act of Parliament, directing that future dividends should be fixed by a ballot, in a court called for the purpose.
September: the English troops, who supposed themselves in alliance with the Nizam, suddenly attacked by him and Hyder Ali; a treaty having been surreptitiously concluded between them against the English.
December: Allies beaten by the English near Vellore.

1768 February: the Nizam concludes a treaty with the English, giving up Carnatic Balaghaut, and reducing the annual tribute for the Circars. English attack Hyder Ali, and take some important places.
September: Hyder Ali, offers peace, refused by the English. Hyder retrieves all his losses, and.

1769 January—enters the Carnatic, lays waste Madura and Tinnevelly, and plunders the whole country.
April 4; Hyder marches to Madras and forces the English to conclude a treaty of alliance with him, stipulating a restitution of conquests.
April: Act passed (9 Geo. III. c. 4), allowing the Company to hold the territorial revenues of India for five years, and to pay 400,000*l.* per annum into the Exchequer; appointing Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, to proceed to India as Supervisors, with the power of Government. Supervisors sail for India. Ship lost, and never heard of after.
December 21: Mr. Verelst resigns the Presidentship. Succeeded by Mr. Cartier.

1770 A terrible famine in Bengal; one-third of the inhabitants supposed to have perished.
March 10: Death of Subahdar of Bengal, Syeff ad Dowla. Succeeded by his brother, Mubarek ad Dowla, a minor.
July: arrival at Madras of Sir John Lindsay, with full powers to treat with native Sovereigns, independent of the Company. Sir John favours the pretensions of the Nabob of Arcot against the Company.

1771 War between Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas; both parties solicit the aid of the English, who resolve on remaining neuter. Nabob of Arcot joins the Mahrattas. Lindsay endeavours to urge the English to join the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali.
September 2; Lindsay succeeded by Sir Robert Harland, who also endeavours to urge the Presidency to war against Hyder.
October 27; Peace signed with the Rajah of Tanjore on whom war had been made to gratify the Nabob of Arcot.
December 25; Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who had been residing under British protection at Allahabad, enters Delhi as Emperor under a Mahratta escort: he is compelled to join them against the Rohillas, whom they defeat.

1772 January: Sir Robert Harland and the Nabob, finding the Presidency resolved on maintaining a strict neutrality, prevail on the Mahrattas to retire by large payments of money.

* An allowance to Officers in the field.
† This prince is usually called by the English the Nizam of the Deccan, or simply the Nizam.

April 13: Warren Hastings succeeds Mr. Cartier as Governor of Bengal. The Company who had left the Dewannee for seven years, but exercising the functions in the name of the Subahdar, now declare themselves the Receivers of Revenues.

July: Mahrattas make peace with Hyder Ali Company's Funds deranged.

July 8: A deficiency of above 1,000,000*l.* declared.

July 15: A Loan from the Bank of 400,000*l.*

July 29: an additional Loan of 200,000*l.*

August 10: State of the Company's affairs laid before Government, representing the necessity of a loan of 1,000,000*l.* at least.

December 22: Mahrattas enter Delhi, and force the Emperor to cede to them Allahabad and Corah, which states were, however delivered by his deputy into the hands of the English.

1773 Rohilcund ravaged by the Mahrattas, and defended by the English and the Nabob of Oude.

September: Nabob of Oude agrees with Mr. Hastings to pay forty lacks, and a monthly allowance for the English troops, on condition of receiving aid to exterminate the Rohillas, and to annex their territories to his. Allahabad and Corah sold to the Nabob of Oude for fifty lacks, Payment of his pension of twenty-six lacks withheld from Shah Alum, in consequence of his being under Mahratta protection.

War declared again with Tanjore, at the request of the Nabob of Arcot. Tanjore taken and the Rajah dethroned. Dutch expelled from Nagapetnam, which was theirs by purchase from the Rajah of Tanjore.

Two Acts of Parliament were passed in June, one lending the Company 1,400,000*l.* at 4 per cent. restricting the dividend to 6 per cent. foregoing the annual payment of 400,000*l.* until the debt be discharged, and continuing the retention of territorial possessions until the expiration of the Charter.

By the other Act the Constitution of the Company was entirely changed, and fixed mainly as at present. By the former Constitution every proprietor of Stock had the right of voting in General Courts; this Act disqualified all persons whose Stock was below 500*l*; made no change in the right of holders of Stock from 500*l* to 1000*l.*; gave an additional vote to proprietors of from 1000*l.* to 3000*l.*; two additional from 3000*l.* to 6000*l.*, and three from 6000*l.* to 10,000*l.* instead of re-electing the whole number of Directors every year, six only went out by rotation, in lieu of whom others were elected.

A Governor General was appointed to reside in Bengal, and the other Presidencies were made subordinate to Bengal. The first Governor-General (Mr. Hastings) was nominated by the Act to preside for five years. The nomination was to be subsequently in the Directors, subject to the approbation of the Government. A Supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta, with Judges appointed by the Crown. All territorial correspondence to be laid before the Ministry.

1774 April 23: the English, in execution of the bargain with the Nabob of Oude, attack and defeat the Rohilla army. The Nabob, who had kept out of the battle, plundered their camp, and butchered all who could be found; the country laid waste, villages burned, and people massacred, for three days without effectual opposition from the English.

December 12: A force left Bombay, with the intention of taking possession of Salsette and Bassein, which was effected on the 28th.

1775 March 6: Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Ragoba, a deposed Peishwa of the Mahrattas, by which Ragoba agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein, and the Mahratta share in the Revenues of Broach and other places; the English agreed to aid Ragoba in the recovery of his authority,

May: An army sent to aid Ragoba, which gains considerable advantages. Supreme Government (at Bengal) disapprove the negotiation with Ragoba, and order the treaty to be cancelled. Ragoba, abandoned, retreats almost alone to Surat. The Supreme Government endeavour to make the same stipulation at Poonah (the Mahratta capital), which they had condemned at Bombay, but after a long interval (3d June, 1776), succeed in obtaining Salsette only. At the same time letters were received from the Court, commanding the Supreme Government

to co-operate with the Government of Bombay, and applauding the treaty with Ragoba.

May 21: Treaty with the new Subahdar of Oude. As of ad Dowla (son of Sujah Dowla, who died in January), guaranteeing to him the possession of Corah and Allahabad; the Subahdar gives up the territory of Benares to the Company.

May 30: Warren Hastings accused of receiving large bribes; among others, one from Munny Begum, a concubine of the late Mir Jaffier, who had been appointed guardian to Mubarekud Dowla, in preference to others whose claims were more forcible. The guardianship taken from the Begum.

December 11: Lord Pigot takes the office of Governor of Madras.

1776 March 11; Warren Hastings accused by Rajah Nundcomar the Foujdar of Hoogly, of receiving bribes to a vast amount. Nundcomar prosecuted by Hastings and Mr. Vansittart for a conspiracy to force a native to write a petition against them; the conspiracy was not proved. A few days after, Nundcomar was accused of forgery, condemned, and (August 5) hanged, amidst the tears and shrieks of his countrymen; forgery not being a capital offence by the laws of India.

April 11: Restoration of the Rajah of Tanjore proclaimed at Madras.

August 22: Lord Pigot suspends two Members of Council, in consequence of violent disputes as to the person to whom the charge of restoring the Rajah should be entrusted.

August 23: The suspended Members, with some others, declare themselves the Government, and protest against the Acts of Lord Pigot. Lord Pigot suspends all those who signed the protest.

August 24: The suspended Members arrest Lord Pigot, and commit him to prison, where he died (April 17th, 1777).

1777 Mr Hastings, by an authorized agent, tenders his resignation of the Government. The Court of Directors accept his resignation, and choose Mr. Wheler to succeed him.

June 19: Intelligence of Hastings's resignation reaches Calcutta, where great confusion arises from Hastings's disavowal of his resignation. Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to retain the Government.

November: In consequence of great complaints from Bengal, of the encroachments of the Supreme Court, who endeavoured to extend their jurisdiction over all classes of natives, though legally restricted to the servants of the Company, the Directors appeal to the Ministers for relief.

1778 Hastings procures the re-appointment of Munny Begum to the guardianship of Mubarek ud Dowla, which was, however, again rescended by order of Court, the following February:

July: In consequence of intelligence reaching India of the war between France and England, Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Carical were taken from the France.

August 8; Preparations made to attack Pondicherry by land and sea. August 10 Combat between French and English fleets, in which the former were defeated, and compelled (August 21) to leave to coast.

October: Pondicherry surrendered, and the fortifications demolished.

January 4; A body of English march towards Poonah, in pursuance of a treaty (November 1771) with Ragoba, with the intention of supporting Ragoba. The expedition put under the command of a *civil* committee, who were soon circumvented by the Mahrattas, and forced to sign a treaty, by which they agreed to deliver up Ragoba, and to relinquish all the acquisitions made since 1756.

January 30: An English detachment from Bengal, under General Goddard, arrives at Burhampoor, after a journey of nearly ten months leaves Burhampoor, on the 6th February, and arrives at Surat on the thirtieth. Goddard in vain endeavours to negotiate with the Mahratta Government.

The Government of Bengal notify to the Zemindars, &c. that they are not subject the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and forbid the Provincial Chiefs to aid most with military force.

1780 January 2; Goddard crosses the Tapti and takes Dobhoy (January 20), and Ahmedabad (February 15), the capital of Guzrat.

April 3: Goddard defeats Scindiah, the Mahratta Chief, and takes possession of a great part of the country.

June. Intelligence received at Madras, of the warlike preparations of Hyder Ali, who exasperated at the demolition of Mahe (a post in possession of the French, within his dominions, taken March 19, 1779), had made an alliance with the Mahrattas, and assembled a large army, officered by Frenchmen, and provided with arms from Europe.

August 25: English army, under Sir Hector Munro, march from Madras to oppose Hyder Ali.

1781 September 10: A detatchment, under the command of Colonel Baillie, attacked and taken prisoners by Hyder

September 11: The English retreat, and arrive at Madras on the thirteenth.

October 31: Hyder Ali takes Arcot.

November 5: Sir Eyre Cooty, with a detatchment of infantry and artillery, arrives at Madras

January 17: Army march under Sir Eyre Coote. After several months' inactivity he defeats Hyder Ali near Porto Novo (July 1), and returns to Madras in November.

February 20: Establishment of the Board of Revenue.

June 22: Lord Macartney arrives as Governor at Madras. Sadras, Pulicat and Negapatnam taken from the Dutch.

July 7: Warren Hastings sets out on a tour to the Northern Provinces

August 14: Hastings arrives at Benares, where he puts the Rajah Cheyte Sing under arrest, for alleged delay in the payment of large and irregular demands made upon him by hastings. The Rajah is defended by his subjects, a skirmish ensues and the Rajah escapes.

Cheyte Sing formally deposed, his nephew, a minor, placed on the musnud, and the administration of the country taken into the hands of the English.

September 19; Treaty of Chunar signed between the Subahdar of Oude and Governor Hastings, by which the Nabob was released of all his debts to the Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the Begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English: this treaty enabled the Subadar take possession of the lands of Fyzoolla Khan a Rohilla chief, who had escaped the massacre, and who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. On this occasion the Nabob made present to Mr. Hastings of 100 000*l.*

October 24: Office of Judge of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (Court of appeal) offered by Hastings to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court (Sir Elijah Impey), with a salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. After this, we hear of no more disputes between the Supreme Court and the Company's Government. The House of Commons recall Sir E. Impey, in May following:

November 9; Bidgegur, where the family of the Rajah of Benares resided, taken by capitulation; the capitulation violated by the English and the Princesses of the Rajah's family ill treated.

December 2: The Revenues of the Nabob of the Carnatic assigned to the Company for five years with the reserve of a sixth for his private expenses. The Company to recognise his independence as Nabob, and to aid him in recovering a portion of his territories in the possession of Hyder Ali.

The Charter was renewed this year by Act 21. Geo. III. c. 65, to continue until March, 1794. The Company to pay down 400,000*l.*, and to be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent.; three-fourths of any surplus to be paid to the Government. All political dispatches to be first communicated to Ministers; who are to decide in all questions relative to peace and war.

1782 January 7: Major Abington, besieged at Tellicherry by a very superior number of Hyder's army, makes a sally and drives away the besiegers.

January 12: Nabob of Oude, after much reluctance, with the aid of English troops takes possession of the Begums' place. Two old domestics of the Begums tortured, to induce the Begums to part with their money. Above 50 000*l.* paid, but the ill treatment continued, with the hope of eliciting more money, until December, when it being found unavailing, the servants were set at liberty.

February 11: An English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, arrives at Madras, after taking Trincomalee; is followed by a French fleet under Admiral Suffrein, with whom he has a short conflict on the 17th.

February 12: Calicut taken.

February 16 and 18: Colonel Braithwaite, with an army of less than 2000 men, of whom 100 only were English, attacked on the Coleroon, by Tippoo, at the head of 20,000 men, aided by Lally with 4000 Europeans. Braithwaite defeated. Tippoo treats his prisoners with great humanity.

February 19: French fleet lands 2000 men for the assistance of Tippoo, who takes Cuddalore, 3d April.

April 12: A severe but indecisive combat between the two fleets.

May 17: Treaty between the Supreme Government and the Mahrattas, by which Bassein, Ahmedabad, and the other acquisitions were ceded to the Mahrattas, who agreed to allow no nation but the English to have intercourse with them.

1782 May 23: A Report received form the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petitions from Bengal against the pretensions of the Supreme Court,* had been referred; in pursuance of which a Bill passed the House, exempting the Governor and Council, as well as the Zemindars, and all revenue matters, from its jurisdiction.

August 31: Trincomalee taken by the French fleet.

September 8: Conflict between the fleets; the English have the advantage.

September 28: Sir Eyre Coote takes office at the conduct of the Madras Government, and leaves the army.

October 15: Admiral Hughes, notwithstanding necessity for his aid leaves the coast, abandoning Madras to famine. Twelve hundred persons weekly die at Madras, for several weeks.

December: Death of Hyder Ali. Tippoo Saib establishes himself on the throne of Mysore evacuates Arcot, and retires from the Carnatic, to settle the affairs of his kingdom, and to resist an invasion of the Malabar coast by General Matthews.

1783 General Matthews takes Bednore, Ananpore, Onore, and Mangalore, with a vast treasure, which he refused to divide, notwithstanding the distress of the army from want of pay. Bombay Government supersede General Matthews, and appoint Colonel Macleod commander.

January 13: Supreme Government, who had approved of the assignment of Carnatic revenues made by the Nabob to the Madras government in December 1781 now order the assignment to be returned; previous to the receival of the order at Madras, letters arrive from the Court of Directors, approving of the assignment and commanding the Supreme Government to aid the Madras government. Hastings disobeys the orders of Court, and recalls his commands to restore the assignment to the Nabob. Lord Macartney refuses to obey the order.

February 14: Letter from Court of Directors received, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the Begums, and commanding that their estates be restored, in the event of nothing being proved against them. Hastings opposes the inquiry.

March Bussy, at the head of a French detachment lands, at Cuddalore (on the Corromandel coast) General Stuart, who succeeded Sir Eyre Coote as commander, being ordered to march to Cuddalore (200 miles), refuses to obey until the 21st of April, when he sets out at the rate of two miles and a half per day. He arrives at Cuddalore about the beginning of June, attacks the place on the 13th, and is repulsed by the French with very great loss. The Madras government soon after arrest General Stuart for repeated acts of disobedience, and send him to England.

April 9: Tippoo finds the English army under Macleod in a state of great disorder; all parties disputing on the division of spoil taken.

April 30: Tippoo takes Bednore by capitulation, which he violates, and imprisons the garrison like felons.

* To prevent confusion, it may be useful to observe, that by "Supreme Government" is meant the Governor and Council in Bengal, subject to the Court of Directors; and by "Supreme Court," the court of judicature in Calcutta, judging according to the laws of England, independent of the Company.

In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Carical, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time restored to the Dutch.

Mr. Fox's Bill for abolishing the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and for giving to the Government the power of choosing seven Commissioners, who should be invested with full powers to govern India, and to appoint to all offices, whether in India or England, with power of removal, passed the Commons with a great majority, but was rejected by the Lords.

1784 January 24. The garrison of Mangalore, which had been invested by Tippoo since May 23, 1783, capitulates after a gallant defence, and marches out with all the honours of war.

February 17: Hastings sets out on his second Tour, from which he returns the following November.

March 11: Treaty of peace signed with Tippoo, stipulating a restitution of conquests on both sides.

June: The *Commutation Act* passed, by which the duties on teas were reduced from 50 to 12½ per cent, and an additional window tax laid on.

August 13: Mr. Pitt's Bills* passed; by which was established a Board of Control, composed of Six Privy Councillors to be selected by the King; their duties were to superintend the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters to and from India, with the exception of such as were purely commercial; to alter and amend such despatches to India as they might think proper and even, in urgent cases, to transmit its orders to India without the intervention of the Directors. The Court of Proprietors not to have the power of effecting any act of the Court of Directors, which might be approved by the Board: the fortunes acquired in India, to be ascertained on the return of each Company's servant from India†. A special tribunal to be established for the punishment delinquencies incurred in India—the Governor General, the Presidents, and the Members of Council to be named by the Court of Directors, subjected to the approbation of the King. The Commander-in Chief to be chosen by the King exclusively.

1785 February 8: Warren Hastings resigns the government and returns to England.

The Board of Control order the debts of the Nabob of Arcot to be paid without any investigation, and the assignment of his revenues to be restored to him.

Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General. He declines the office, and returns to England, 9th January, 1786.

1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General, takes possession of his government in September.

Four Acts of Parliament passed; the first (26 Geo. III. c. 16) giving to the Governor-General the power of acting in opposition to the will of his Council. The second (26 Geo. III. c. 25) granting to the King the power of recalling the Governor-General. The third (26 Geo. III. c. 57) repealing the clause in the late Act, which compelled the servants of the Company returning from India to produce a statement of their fortunes. The fourth (26 Geo. III. c. 62) enabling the Company to sell 1,207,500*l.* 15*s.* of their loan to Government of 4,200,000*l.*, and allowing them to add 800,000*l.* to their capital.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings for cruelty and tyranny determined on.

1788 February 13: Trial of Hastings commenced. His trial lasted above seven years; the defence began 2d June, 1791; and Hastings was acquitted 23d April, 1795. The Court of Directors granted him an annuity of 4000*l.* for twenty eight years and a half, to date from the 24th June, 1785.

September: The Nizam of the Deccan cedes Guntoor to the English. Engagements entered into with the Nizam to aid him with troops, by a liberal construction of the treaty of February, 1768.

English send troops to the assistance of their ally, the Rajah of Travancore, who is threatened by Tippoo.

* 24 Geo. III. c. 25. † This clause was repealed by 26 Geo. III. 57.

1789 The decennial settlement of the lands, commenced towards the end of the year in Bengal; in the following, the same regulation was begun in Behar; the whole was completed in 1793, when, in pursuance of instructions from England, the settlement was declared perpetual.

By this settlement, which produced such an important change in that large portion of India, the Zemindars, who were in fact the revenue agents of the Mogul Government usually hereditary and possessed of much power and influence, but not owners of the land, which they could neither sell nor alienate, were declared the actual landowners, and from them the principal revenue of India was to be derived, in the shape of landtax. The ryots, or peasantry, who, though often grievously oppressed, were, after the Sovereign the real owners of the soil, of which they could not be dispossessed, while they paid the assessments levied upon it were declared the tenants of the Zemindars. The effects of this financial measure were disastrous. The Zemindars, obliged to go through the legal formalities to collect their rents from the ryots were unable to pay their taxes to the Government, whose proceedings were summary. Their lands were gradually sold for arrears of taxes, and passed into the hands of absentee landlords; in a few years almost all the Zemindars disappeared. No improvement took place among the ryots, who were perhaps more oppressed by the middlemen immediately above them than they had been by the Zemindars

1790 December 21: Tippoo attacks the lines of Travancore, but is repulsed with considerable slaughter.

March 6: Tippoo again attacks the lines of Travancore

May 7: Tippoo assaults the wall, enters ravages a part of the country, and returns to his capital on the 24th.

June: A triple alliance made with the Nizam and the Mahrattas against Tippoo; in which it was agreed to divide equally all conquests made from him; signed by the Mahrattas 1st June, by the Nizam, 4th July.

July 15: General Meadows commences the campaign; he advances to Coimbatore, taking several places on his route.

June 21. The Supreme Government see it necessary to resume the revenues of the Nabob of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.

September: Tippoo retakes some strong places.

December: The English under General Abercrombie become masters of all the country on the Calabar coast,

December 1.: Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.

1791 February 5: Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore, traverses the Moogles pass, and reaches Bangalore, March 5.

March 6. Siege of Bangalore.

March 21: Bangalore taken.

May 15: Battle of Arikera, nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippoo defeated.

May 26; English army much weakened by disease, begin to retreat, and fall in with the Mahrattas, their allies.

May 27, 28, 29. Unsuccessful negotiations with Tippoo for peace,

July: Allies return to Bangalore

July 16: Oosoor taken. 22: Rayacottah taken.

December 15: Savandroog taken.

1792 February 5: Allies arrive in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.

February 6. Storm the redoubts.

February 15: Tippoo liberates two English prisoners, whom he sends to Cornwallis with proposals of peace.

February 24: Preliminaries of peace: Tippoo agrees to cede one-half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 rupees*, and to give up two of his eldest sons as hostages

March 9. Definitive treaty signed.

August 1. Sir Charles Oakly succeeds General Meadows in the government of Madras.

1793 February: In consequence of an application from the Rajah of Nepaul for assistance against the troops of the Emperor of China, a mediatory

* About 3,300,000*l.*

deputation was sent to Khatmandu, the capital, conducted by Colonel Kirkpatrick: peace had, however, been concluded before his arrival.

Great alterations in judicial affairs in Bengal. Zillah (or district) Courts for civil causes instituted. Provincial Courts of appeal established at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad. A Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (or last Appeal) set up at Calcutta. Judges fees abolished. Criminal courts erected and circuits appointed. Assizes to be held at the Four Provincial Courts monthly, and at the Zillahs twice a year. A High Criminal Court of Appeal, called the Nizamut Adawlut, formed at Calcutta.

Pondicherry and other French settlements taken for the third time, in consequence of the war between England and France.

August: Lord Cornwallis sailed for England, succeeded in the government by Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)

September 28: Uzeer ud Dowla proclaimed Subahdar, at the death of his father Mubarek ud Dowla. *

A New Charter granted for twenty years. The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before: salaries to be allowed to the commissioners of the Board of Control, to be paid by the Company. Commissioners no longer to be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. Company obliged to provide annually 3000 tons of shipping for the use of private traders.

1794 March 29: Sons of Tippoo restored to him.

September 7: Lord Hobart succeeds to the government of Madras. Death of Fyzoolla Khan at Rampore. His brother Gholam Mahomed puts the heir to death, and usurps the sovereignty. Attacked and defeated at Bittawrah by the British, under Sir Robert Abercromby.

1795 March: A war broke out between the Mahrattas and the Nizam in consequence of a demand made by the Mahrattas for arrears of chout.* The English refuse to aid the Nizam, who is defeated, and compelled to cede a portion of his territory and revenue.

October 13: Mahomed Ali, Nabob of Arcot, dies. His son Omdut ul Omrah succeeds.

October 27: Death of Madhoo Row, Peishwa of the Mahrattas.

Dutch settlements in Ceylon, at Banda, Amboyna, Malacca, and Cape of Good Hope taken. Cochin surrenders after a brave resistence.

1797 Death of Asoph ud Dowla, Subahdar of Oude. His eldest son, Mirza Ali, succeeds.

1798 January 21; Saadut Ali, brother of Asoph ud Dowla, put on the throne of Oude, in consequence of the alleged illegitimacy of Mirza Ali, Allahabad given over to the English.

Sir John Shore sailed for England.

May 17: The Earl of Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.

June: Tippoo having sent ambassadors to the French authorities at the Mauritius, soliciting aid against the English, Governor General resolves on war against him.

August 21: Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart in the government of Madras.

September 1: New treaty with the Nizam, who agrees to disband a body of French soldiers which he had in his service, and to receive four battalions of English.

November 8: Governor General sends a letter to Tippoo, in which he warns him against connection with the French, and proposes to send him a British officer, to adjust a course of conduct for him and his allies.

December 31: Governor General arrives at Madras, where he finds a letter from Tippoo, in which expresses himself desirous of cultivating peace.

1799 January: Tippoo prepares to send an embassy to France.

January 14: The deposed Nabob of Oude, with his attendants, assassinate Mr. Cherry, the British resident at Benares, and other gentlemen; he then makes his escape into the woods, where he collects a predatory band; taken in December following, and imprisoned at Calcutta.

* A sort of black mail, paid to the Mahrattas as the price of their forbearance, and of protection from the robberies of other predatory states.

February 3: Lord Mornington orders the army to enter Mysore
February 21: Bombay army under General Stuart march from Cananore.
March 5: General Stuart defeats Tippoo near Seedaseer. Tippoo retreats to Seringapatam on the 14th.
March 5: General Harris enters Mysore at the head of the Madras army and the troops of the Nizam
April 5: Madras army arrives at Seringapatam.
April 14: Bombay army joins.
April 20: Tippoo sends a letter to General Harris soliciting negociation.
April 22: Draught of a treaty sent to Tippoo.
April 28: after some attempts on the part of Tippoo to evade the terms of the treaty, it was determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.

1799 May 4: Seringapatam stormed by Major General Baird. Tippoo killed.
June 22: Partition treaty of Mysore, between the Nizam and the English. Mysore divided The English take the southern portion, and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches from sea to sea The Nizam takes an equal portion on the north-east. Some districts on the north-west, equal in value to more than half of each of their own portions, offered by the Allies to the Mahrattas*, and the remainder was given to Kistna Raj Oudewar, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, under whom it formed a little kingdom, dependent on the English.
July 8. Subsidiary treaty of Mysore, setting the arrangements between the new state of Mysore and the British Government.
October 25: treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, who yields all his power to the English, receiving a pension of one lack of pagodas (about 40,000*l.*), one fifth of the net revenues.
December 29: Sir John Malcolm leaves Bombay as ambassador to Persia, makes a treaty of alliance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zeman, the Shah of the Afghans, in order to withdraw Zeman from his hostile designs against India. The Persians also agree to allow no Frenchmen to remain in Persia.

1800 May 13: the Nabob of Surat compelled to sign a treaty, by which he resigns his government to the English, and receives a lack of rupees (10,000*l.*) per annum.
October 12: Subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, who cedes all his Mysorean territories to the English, and receives their aid and protection in every case.

1801 July 15: on the death of the Nabob of Arcot, the English resolve to take the functions of government into their own hands. Ali Hoossain, the next heir, refuses to comply.
The English, in consequence, raise Azim ad Dowla, the nephew of the deceased Nabob, to the nominal throne, on condition of his renouncing the powers of government in their favour.
August 15: Governor General sets out on a tour through the northern provinces.
October 14: Battle of Indore, between Jeswant Rao Holkar and Dowlut Rao Scindia, two powerful Mahratta chiefs; Holkar defeated.
November 14: after very long negociations, a treaty made with the Subahdar of Oude, by which he relinquishes Rohilcund and the Doosb to the Company, Pondicherry restored in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens.

1803 June 4: the Nabob of Furrackabad cedes his territory to the English on receipt of a pension of 1,08,000 rupees.
October 25: Holkar defeats Scindia, near Poona, the capital. The Peishwa flies to Bancoote, and afterwards to Bassein, leaving in the hands of the British resident at Poona an engagement to receive and subsidize a body of English troops. The Governor General immediately ratifies the engagement, and prepares to reinstate the Peishwa.
December 31: Treaty of Bassein, in the terms of the above-mentioned engagement
The Peishwa assigns a portion of territory, and agrees to have no intercourse with any other than the British Government.

* The Mahrattas refused their portion, and it was divided between the Nizam and the English.

1803 February 11; Fort of Sasnee taken from a Zemindar in the ceded districts, who resisted the change of government.
February 27; Ridgeghur taken from the same Zemindar.
March 12; Cutchowra taken from another Zemindar.
March; the Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley, march for Poona. Holkar leaves Poona early in April; Wellesley reaches Poona 20th of April.
May 13; The Peishwa arrives at Poona conducted by British troops.
August 4; after many fruitless negociations with Dowlut Rao Scindia the British resident quits Scindia's camp, and war commences against him, and his ally, the Rajah of Berar.
The army, under General Lake, enter the Mahratta territories on the north; take the fort of Allighur by storm on the 30th of August; defeat the Mahrattas near Delhi, September 11, and enter Delhi, where they take possession of the Emperor and his family; take Agra, 17th of October, and gain a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Laswaree after a brave resistance, 1st of November.
The army under General Arthur Wellesley enter the Mahratta states on the south, take the fort of Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12. Defeat Scindia and the Rajah of Berar at Assye, on the river Kaitna, Sept. 24. Boorhanpore taken on the 15th of October, and Asseerghur on the 21st, Scindia again defeated at Argum, the 28th of November.
Gawilghur taken December 15.
Bombay army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, take Baroach on the 29th of August, and Powanghur on the 17th of September.
Madras army, under Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, take Manickpatam, September 14th, and Cuttack, October 14.
December 17: Treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar, who cedes Cuttack and agrees to admit no Europeans but the English within his dominions.
December 29: Treaty of peace with Scindia, who agrees to give up Baroach, Ahmednuggur, and his forts in the Dooab, and to exclude all Europeans except the British.
Treaties of alliance made with the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, and other petty chiefs near the Jumna.
Pondicherry taken again.

1804 February 27: Treaty of Boorhanpore signed with Scindia, who agrees to receive a British auxiliary force within his dominions.
April 16: War declared against Holkar.
July 1: Hinglaisghur, in Bundelcund, taken by the English under Monson, who is soon after obliged to retreat; abandons his guns on the 13th of July, is attacked on the 25th of August in crossing the Bannas, when his retreat becomes a fight; Monson reaches Agra by the end of August.
August 24: Colonel Murray, with the Guzerat army, takes Indore, Holkar's capital in Malwa.
October 8: Holkar attacks Delhi unexpectedly; after a siege of nine days he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonels Burn and Ochterlony.
October 8: Lasaulgaum taken; 12th, Chandore taken; 14th, Dhoosh taken; 25th, Galna taken; which completes the reduction of all Holkar's territories in the Deccan.
November 13: Battle of Deig gained by General Frazer over Holkar General Frazer mortally wounded
December 4: Fort of Deig taken; this fort belonged to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who assisted Holkar.

1805 January 3: the siege of Bhurtpore commenced, and continued for several weeks without success.
April 2: Holkar beaten by General Lake near Bhurtpore.
April 10: the Rajah of Bhurtpore agrees to sign a treaty, by which he pays twenty lacks of rupees, and cedes the territories granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage.
April 15; Holkar joins Scindia.
July 30; Marquis Wellesley resigns the government; Marquis Cornwallis succeeds, he commences by preparing to change most of the measures of his predecessor, and, October 5, dies on a visit to the Upper Provinces.
September; Holkar ravages the British territories; the Commander-in-Chief proceeds against him, and puts him to flight.

October: Sir George Barlow assumes the government.
November 23; a new treaty with Scindia, altering certain provisions in the former treaty, as to boundaries and allowances.
December 24; Treaty with Holkar, by which he renounces all right to the territory, north of the Chumbul, and all claims on Bundelcund; and agrees to exclude all Europeans, except the English, from his territories. English restore the forts taken on the south of the Taptee and Godavery.

1806 Death of Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who is succeeded by his son, Ukbar Shah.

1807 January 31; a serious mutiny broke out among the English troops at Vellore, about ninety miles from Madras; suppressed by the execution of 800 Sepoys.
July 3; Lord Minto takes the office of Governor General.
War with Travancore, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the British resident and the Dewan of the Rajah. Troops sent from Trichinopoly.

1808 December 30; British troops, under Colonel Chalmers, repulse a body of Travancore troops.
December 31; Travancore army beaten at Aurjicha by Colonel Hamilton.

1809 January 15; Travancore army sustain a severe defeat.
February 19; Storming the lines of Travancore, followed by the capture of Papana viram on the 17th, and of the whole of the lines on the 21st, which puts an end to the war.
February 13; Adjeghur, in Bundelcund, stormed.
August 5; Governor General sails from Madras, to quell a mutiny which arose there in consequence of some offensive regulations.
August 6; Troops at Chittledroog seize the military treasure, and march to join the mutinous body at Seringapatam who had seized the garrison.
August 23; the mutineers at Seringapatam surrender at discretion.
August 29; Reduction of the fort of Bhowanie, in Hurrianah (between the Jumna and Settledge), the chief of which had plundered a British settlement.
September 19; Lord Minto arrives at Madras, and publishes an amnesty on the 25th.
October: Assistance given to the Rajah of Berar against the exactions of Ameer Khan, a Mahomedan chief, connected with Holkar. Ameer Khan, expelled from Berar.

1810 February 17: Island of Amboyna surrenders to the British, which capture is followed by that of several others.
July 7: Troops land at the island of Bourbon, which is taken on the 9th.
August 9: Banda taken; 29th, Ternate taken.
December 9: the Moor tius taken.

1812 The Pindarries rise to independence about this time: these were bodies of freebooters, who had occasionally been attached to the Mahratta chieftains, to whom they paid a sort of turbulent obedience.
A large party of Pindarries plunder the province of Mirzapore.
Subsidiary alliance with Anund Row Gaikwar, Rajah of Baroda.

1813 June 4; Governor General sends a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, demanding redress for the repeated depredations of the Nepaulese.
July 21: Act (53 Geo. III c. 155) passed, renewing the privileges of the East India Company for twenty years: by this Act the trade to India was thrown open, that to China alone remaining exclusively in the Company's hands. The territorial and commercial branches of the Company's affairs were separated, and all accounts to be distinct on those points. The King was empowered to create a Bishop of India, and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.
October 4: Marquis of Hastings takes possession of the Government.

1814 May 29: Nepaulese attack the police station at Bootwall, and murder in cold blood the Durgah, or chief officer, who had surrendered himself.
July 11: Death of Saad Ali, Vizier of Oude; his eldest son, Ghazeeuddeen, succeeds.
November 1: War declared against Nepaul.

1815 April: after repeated failures the British arms are successful in all quarters, and the Rajah of Nepaul sues for peace.
April 27: convention signed at Almora, by which the whole of Kemaoon was put into the hands of the British.

May 15: Capitulation of Malown.
December 2: Treaty of Segoulee finally signed by the Rajah of Nepaul, after having been before signed and rejected by him. By this treaty, a portion of territory at the foot of the hills was ceded to the British, and a resident admitted at Khatmandu. Treaty ratified 4th of March 1816.

1816 March 22: Death of the Rajah of Nagpore. A subsidiary treaty made with his successor, Appah Saheb.
April 15: an affray, with loss of lives, at Bareilly, in consequence of an accidental wound inflicted on a woman by a brutal tax gatherer, in levying an obnoxious tax.
April 15: a desperate engagement with the mob at Bareilly, who were repulsed, with the loss of 2000 persons.
November 10: Death of the Rajah of Nepaul.

1817 February 23: Reduction of Hattrass, a fort belonging to a rebellious chieftain attack on Madras by the Pindarries.
June 13: Treaty with Bajee Row, the last Peishwah of the Mahrattas by this treaty the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, and the Peishwah's claims were limited to his own possessions; Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English
Governor General determines on active war against the Pindarries whose periodical incursions had become intolerable. The Deccan army, under Sir Thomas Hislop and a body from Guzerat, under Sir W. Keir advance to the north; troops from Bengal dispatched to various points.
October 16; Governor General takes the fields in person.
November 5; Scindia compelled to sign a treaty, engaging himself to aid in destroying the Pindarries.
November 6: Treaty with the Rajah of Baroda making some inter changes of territories: Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, ceded to the English.
November 23: while the principal part of the British troops were absent, Bajee Row, the Peishwah of the Mahrattas, endeavours to destroy the small remaining English forces, but without success.
November 26. British troops in the neighbourhood of Nagpore attacked by an immence body of the Rajah of Nagpore's troops during peace. After eighteen hours' hard fighting the English repulsed their assailants and took possession of the town.
December 21. Battle of Mehudpore, in which Holkar was beaten by Sir T Hislop.

1818 January 6: Peace with Holkar.
February 14: Bhow, the chief of Jowud, submits to the English. 15th, submission of Kerim Khan, a Pindarrie chief.
During April and May, the several chiefs of the Pindarries are successively brought to submission, and many of them to habits of peace; termination of the Pindarrie war.
June 3: Bajee Row, the Peishwah, surrenders himself to the English, agreeing to abdicate the throne and abandon the Deccan; he retires to Benares, and receives a pension of eight lacks per annum.
June 14: Malegaon taken.
November 30: Umulner taken, the last remaining place in the dominions of Bajee Row.

1819 The Vizier of Oude renounces his nominal allegiance to the Mogul, and assumes the title of Padishah (emperor or king) of Oude.

1822 December 12: Treaty with the Nizam, principally comprising arrangements and exchanges of territory.

1823 January 9: Marquis of Hastings resigns the government.
August 1: Lord Amherst Governor General arrives.

1824 Breaking out of war with the Burman empire, in consequence of long repeated incursions by the Burmese on the British territories, and of protection afforded by British authorities to refuges from Burmese cruelty.
April 12 17: Bengal army embark for Rangoon.
May 11: the army anchor before Rangoon, and take possession of the place on the following day.
June 11: Stockade at Kemmendine destroyed.
August: Surrender of Mergui, Tevoy, and Tenasserim.
October: Martaban and Yeh taken.
November 1: Mutiny at Barrackpore; troops refuse to march to the Burmese territory in consequence of the deficiency of draught cattle.

November 2: many sepoys killed in suppressing the mutiny.
December 25; the Burmese are defeated at Kokeen and retreat to Donoobew.

1825 February 25; a rebellion at Bhurtpore, consequent on the death of the Rajah. The English determine to assist the heir.
British troops occupy Prome, where they remain all the summer.
December 1—5: Burmese daily defeated in the neighbourhood of Prome.
December 9: British march for Ava, the capital.

1826 January 18: Bhurtpore taken by the British, and subsequently dismantled.
January 25: after signing a treaty of peace at Mellowne, which the King refuses to ratify, the English march again for Ava.
February 9: large Burmese army defeated near Pagham-mew.
February 14: British troops advance to Yandaboo, forty-five miles from the capital
February 24: treaty of Yandaboo finally signed; the British to retain Arracan, Tavoy, Mergui and Tenasserim; the Burmese to pay one crore of rupees.

1828 April 3: Troops march from Bombay to seize a portion of Guickwar's territories in liquidation of a debt.
July 4; Lord William Bentinck arrives at Calcutta as Governor General

1829 February: on a petition from the Merchants of Calcutta, Europeans allowed to hold lands in their own names on lease of sixty years.
March 1: The Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies brought into operation.
December: Decree issued for the abolition of Suttees, or the burning of Hindoo widows.

1830 The House of Messrs. Palmer and Co. of Calcutta failed, 5th January, being the first of a series of failures of the leading houses to the extent of many millions sterling. H. M. George the 4th died, June 26 h.

1831 Ram Mohun Roy, a Brahmin, arrived at Liverpool from India, April 8th
Lord William Bentinck met Runjeet Sing at Roopur, October 25th.

1832 Parsee riots at Bombay, June 7th. Fire at the Arsenal of Fort William, July 25th. An intended mutiny discovered at Bangalore, October 2 th.

1833 The East India question debated in Parliament, and leave given to bring in a Bill for the renewal of the Charter, with some modifications, in March. The Bill was subsequently passed August 18th. Its leading new provisions as follows: The British Indian Territories to remain under the Company till the 30th April 1854. Trade to cease from April 1834. All debts and liabilities made chargeable on Territorial Revenue. A dividend payable in Great Britain half yearly on East India Stock, at the rate of £10. 10s. per cent. redeemable after 1874 at £200 for every £100 stock. The Company to pay over to Commissioners for the reduction of national debt 2 millions, to increase at interest till it shall reach 12 millions, as a Security Fund of the East India Company. The Presidency of Fort William to be divided into two Presidencies (*Since modified*). The superintendence and control in India, civil and military, vested in a Governor General and Counsellors to be styled 'the Governor General of India in Council.' To have three ordinary members of Council, servants of the Company (a military servant eligible) and a fourth member, not a servant of the Company. The Governor General in Council empowered to legislate for India, and his laws and regulations to have the force of Acts of Parliament subject however to disallowance by the home authorities. The Council may assemble in any part of India. A Law Commission appointed to inquire into existing Laws, the Court of Justice, Police, &c. Governors of other Presidencies to have same powers and immunities as heretofore, but not to make laws or grant money. British subjects allowed to reside without license in India with certain exceptions only: allowed to purchase land. Persons of all colours, religion or country admissible to any office or employment under the Company. His Majesty empowered to make Bishops for Madras and Bombay. Four candidates for students to be entered at Haileybury for each vacancy in the Civil Service. St. Helena to be transferred to the Crown, &c. &c. Lord Napier appointed H. M.'s Chief Commissioner at Canton, November, after the ceasing of the Company's Factory. A dreadful gale, &c.

1834 War declared against the Rajah of Coorg, April 2nd. British troops march into the country; Mercara, capital of Coorg, surrendered April 6th, and the Rajah on the 10th. The China trade stopped in consequence of disputes with the Commissioner, September 2nd. H. M. Ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* force the passage of the Bogue. Trade re-opened, September 23rd. Lord Napier died October 11.

1835 Lord Heytesbury sworn in as Governor General in London, January 28th. Corporal Punishment in the Native Army abolished by Lord William Bentinck, February 25th. Lord William Bentinck quits Calcutta for Europe, March 20th. Sir Charles Metcalfe assumes the Government, March 21st. Lord Heytesbury's appointment as Governor General revoked by a new Ministry, May 4th. Lord Auckland appointed at home Governor General, August 12th.

A serious commotion occurs in the city of Joypore on the occasion of a visit to the Palace by the British Resident and suite—the Resident Major Alves is attacked and seriously wounded, and Mr. Blake, a Bengal civilian, murdered, June 4—The instructions of the Supreme Government are conveyed to the Law Commissioners for framing a complete criminal code for all British India and all classes of people, June 15—Haley's comet makes its first appearance, August 27—A serious disturbance takes place at Indore, which after a desperate conflict attended with a loss of 400 lives, is put down by the Rajah's troops, September 8—The new Press Law passes the Legislative Council and comes into operation, September 15—Shumsoodeen Khan, the Nawab of Ferozepore, is executed at Delhi, for having instigated the murder of Mr. Fraser, British Commissioner Oct. 8—The Rajah of Goomsur, refuses to pay his tribute, and Hostile operations are consequently taken against him, October 12.

1836.

January.

The Martiniere opened.

An Ambassador arrived from Nepaul, attended by a large body of Goorkhas.

The Begum Sumroo died.

A terrible hurricane off Bourbon.

March.

5th, Lord Auckland assumed the Government of India.

Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces and invested with the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Public Library opened.

The Transit Duties abolished.

The Medical College opened.

Mr. Robertson, the *Aëronaut* ascends at Garden Reach. Many thousands congregate to behold the ascent, it being the first in India.

The inhabitants of Madras petition the legislature and the Court of Directors on the subject of Steam Navigation.

Great confusion and inconvenience felt owing to the introduction of a new silver and copper currency.

April.

Intelligence received of a scheme hatched in London for laying down a rail road between Sangor and Calcutta.

A claimant to the Burdwan musnud appears in the person of a young man, who pretends that he is the Rajah Pertabchunder, who had been supposed to have died many years ago.

A piratical descent expected at Penang. The inhabitants arm and assemble at an appointed place.

May.

An Act passed by the Legislative Council repealing a former Act which gave to suitors, in the Mofussil, power to appeal to the Supreme Court at the Presidency. This act acquired the name of "THE BLACK ACT" from its alleged injurious effect upon the liberties and privileges of Europeans.

Lord Elphinstone appointed Governor of Madras.

June.

An entire new scale of customs duties took effect.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta took place at the Town Hall on the subject of the "*Black Act*," when it was resolved to depute an agent to England to prevent the confirmation of the act by the home authorities. Mr. Turton, the barrister, was selected.

An attempt to dissolve the Bengal Club, and form a new one, defeated.

Captain Chads of the *Andromache*, at the request of the Governor General of India, commenced an attack upon the pirate prahus which infest the straits Great success attended his efforts.

July.

The captain and mate of the *Sumatra* killed by the gunner, who brings the ship into port and details the cause.

August.

A college opened at Hooghly. Fifteen hundred young natives immediately enrol their names as alumni.

Jotha Ram, the Prime Minister of Jeypore, and his accomplices in the murder of Mr. Blake, tried at Jeypore. Jotha Ram and his brother Hookhem Chund were convicted.

An extensive bed of coal discovered in the Saugor district.

September.

An infectious disease resembling the common plague broke out in Pal'ee, in Marwar, and destroyed many hundreds of persons

News received of the equalization in England of the duties on East and West India Sugars.

Captain Burnes appointed a proceed on a mission to the countries on the banks of the Indus.

November.

A Bonded Warehouse Scheme proposed, and adopted. The prospect of large profits caused a very extraordinary demand for shares; twice the amount required was subscribed for in two or three days after the promulgation of the prospectus.

December.

Unpleasant news received from Persia. British influence declines and the Shah, at the supposed instigation of Russia, meditates the invasion of Herat and Kundahar.

The Ameers of Scinde begin to congregate their forces on the banks of the Ettock.

January. 1837.

15. Accounts from China stating the continuance of the Opium prohibition and the Establishment of a Chamber of Commerce at Canton.

29. Accounts from Goomsoor state that the war was still raging, the Khond Chieftain having escaped from the hills.

The Portuguese troops at Demaun revolted.

A great action fought between the Affghans, and Sikhs, the former gaining a dear victory.

February.

2. The Dutch defeated at Boonjal, in Sumatra.

March.

2. Intelligence reaches Calcutta of new mines of coal being discovered at Hazareebaugh.

That the Pallee Plague had extended throughout Marwar.

3. Further moving of the Ballygunge Tank case.

News arrived that the King of Persia had returned to Teheran.

Rules for the Civil Administration of Justice in Assam published.

The Jynteah territory annexed to Sylhet

The insurrection at Golconda suppressed.

Lieutenant Burnes proceeded on another expedition up the Indus.

April.

5. Insurrection at Bangalore.

10 Intelligence received from Padang that the Dutch had defeated the Padrees at Boonjal.

22. The "Order of British India" and "Order of merit" announced in the *Gazette*

A severe drought prevailed all over the country

An insurrection broke out in Maog lore, but was suppressed by troops sent against the insurgents.

The Old Queen of Delhi died.

June.

27. Accounts from Moulmein that Thurrawaddie had deposed his brother and seated himself on the Throne.

30. Decision of the Privy Council, that the Alien Law does not extend to this country, published

July.

King of Oude died Disturbance at Lucknow by the Begum

Nusseerood Dowlut placed on the throne by the Company's Resident

August.

Intelligence received of William Fourth died June 20th

Queen Victoria proclaimed

The transit duties partially abolished throughout the Madras territories

A commotion in Nepaul. The King's youngest son poisoned and the chief ministers chained and imprisoned

Government passed an act extending the jurisdiction of Native judges to all cases, whatever the amount litigated may be.

Civil war in Bhopaul

September.

12 Intelligence received from Malacca and Bombay—increase of famine

16. Accounts received of the Glasgow East India Association

27. Part of a Decree in the Martin Cause published

28. Accounts received from Goomsoor dated 20th instant, Dora Bissoye captured

29. Meeting at the Town Hall to Address the Queen

The rebellion in Shajehanpore suppressed.

Famine prevailed at Futtehghur, cholera in Oude, and the small pox in Penang

A comprehensive Steam Communication Association formed in Calcutta and (conditional) subscribers names recorded

The King of Delhi died

October.

The transit duties abolished in the Bombay presidency by Lord Auckland

November.

The Coles rebelled, excited thereto by famine.

Hakeem Mehndi and the resident at Lucknow report that the late King of Oude was destroyed by poison.

Several districts in Kandeish surrendered to Scindeah, as the condition of raising a body of reformed horse at his expence.

December.

11. Prevalence of famine in the Northern provinces.

Government resolved to adopt Darjeeling as a station for the resort of invalids.

February, 1838.

3. Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore bestowed a donation of *one lac* of rupees to the District Charitable Society.

March.

31. Prospectus of a new Bank published,

April.

10 Intelligence received of the Board of control confirming the Black Act.

May.

2. The memorable Culna affair happened, in which the Pseudo Rajah, Pertaubchund of Burdwan, was fired at, and boatman killed.

14. Section writing reduced to the rate of 1,140 words per rupee.

20. The deputation to Lahore crossed the Sutledge.

June.

. The Inhabitants received a refusal to their Petition, praying for the establishment of trial by jury in civil cases.

29. A scion of the house of Timoor executed at Delhi, for the cruel murder of his wife.

July.

6. Report of Runjeet's death reached town.

September.

8 The Persians raised the siege of Herat.

11. Intelligence received of six Goorka Regiments appearing on the eastern branch of Kullee river.

21. Intelligence from Burmah to the effect, that the Governor refused to allow Dr Bayfield to reside there as Council.

25. Arrangements set on foot to Assemble an Army to watch the movements of Nepaul.

November.

12. Shah Sooja marched out of Loodiana

23. New Articles of war published

24 Meeting to re petition Parliament to revoke the Black Act

28. Intelligence received of the Jhansi principality being at open war with Mr. Fraser

December.

13. New Criminal Act published

January 1839.

5. Jhansi taken—not a soul found in either town or fort, the old Ranee with her liege subjects having bolted, through the judicious arrangements of our agent.

7. News of the western countries all coalescing against us. Lieutenant Pottinger left Herat

28. The fort of Bukkur taken.

28. A Treaty established with the Scindians of their immediately coming down with 28 lacs cash down on the nail, and agreeing to defray the expences of a force not exceeding 5,000.

February.

2. Kurreeah taken

2. Intelligence received of great commotions at Assam. Col. White killed.

3. Kurrachee capitulated,

4 Intelligence received of Bukkur being ceded to us *pro tempore*

11. The Ameers of Scinde refuse to allow a free passage to the British troops through their territories to Affghanistan, and it was expected Sir John Keane would immediately invest Hydrabad, which was garrisoned by a large body of Beloochees.

14. Bad news from China respecting the dissentions between the British and Chinese, Captain Elliott's public "Notice."

14. Major General Nott crossed the Indus with the Infantry division of the Army.

14. Colonel Spiers, Mr. Fraser and Captain Ross, appointed a commission to adjust the disputes which led to the expensive demonstration at Jansi.

15. News received of an engagement between the Bombay troops and the Ameers of Scinde at Hyderabad.

March.

10. The leading column of the Army of the Indus reached Dadur.

18. Proclamation of Lin, the Imperial Commissioner of China, demanding the surrender of all the Opium belonging to Foreigners.

19. Edict of the Hopoo, prohibitting foreigners from quitting Canton.

19. Dr. Richardson left the Court of Siam, failing in the objects of his mission.

19. A French envoy arrives form Bourbon to treat with this Government about the re-establishment of the Cooly trade between Bourbon and Pondicherry.

25. The Foreign merchants pledge themselves not to introduce any more Opium into China.

28 Stoppage of Trade announced.

26 Sir John Keane with the Bombay army, joined Shah Sooja and Mr. McNaughten near the Bolan Pass.

30. The Bolan Pass crossed by the army in 5 divisions.

April.

3. Captain Elliott announced the completion of arrangements for the delivery of Opium to the Commissioner.

9 Abolition of the Persian and substitution of the Vernacular in Judicial language and Revenue Proceedings, publicly notified by the Government.

17. The Court of Directors refused permission to the Agra Bank to have a paper currency.

25. Candahar surrendered without a shot being fired.

May.

3. Orders passed by Government, directing the entire abolition of the taxes on Pilgrims levied at Juggernauth and Gya.

3. Accounts received of a dreadful earthquake at Amerapoorah.

7. Installation of Shah Sooja.

8. Colonel Sutherland had disposed of the Joudpore difficulties in a most summary manner, having intimated that unless 5 lakhs were forthcoming in 4 days he would strike his tents and return with a force sufficient to bring the Rajah to his senses.

13. News from China of the trade being stopped in *toto*, and the British factory being surrounded by Chinese troops.

30. The Chowringhee Theatre was totally destroyed by fire.

June.

21. The papers state that the report of the Municipal Committee is completed.

July.

13 Kurrock Sing, Runjeet's eldest son, ascended the throne of the Punjaub.

13 Runjeet Singh bequeathed the large Koh i-noor diamond, to the temple of Juggernauth in Orissa, but his successor resolves on withholding it.

August.

7. Triumphal entry into Caubul.

9. Ali Musjud seventy miles west of Peshawar, taken by Colonel Wade.

21 The *Sans Souci* opened this evening.

27. Palee, of plague notoriety, taken possession of by our troops.

27. Fall of Martal.

October.

7. A perfect Arsenal and no less than about 600 pieces of Artillery, discovered in the Nawab's zenana at Kurnool

18. Lieut. Col Dyce, after a hard fight, thrashed the Rohillahs and captured the Nawab of Kurnool, whom they had taken charge of.

November.

18. The British possessions at Aden attacked by about 6,000 Arabs, headed by the ex Sultan. The assailants totally befeated in the engagement.

11. War actually commenced in China.

16. The Rajah of Sattarah placed on the Guddee.

December.

13. Fall of Kheiat, the place being most gallantly carried by the column under General Willshire.

15. Intelligence received from Bameean, of the defeat, on the 24th Nov., by an Horse Artillery, and of a body of Tartars, who had, under the son of the Wullee of Kooloom, besieged the fort of Lyghum.

17 Intelligence received of the troops under Colonel Wheeler having thrashed the Kyheeres in the Kyber hills, on the 19th November, our sepoys behaving in the most gallant manner.

20. In consequence of a squadron of Chinese Junks having engaged the British Frigates *Hyacinth* and *Volage*, about 8 or 900 Chinese were slain, the Chinese Admiral wounded, and Commissioner Lin was forced to report to the Emperor, his inability to deal with the *barbarians* and recommend the shutting of the Chinese ports to all foreigners for three years.

January 1840.

3. A small skirmish with the Belochees at Deerah.

4 The extracts from the provincial papers published this day announce that the prisoners confined in the fortress of *Ghuzni* had effected an escape; that prize property to the extent of 10 lacs of rupees had been found at *Khelat*; that the Khyberees had come to terms were to return the property they plundered, and receive 80 000 rupees for their trouble in plundering it.

5 The *Eastern Star* newspaper established.

15 The Indigo Planters Association organized.

17 Expedition to Pooshoot under Colonel Orchard, attack on and eventual evacuation of the Fort.

February.

12 Letters from Cabul of this date announce the entrenchment of the Russians before Khiva, and the attempted escape of Dost Mahomed.

17 The establishment of a Nursery announced.

March.

13 Amud fort six miles from Bameean attacked and captured by a detachment under Captain Gatheld.

14 The first number of Mr David Drummond's paper, the *Weekly Examiner*, published.

May.

21 Attack on the Turkish wall at Aden, by about 4,000 Arabs.

June.

19 Accounts received of the massacre of Lieutenant Clark and 43 men by a body of Beloochees.

— Intelligence of a body of 3,000 Ghelzies being successfully repulsed by a part of our troops at Affghanistan.

18 Accounts received of some fighting in Rangoon and a small revolution at Ava.

30 Intelligence of the Russian expedition to Khiva having totally failed.

— Intelligence of the Killandar of the Fort of Kulnkjobharee Joypore, having revolted.

July.

5 Chusan taken.

9 Intelligence received of an insurrection among the Nagpoor.

24 Letters from Affghanistan state that a 1000 Kakurs had come down and attacked our force at Quetta, but were soon put to flight.

August.

3 News received of Newab Jubber Khan and Dost Mahomed's Sons having taken refuge under British protection in Bameean.

7 Accounts received of Captain Bean with 200 men being besieged in Quetta by the Beloochees.

13 Intelligence received from Rohilcund of the death of the Nabob at Rampoore and the reversion of his territories to the British.

24 Intelligence of the escape of Dost Mahomed from Bokhara.

27 Corroborative information received of Captain Abbott's perilous journey to the Caspian, the loss of his fingers, his incarceration by a party of Cossacks and his safe arrival in the Russian Camp.

29 Information of Khelat having been recaptured by the insurgents, the Captive of Lieut. Loveday, and of Mr Masson, the naturalist.

September.

16 Accounts received of our forces having completely routed the native near Jellalabad who had captured Captain M'Gregor's gun

17 Signal defeat of Dost Mahomed at Bameean by but a small number of our troops, under command of Brigadier Dennie, C. B.

18 Accounts published of a gallant affair between Captain Hammersly with his Khoman Rangers and the Beloochees

21 The report confirmed of the taking of six forts near Kudjah

24 Accounts received of the entire discomfiture of Major Clibborne's detachment by the Beloochees

29 Letters from Cabool state Captain Codrington had beaten off a body of 1,500 men, headed by one of Dost Mahomed's Sons.

— Treaty with the Wallee of Kelat concluded.

October.

8 Attack on the Fort called Joolgah by Sir Robert Sale.

10 Intelligence received from China relating to the blockade of the Bogue

12 Information received from Sukkur dated 10th September, of a shameful reverse experienced by our troops from the Beloochees

18 A body of Beloochees completely routed by Major Boscawen at Kundah.

November.

4 The interesting surrender of Dost Mahomed to our Envoy and Minister in Cabool, after having defeated the 2d Bengal Cavalry, by a desperate charge.

— Dost Mahomed marched from Cabool escorted by our troops.

14 Intelligence received of the capture of Mr Vincent the Missionary by the Chinese in consequence of which our Naval Commander, Captain Smith, poured a heavy broadsides into Macao to enforce a delivery of the Missionary.

16 Various news from China. The capture of Captain Anstruther, a small engagement with the *Alligator* and the Chinese at Amoy. The wreck of that *Indian Oak* on the Lew Chew Islands, of the crew of the *Kite* being still kept prisoners, and finally that the European threatened to punish Governor Lin, and by way of recompense to pay two millions to the English.

17 Intelligence received of the Forts at Amoy having been demolished by our ships of war.

— Death of Kurrack Sing, King of Lahore.

18 Intelligence received of the death of Nao Nahal Sing by the accident of a beam falling upon him while accompanying his father's funeral.

19 The Beloochees severely repulsed by our forces under Captain Curtis.

21 Accounts received of a night attack on Sir Robert Sale's camp in Kohisthan.

25 Intelligence of the Beloochees having destroyed the town of Gundava before our troops could come up to the rescue.

27 Intelligence received of the brutal murder of Lieutenant Loveday by the Brahoos.

30 Intelligence received of the re-occupation of Khelet by our troops.

December.

19 Foundation stone of the Metcalfe Building laid.

22 The complete defeat of Nassur Khan at Kutta.

JANUARY 1841.

3.—News of an unsuccessful attack, on the 6th of December, by Major Foster's Brigade, on the fort of Kaluk-nagar, Joonjoonoo, in consequence of not having guns of sufficient strength with it.

12.—Intelligence received of the death of Meer Noor Mahomed, the elder of the three Sindh Ameers.

15.—News arrives, that Kishen Sing, the rebel chief of Kaluk, surrendered himself to Major Foster's Brigade, on the 25th of December 1840.

The Mendicity Act came into operation in Calcutta.

Intelligence likewise reached Calcutta, that the Kooloo people of Kotghur, on the approach of the Nusseree Battalion, sent to look after the aggressions of the Sikhs, fancying it was sent to aid them, rose up and massacred upwards of four hundred Sikhs, and drove the rest into the forts, for protection.

16.—News received from China, that on the 3rd of December Keshen ordered the British fleet to depart from Chuenpee, and the Chinese being to fortify the Bogue forts with sand bags.

18.—News from Dadur received, intimating that Nusseer Khan and his Brahoes have formed a junction with the Murree tribe in the hills.

News received from Persia, to the 18th of December 1840, intimating that Allee Shah, one of the King's uncles, is exerting himself to seize the throne, and, had, consequently, revolutionized Kerman.

21.—A letter, dated January 10th, mentions, that an attempt to assassinate Mr. Ross Bell and General Brooks, by the Kyrapore authorities, had been providentially frustrated, by the plot being discovered by Mr. Bell, just as it was about to be put successful.

22.—News of the success of Lieut. Shakespeare's endeavors to liberate the Russians, imprisoned at Khiva. Upwards of six hundred Russians are released, and property to the amount of two crores of rupees restored.

25.—The Babee Gunjun submits to the British authorities at Dadur, finding holding out against is useless.

The Nepaulese develope a spirit of insurrection, and stick up placards in Catmandu, threatening the destruction of our Resident and several of the most influential chiefs.

News arrives from Bombay, that Nana Sahib, a cousin of the deceased, Nimbalkur, at the head of a body of Arabs, had seized the fort of Nepanee, about forty miles from Belgaum.

FEBRUARY.

Intelligence received from the Punjab, of the Sheik army being completely disorganised.

Keshan Sing, the rebel chief of Kalek, on the 2th January kills himself, by ripping up his belly, after having nearly killed his wife.

8—News reaches Calcutta of the engagement, on the 3rd of January, between a small British force, and a rebel chief named Ukhtar Khan, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of only four men on our part.

10.—Sheer Sing, who had fled from Lahore, before the forces collected by the Queen Dowager Chund Koor, returns on the 17th of January, through the Mint gate of Lahore, and owing to the defection of Chund Koor's troops, takes possession of the city. The Ranee shuts herself up in the Summon Boorj, or citadel, and a fierce battle is waged till the morning of the 16th, much to the detriment of the non-belligerent lieges, one thousand and fifty of whom fell victims to the cannonading. Through the intervention of Rujah Dhian Sing, however, the Ranee's party ultimately capitulate, and she becomes a state prisoner, subsequently nominally receiving a jagheer of six lakhs of rupees for her support.

15.—Accounts received, via Penang, of the capture, on the 22nd December 1840, by the Nicobar people, in Nankowry or Ho-Ho harbour, of the Whaler *Pilot*, and the destruction of all but a few of the crew, who escape in a boat. The *Cruizer*, with which the party fell in, entered the bay indicated, and burnt the villages, the natives having run into the bush.

16.—Intelligence from China received on the 7th January, the Chunapee forts were attacked by our forces, and carried, with great slaughter among the Chinese, and but twenty-three wounded on our side. On the 8th, the force moved up to the Bogue forts, but cessations being made by the Chinese, hostilities were stayed.

The negotiations terminate, in the cession, by Keshen, pending a reference to the Emperor, of the island of Honefong to the British, and the payment of six millions of dollars for the seized opium, and the arrangement of equal intercourse between British and Chinese functionaries.

On the 26th January, the British flag was hoisted at Hongkong, and the island taken possession of by the British authorities. Chusan to be restored to the Chinese.

Intelligence received from Burmah, of disturbance having broke out among the Shan tribes, who cannot brook Burmese misrule.

22.—News from Scinde, to the 22d of January, says, that Nusseer Khan had, at Jheree, been placed in a kind of honorable imprisonment by his chiefs, who were apprehensive that he would compromise them, in making his terms of surrender with our politicals.

24.—Letters from Ghuriak, to the 29th January, say, that Uzbar Khan had been stirring up the populace against the Shah.

MARCH.

On the 20th of February, our forces, under the command of Major Vivian, attack the rebel Arabs and Mahrattas in the fort of Nepanee, and force them to retire to the citadel, where they hold out till the next day, and then evacuate the place. Our loss only amounts to three rank and file.

An attack, by about twelve hundred of our troops, under Lieut. Col. Wilson, on the town of Sebee, repelled by the enemy with considerable loss on our part. Lieut. Col. Wilson is mortally wounded, and Lieuts. Creed and Falconer killed.

17.—Reports reach Calcutta of the retirement of our Resident, Major Todd, from Herat, in consequence of the offensive conduct of Yar Mahomed.

Large bodies of armed Sheik rabble, a letter from Ferozpore says, have been making incursions across the Sutlej, into the protected Sheik States.

18.—News reaches Calcutta, of Lieut. Pigou, of the Engineers, having been blown up by a powder bag, while attaching it to the gate of a fort in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. The fort was carried.

News to the 29th of February is received from China. Hostilities renewed. On the 26th two of the Bogue forts were taken without loss on our side, but severe loss to the Chinese. The engagement lasted two hours, and several hundred prisoners were taken. Our ships of war had proceeded towards Canton.

The *Queen*, Steamer, arrives from Canton, stating, that all the Bogue forts had been taken by the British, and our troops had got possession of the factories on the 29th March. The trade was opened pending a reference to the capital, and Keshen sent a captive to Pekin.

24.—A revolt breaks out in the interior of Sumatra. The rebels retake the fort of Boonjol from the Dutch, and advance close to Padang, causing the greatest consternation. The revolt is put down; but only after very considerable difficulty, and loss of life.

MAY.

The Fort of Chungson in Bundlekund, captured after a siege of four days on the 16th April.

15.—Sheik soldiers at Cashmere mutiny on the 17th April, cut their General, Mehan Sing, to pieces, and plunder his property.

17.—Nusseer Khan declared an enemy to the British Government, and Khelat to be reinforced, and warlike operations commenced the moment the season opens.

23.—Dost Mahomed and his son arrive in Calcutta, and are located at Alipore.

Punjab news to the 8th of May intimates, that Golab Sing, the newly appointed Governor, with 20,000 followers, quells the Cashmere disturbances.

An engagement in Affghanistan. A fort in Kholut-i-Ghiljie taken, and several of our officers wounded.

JUNE.

5.—The King of Johanna arrives in Calcutta, to seek British aid.

14.—The Ghilgies are up in arms, and an attack on Nidjrow is contemplated.

15.—Reports reach Calcutta that the Nepaulese have entered our provinces and plundered some villages.

27.—The Ghiljies attack Col. Wymer's force at Khelat-i-Ghiljee, and are defeated, after a hard struggle, leaving seventy of their number dead on the field.

JULY.

12.—News of some hard fighting at Peshawur on the 10th June, between a mutinous Sikh battalion and a large body of Affghans.

21.—Accounts of a body of the Oudh Local Battalion having been repulsed by a gang of out-laws on the 9th July—a few miles from Luckhnow.

The formation of a Canal through the Dooab announced.

AUGUST.

6.—Accounts of Captain Woodburn having beaten Akthar Khan and his followers on the 31 July.

7.—Intelligence is received from China, to the 30th of May. Canton had been attacked on the 27th, 28th and 29th of May, and after a stubborn resistance, carried by our troops, who are stayed in the pursuit of their conquest, to a final consummation, by the orders of Capt. Elliot, who agrees to ransom the city for six millions of dollars, on condition that the Tartar troops evacuate it. This measure disgusts the whole of the forces.

SEPTEMBER.

7.—Accounts published of an affray with the Ghiljees on the 5th August, in which they were beaten by Col. Walker and our troops.

15. The Ex-Ameer, Dost Mahomed and his family left Calcutta on board the *Kullegunga* in tow of the *Bhagurattee*.

20.—Accounts of a severe action with Ukhtar Khan, on the 17th of August, in which he was signally routed.

OCTOBER.

18.—Intelligence of Brigadier Blair having succeeded in subduing the Hyderabad Arabs about the 27th September.

27.—Change in the Pilot Stations officially announced.

NOVEMBER.

5.—An Arab fort near Aden taken and blown up by our troops.

19.—The road to Cabul is closed by the enemy. General Sale is at Gundamuck.

The insurrections commence in consequence of Sir W. H. MacNaghten having cut down the allowances of the Ghiljees and Khyberies.

News reaches Calcutta that Captain Nias, commanding Naval officer at Hongkong, punishes the Canton Chinese for infringing the terms of the armistice.

22.—Letters to the 8th of November mention the capture of Ukram Khan, near Candahar, in the Tereen Valley, after a hard fight.

24.—On the 30th October, General Sale's Brigade is attacked at Gundamuck, but repel the enemy.

27.—Rumours reach town of further risings in Affghanistan. The population of Cabul are up in arms, and Shah Soojah, Sir W. H. MacNaghten, and all our troops, are shut up in the cantonments of Seea Sung and in the Balla Hissar.

Statements reach Calcutta, that Sir Alexander Burnes and his brother Charles Burnes, had been murdered by the insurgents at Cabul, and that the city was besieged. Engagements had taken place between our troops and the rebels. Sir Alexander Burnes's house had been burnt to the ground, and the greater part of Cabul reduced to ashes.

DECEMBER.

3.—Rumours reach town, that General Sale's Brigade was surrounded at Jelallabad, and sore pressed for ammunition and provisions.

4.—Government received despatches, confirming all the rumours of our troops at Cabul and Jellalabad being besieged by the Affghans, without provisions, as well as of the murder of Sir A. Burnes and several other officers. In several actions, at both places our troops had been victorious, but without driving off the enemy, who still hemmed them in. Very serious apprehension entertained for the safety of the troops.

The Ooloos attack General Sale on the 11th of November, at Jellalabad, but are defeated, with great slaughter.

A single regiment—Ghoorkahs at Chareka, hold the place against several thousands of the enemy.

Capt. Ferris, being attacked at Posh Bolack, fights his way to Lallpore, when he is succoured by the Mormud Chief.

The Garrison at Alli Musjed, 150 strong, under Mr. Mackeson, holds its ground against the enemy for five days, when it is relieved.

14.—On the 17th of November the troops at Cabul gain a complete victory over the rebels, but it only drives them off a little way, and there are scarcely any provisions in the town.

Captain Woodburn and 150 troops are murdered in a fort close to Candahar.

The Chinese arouse themselves, and thrash Sherwar Sing and the Sheiks under his command, in Thibet.

16.—The gallant Goorkah corps at Charekar is cut to pieces by the enemy. Lieut. Haughton being the only officer who escaped, and he lost a hand.

News from China to the 11th October says, that Chusen is captured by our forces on the 1st of October and Ningpo on the 7th. We lose very few men—the Chinese very many, and the soldiers refuse to fight us any more.

Foundation Stone of the Alms' House laid with masonic honors.

22.—The Affghan enemy become dispirited, in consequence of the several defeats General Sale's Brigade gave them at Jelallabad, and the camp is supplied with provisions.

24.—Lieutenant Crawford, on the 8th November, whilst escorting the Ghilzie Chiefs made prisoners in the Fereen country, is attacked by the enemy near Nanee. The prisoners escape, but he retreats to Ghuzni.

The enemy at Cabul attack our forces, and are again defeated, on the 23rd November.

The Candahar force reaches Mookloor, and the Cabul insurgents, get frightened and sue for terms of peace. One of the assassins of Sir A. Burnes is severely wounded.

1842.

Jan. 2—Letters from Candahar of the 3d December, 1841, mention that Colonel MacClaren's brigade was forced to fall back on Candahar, in consequence of the snow and frost killing the baggage cattle.

Letters from Burmah of the 15th December state, that the barque *Coquette*, was lost off the Island Kalagyouk.

4—Letters from Jullalabad to the 27th December, 1841, mention, that a Native, educated at the Delhi College, had joined the Cabul, rebels, and interprets our intercepted despatches.

6—Worse and worse accounts of the state of the troops at Cabul—provisions begin to fail, and the enemy besiege the camp more closely.

The respectable firm of messrs McLeod, Fagan and Co suspended payment.

Public meeting to address Dwarkanauth Tagore, on his leaving India.

8—Accounts of a severe Typhoon in the China Seas.

Accounts received via Bombay from Dadur in Scinde, of the murder of lieut Dickson, ensign Halswell, and cornet Ashburner, by the Bellochees.

Rumours of our troops being till more closely invested at Cabul, and the enemy being highly elated, and making pompous overtures of peace.

Prince Zemaun Khan, it is said, is proclaimed king, Jubber Khan appointed Wuzeer, and Ukbbar Khan Commander-in-Chief of the army. The enemy tell Sir W H Macnaghten to give up Shah Soojah, and they will permit him to eave the country.

From Oude the news is, that cannon is sounding on all sides, the Royal Troops being engaged with the Zemindars.

Dureum Sing invests Nampara, in order to extort tribute from the Rajah.

10—Accounts of an Insurrection in Manilah, caused by the ex-lay brother of Juan De Dios Apolinario.

Departure of Dwarkanauth Tagore in the *India* steamer, en route to England.

11—The intelligence from Caubul is, that the troops in the encampment had formed a junction with those in the Bala Hissar, and that they were killing their cattle, and salting them for provisions.

The celebrated dacoit Buswunt Sing, killed by another robber chief, and his head brought into Lucknow.

14—Reported capture of Hong-choo-foo, the capital of Cheakeang. Indications of hostilities again at Canton.

17—Mr H V Bayley appointed Secretary to the Council of Education.

News of a rebellion of one of the local contingents in Oude.

18—News from Rangoon mentions the destruction of the Mahomedan burying ground by the King.

19—News from Dadur in Scinde to the 28th Dec. says, that the passes are closed by a rising of the people.

The garrison of Killa Abdullah obliged to be called in, and taking advantage of the nightfall, reach Quetta with the loss of only a few men.

22—Distressing news from Affghanistan is received up to the 25th December. Sir W H Macnaghten is shot by Akbbar Khan, Dost Mahomed's eldest son, and captain Trevor of the 3d cavalry, and four other officers cut down by the Affghan sowars.

Major Eldred Pottinger assumes charge of the mission, and negociates with the Affghan chiefs for the immediate withdrawl of our troops from Cabul.

24—From Affghanistan the news is, that Sir W H Macnaghten's head was stuck on the gates of Cabul.

27—News arrives of the Kyberrees preparing to oppose our troops in the Khyber pass.

29—News received from Cabul to the effect that our troops had marched from that city in conformity with the terms of a treaty entered into with the Affghans by Sir E Pottinger.

Rumours also arrive that they have been massacred by the Affghans at the end of the third march from Cabul

From Jullalabad the news is to the 9th January, that Brigadier Sale had refused to comply with the requisition of Sir E Pottinger and General Elphinstone to evacuate Jullalabad.

Candahar letters to the 28th December mention, that a Jan Baz corps had rebelled and decamped with their army, baggage, &c., after killing their captain, Golding. They were followed by Leeson's horse, and another Jan Baz corps, under captain Wilson; the latter corps proved treacherous on coming up to their brethren, but Leeson's 200 horsemen, nevertheless succeeded in killing and wounding forty of the insurgent horse men, with the loss of two on the r side.

31—Authentic news received from Cabul of our troops having evacuated cantonments on 7th January, of their being subsequently attacked by the Affghans in the Koord Cabul Pass, and none but Doctor Brydon having arrived at Jullalabad, the rest being supposed to have been massacred by the insurgents.

The ladies were given over to Akbar Khan, and the sick to Zeman Mahomed Khan.

Ali Musjeed reinforced by two regiments.

FEBRUARY.

1—The Government issue a proclamation to carry on the war in Affghanistan with the utmost rigor.

2—The news from China to the 27th December is, that the Chinese at Tekeang and Canton are again preparing for war.

From Rangoon, the news is, that a party of Chinese, forty in number, have arrived at Rangoon, with presents from the Emperor of China. They have offered Tharawaddi any amount of money to enable him to wage war against us.

4—The news from China is, that 700,000 dollars have been offered for the ransom of Ningpo.

5—Brigadier Wild's Brigade throws two regiments into Ali Musjeed, to garrison that fortress, but they being straightened for provisions, the other two regiments under Wild endeavoured to reach them with a supply, but ineffectually, being driven back by the Khybrees with a loss of one hundred and ten men killed and wounded.

The Sheik auxiliaries refuse to aid us, and run away with a lac and forty thousand rupees advanced to them.

7—Reports state that Shah Soojah was making head against the insurgents at Cabul, and making Aminoollah Khan retreat.

It is reported that Sir J Nichols had ordered the evacuation of Julalabad

The *Delhi Gazette* reports the reason of some ladies and officers by a native merchant, for one lac of rupees.

8—Intelligence arrives that the two regiments thrown into Ali Musjeed by Brigadier Wild, fight their way back to Peshawur, with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

A letter from Hong Kong, dated 1st January, states, that the Chinese had completely obstructed the river, and erected most formidable lines of fortifications Guns and muskets were being sold to the Chinese by the Portuguese at Macao, at exorbitant prices.

10—A detailed account reaches Calcutta of the entire destruction of the Cabul force by the Affghans.

12—A letter from Cawnpore of the 1st January says, that the Mahomedan population were indicating the strongest hostility to us ever since the destruction of our Cabul forces.

14—Letters received from Quetta to the 19th January state, that a rumour had reached that place, of a severe action having been fought within six miles of Candahar, in which our troops routed an immense host of the enemy with great slaughter.

15—Letters received from Jullalabad to the 24th January say, that Shah Soojah had very unaccountably managed to subdue all the contending Chiefs, though, it was believed only temporarily, and obtained the paramount power, he had appointed the principal leaders of the insurrection to fill the most influential situations in the state.

16—Reports received of the abandonment of Lalpoora by Tara Baz Khan, and our newly raised levies.

Letters from major Pottinger and captain G P Lawrence, announced their own safety, and that of ladies Sale and Macnaghten, and several general officers and subalterns at the fort of Badeeabad. They described themselves as being well treated under the care of Mahomed Ukhbar Khan.

A letter from Singapore mentions the loss of the ship *Viscount Melbourne* in the China seas.

17—The Section Writers petition the Government in vain for an increase in their pensions.

18—Rumours arrive that Jullalabad was invested by an army of thirty thousand men.

A version of Ukhbar Khan not being the murderer of Sir W H Macnaghten reaches Calcutta. The envoy, it is said, was killed by some Mahomedan families

24—Intelligence received of a signal defeat sustained by five thousand Affghans under Mahomed Atta, in opposing the force under General Nott at Candahar.

23—The intelligence from Jullalabad is, that the European soldiers there had captured one hundred and seventy-five head of black cattle from the enemy.

Letters from colonel Wild's force mention, that sickness had broken out to an alarming extent among the troops, there being no less than three hundred sick in each regiment.

24—The news from China, to the 29th January, mentions, the release from capacity of the captain, crew, and passengers of the steamer *Madagascar*, which was burnt by her coal catching fire.

28—Lord Ellenborough arrives on the *Cambrian*, to assume charge of the Governor-General ship of India.

Meeting at the Town Hall to address Lord Aukland on his departure from India.

MARCH.

4—Great sickness in the army under general Pollock's command at Peshawur.

9—Further proofs of Shah Shoojah having been secretly concerned in the murder of sir W H Macnaghten and sir Alexander Burnes, and the massacre of our troops on their retreat from Cabul.

The two Khyberree tribes, the Afreedes and the Yoosofzyes are at war, the cause of quarrel being the division of plunder taken from our troops in the Khyber Pass.

10—News arrived from China of the taking and temporary occupation of the district cities of Yu-yao, Tsikee and Funghaw. The Chinese of Yu-yao opposed our troops, and lost about one hundred men in consequence, without a single casualty on our side.

A report is prevalent that the populace at Kang-choo-foo had risen and driven out the Tartar soldiery, and also robbed the treasury.

11—Earthquake at Peshawur, general Avitabile's house tumbles down, and nearly buries colonel Pollock in the ruins. Several other buildings are destroy.

12—A letter received from major Connolly, saying, that Shah Shoojah had still power over the chiefs, but very limited.

More of the British reach Jullalabad.

Letters in the handwriting of the Shah Shoojah are said to have been intercepted, calling upon the chiefs to rise against the English.

14—A letter received from Kurnaul, intimates the receipt of another letter there, stating that Shah Shoojah had intimated that he would be unable to hold out against the Chiefs unless speedily assisted.

From Scinde the news is, that several disturbances had taken place.

Preparations are being made by the British authorities at Cuchee and Gundavah to keep down any insurrection that might break out.

News arrives in Calcutta of the death of governor sir Lionel Smith and his lady at the Mauritius.

Lord Ellenborough holds his first levee, from which the native gentlemen are excluded.

18—A number of camp-followers of the Cabul force arrive at Hansi with the loss of ears and noses.

19- Great apprehensions entertained at Sukkhur and Shikarpore of attacks from the Bellochees.

21—Reports from Peshawur, of about two hundred of our troops having succeeded in killing three out of four Afreedis, whom they had surrounded, the fourth having dodged and cut his way through them, wounding six, and ultimately effecting his escape to the hills.

22—General Pollock, it is said, have bought over the Khyberries to our interest.

From Penang, we learn, that the young Rajah of Acheen was again levying black mail on our subjects on the high seas, and the Rajah of Tumon had declared British coin to be no longer a legal tender in his territories.

23—News from Jullalabad received states, that the place had been invested by two thousand five hundred Affghans, under the command of Ukhbar Khan.

24—Letters from Peshawur state that our Government had demanded a contingent force of ten thousand Seikh soldiers from the Lahore Government,—that Shere Sing had yielded his consent, but that the troops had positively refused to act in consort with us in Affghanistan.

25—Accounts from Barrasaul represent that city to be in considerable danger of being submerged by the river.

A Persian letter from Lahore states, that Shere Sing had decided upon assisting us with troops and military accoutrements, &c.

Letters from Jullalabad of the 28th February state, that a foraging party had dispersed three hundred Affghan sowars, who endeavored to cut up our grass-cutters. Ukhbar Khan had ever since kept at a respectable distance, apprehensive of coming in contact with our troops, who were in high spirits.

26—Letters from general Pollock's camp mention, that the sepoys had been frequently deserting, but that a check had been put to this practice by the Sheikhs coming up the fugitives. Some Seikh Sirdars had been tampering with our men, and inducing them to abandon our service.

General Avatibile sent in his resignation to the Lahore Court, saying, if they will not discharge him, he will discharge himself from their service.

28—Failure of the firm of Gilmore and Co.

30—General orders issued authorizing lord Ellenborough to exercise the power of governor-general and council in all respects, but making laws while he remains in the North West Provinces.

An attack on Waz'er Bagh by the Afreedis repelled with two of Mackeson's Juzzelechees.

APRIL.

2—Reports from Lucknow state, that the country surrounding that capital was entirely disorganized, the subjects of the King being daily butchered by his revenue officers in consequence of their resisting the coercive measures adopted to obtain the enormous and unjust demands made on them.

4 Ghuznee evacuated by lieut.-colonel Palmer.

Ceylon papers of the 15th March mention, that insipient insurrections had taken place at Kandy.

5—An Official *Gazette* published, directing a court martial to be held on the officers and others attached to the capitulating Ghuznee and Cabul forces.

Penang papers mention, that the King of Siam had restored a portion of the Rajah of Quedda's territories to him.

11—The treasury fraud tried in the Supreme Court and decided against Government.

12—Letters from Jullalabad say, that the enemy attacked a foraging party of H M's 13th foot and sappers, and suffered a severe loss, Four casualties occurred on our side, and captain Broadfoot wounded.

13—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes an account of an attack on Candahar, on the 10th March, in which the enemy succeeded in burning the Herat gate of the city, having given the double to General Nott, who went out in pursuit of them They were, however, driven off by the garrison, with the loss of about 600 men, and without a single casualty on our side.

15—Rumour that colonel Palmer's force, immediately upon evacuating Ghuznee, were overwhelmed by the enemy, and six officers taken prisoners.

19—News arrives of Ukbbar Khan's follower deserting him.

News from Ningpo of 30,000 Chinese troops advancing on that place, where there were only 2,000 British soldiers to oppose them.

20—Destruction of the clipper *Harriett*, by fire, in the Hooghly.

22—The Khyber Pass forced by General Pollock on the 5th April, the Affreedees completely routed and afraid to plunder even our baggage; nine men killed on our side, and twenty wounded. Our troops force their way to Ali Musjeed.

From China we learn, that the state was nearly disorganized. Seditions breaking out in all quarters. A reported attempt to overturn the existing dynasty. The Chinese authorities issue a proclaimation, calling upon the people to abandon us before the terrible united army of extermination is brought in contact with us.

Lawrence Peel, Esq, took his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

27—Suspension of the honorable mr Erskine, by the Governor-General, for writing in the papers, in vindication of sir W H Macnaghten, against the wish of Government.

23—News received of the total defeat of the Affghans under Mahomed Akhbar Khan, by the garrison of Jullalabad.

MAY.

2—Rumour that Shah Shoojah being shot and killed by his nephew, a son of Zeman Shah

3—The battering and taking of Lallpoorah by General Polloch.

4—Rumours that Akhbar Khan had offered to treat for the delivery of the prisoners in his possession and to come in himself, not being implicated in the murder of sir W H Macnaghten.

Rumour of another engagement at Candahar, in which general Nott lost about 250 and the enemy 500 men.

6—Junction of Pollock's and Sales' forces at Jullalabad.

9—Death of the piratical Prince of Acheen.

10—News from China of an attack upon Ningpo and Chinhai by the Chinese, and gallantly repulsed by our troops, the Chinese losing many men.

Mr Whittaker, Chief Officer of the *Ernaul*, murdered close to Chusan.

14—The *Mahratta Spectator* gives an account of an insurrection at Hussingabad, led by the Changaum Rajah.

16 Captain Colin Mackenzie arrives from Jullalabad, with propositions from Ukhbar Khan to general Pollock, for the ransom of the British prisoners in his custody. The propositions are rejected.

General Elphinstone dies of a decease brought on by fatigue and anxiety, and his body is sent into Jullalabad by Akhbar Khan, to prove that he died a natural death.

20—The great bell of Ningpo arrives in Calcutta on the *Mariam* transport.

The *Bombay Gazette* gives a statement of an insurrection in Goa, caused by the soldiers refusing to go to Macao. They force the Governor, Senhor De Lima, to fly from the country with his family.

Court martial on Lieutenant Mann, 11th regt Bombay N I.

21—Burial of General Elphinstone's remains, and capture of the two European soldiers of the 44th regiment, who were in charge of it.

23—A skirmish with the Khyberrees close to Lallpoora, in which several of them were killed, and two of their dead bodies captured.

Court matrial on Lieut Pilford at Bombay.

25—Failure at Benares of the firm of Gordon, Collie and Co.

Out-door wards of the Lower Orphan School, whether Catholic or otherwise, allowed the same pittance, that in-door wards are allowed.

Junction of General England's brigade with General Nott's at Candahar after an engagement in the Khojuck Pass.

Intelligence of the death on the 17th May, of His Majesty Mahomed Ali Shah, King of Oude.

Intelligence received from the Residence at Lucknow that the Prince Soorga Jah, eldest son of the late King, ascended the throne of Oude on the 17th May.

26—Return of Mackenzie a second time from Tazeen to Gundamuck, in order to treat for the prisoners.

A large gang of poisoning and murdering thieves discovered by the Police.

27—Serjeant Lissent's account of the disastrous retreat from Cabul published.

A sword voted by the Civil Service to General Sale.

28—Report of an order for the trial of Captain Anderson and other Officers, who deserted their corps on the line of march from Cabul.

Death of Mirza Bolakee, son of the King of Delhi, on the 16th May.

30—Rumours of the withdrawal of our troops from Affghanistan.

JUNE.

1—Accounts from Peshawur of a widely spread mutiny among the Sheik soldiers.

David Hare, the friend of India, expired on the 2d of June.

6—Dreadful Storm in Calcutta prevailed on the 3d and 4th, by which every ship, boat, and house, was more or less injured, and none slightly. Much loss of life and property was caused by the tempest.

8—News received from China of an engagement at Tseekee between our forces and the Chinese, some say 900, others ten thousand Chinese soldiers were destroyed, with the loss of only one on our part.

An attack expected hourly on Ningpo and Tinghai, by a larger army of Chinese.

Akhbar Khan reported to have got possession of the Bala Hissar.

10—Report of Akhbar Khan having been defeated by Futteh Jung, who urges general Pollock to advance upon Caubul forthwith, Jubber the same.

Dyalchunder Bysack, the late fraudulent native cash-keeper of the treasury, apprehended by the Police at his garden house.

17—The Criminal Sessions doubled.

The Steam Ferry Bridge Company fail in their attempts to establish a bridge over the river Hooghly.

20—Battle of Captains Moore and Micthell with the Boondelahs at Humeerpore.

23—Defeat of the enemy by the garrison of Kelate-i-Ghilzie—150 of the enemy put *hors-de-combat*. One mater killed, and two soldiers wounded on our side.

Sir G Arthur arrives at Bombay and assumes the Governorship.

Arrangements made with Saloo Khan in Scinde, by which he is induced to come over to our interests.

24—Col. Wymer defeats the Affghans, under Sufter Jung, near Kelat-i-Ghilzie. The enemy suffered greatly.

25—General Nott defeats the Affghans near Candahar, under Atta Mahomed, Ukhbar Khan and other renowned Chiefs, and completely disperses them.

27—The ship *Cornwallis* burnt at Bombay.

Reports from Bokhara that the king had seized colonel Stoddart and captain Arthur Connoly, and confined them.

JULY.

2—Court martial on Mr conductor Fox, at Madras, for having written in the papers.

4—News of Akhbar Khan having really taken possession of the Bala Hissar.

The Sheiks and Khyberiers have a battle, and of both having exhibited equal cowardice.

5—Tidings from China to the 27th May, mentioning that the Emperor had fled from Peking, telling his "invincible soldiers" to defend themselves against the barbarians.

Mr Simon Fraser, political agent in Bundlecund, surrounded by the Boondellahs Jhansi.

6—Government compromise the great Gold-mohur Case, and consent to be the sufferers for the fraud of their deputy cashier.

7—Order for the destruction of the fort of Pesh Bolak.

8—The revd mr Street is dismissed from his office as Secretary to the High School, on account of entertaining Puseyitish doctrines.

An order passed for Staff Appointments to be conferred only for periods of five years.

9—The burning of the ship *Adelaide* at Bombay.

14—Boon of Furlough contemplated to be granted to the East India Company's soldiers.

19—A Dacoity occurred yesterday in Calcutta—a money lender's shop robbed by an armed band of men, an unprecedented affair.

29—The order for remodelling the Mofussil Police published.

AUGUST.

5—Captain Troup comes into Jullalabad on the 15th July, to negotiate for the relief of the British prisoners.

6—Bombay *Athenæum* prosecuted on the 23d July, for libelling Major Clarke.

9—The Supreme Court convict J B Jones, of stealing a bit of paper worth three pice, from the Lottery Committee, and thus shew that they covertly countenance lotteries, though disallowed by Act of Parliament.

11—Akhbar Khan's kind treatment to the ladies, and the children proved.

12—Colonel Monteath's brigade meets with a check from a hostile tribe in some forts near the *Safed Koh* or White Mountain in Affghanistan.

Letters from Persia state, that Bherun is a dreadful state of civil commotion—the nephew of the ruler of that district, being in open rebellion against him.

15—Mutiny at Ludianna, and an attempt of some sepoys of the 50th and 74th N I, to assassinate their officers.

Death of the Maharana of Oydeypoor, and suttee of one of his concubines on his funeral bier.

16—The taking of Chapoo and the abandonment of Ningpo and Chinhai by our forces.

The Boondillas still in insurrection—they shoot capt O'Brien of the 3d re_t. N I up in a temple.

Dyalchund Byack, the treasury rogue, acquitted.

20—Report that Shere Sing had called upon the British Government to subsidise the Punjab, or to take it themselves and support him as a state pensioner.

22—The respectable firm of Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers and Co. suspended payment.

Wreck of the *Two Sisters* in Torrie's Straits on the 4th June.

23—Daring robbery at Pittar and Co's shop of jewels, valued at 30,000 rupees.
26—Death of the Nawab of Surat.

SEPTEMBER.

3—A general insurrection apprehended in the Dukhan.
7—Order for the force at Jullalabad to advance on Caubul, the Seikhs keeping Jullalabad for us
10—Loss of a great portion of the right wing of H M 62d regiment by a storm, which capsized the boats in which they were, near Bhaugulpore.
Total dispersion of Lach man Singh and the Boondillahs near Seegoolee, after they had plundered and burnt the village of Suretta, by Lieut Herbert, of the 46th regt.
11—The taking of Shanghi and other minor places up the river Yang Tze-keang, and the force proceeded towards Nanking. The Chinese, at the taking of Shanghi, fought well, and hulled several of our vessels.
All the Boondillah chiefs are reported to be in insurrection.
The barque *Ricardo* lost on James-and-Mary's, and nine men out of a crew of twenty, perished in her.
13—General England's victory over the Affghans in the Kojuck Pass.
General Nott defeats the Affghans near Guznee.
General Pollock signally defeats the Affghans at Mammoo Khail.
20—War between the Turks and the Persians on their respective frontiers—the Persians are in two or three engagements beaten by the Bashaw of Bagdad.
An unsuccessful attempt made on the fort of Pahrol by a portion of Scindia's Contingent, under Lieut Raikes.
24—Reported fall of Guznee.
Escape of Futteh Jung from Caubul and his arrival at Mammoo Khail.

OCTOBER.

1—General Nott's occupation of Guznee on 21 October, after having a second time defeated Shumshodeen and his host.
3—Dreadful loss of life in the Old China Bazar from an explosion of gunpowder; 35 lives lost.
Important news of Peace having been concluded with China on the 30th August, after our troops had taken the forts of Ching-keang-foo up the Yang-tze-keang river, and anchored off Nankin.
The Chinese to pay twenty-one Millions of dollars, to pay the expences of the war, and cede Hong-kong to us in perpetuity, and open the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-Foo, Ningpo and Shanghi to our trade, and to allow us to have Consuls at them, and a Resident at Peking.
4—General Pollock defeats the Affghans in the Jugdulluck Pass in gallant style
5—Rumour of Shah Kamran of Herat, having shot his rebellious Wuzeer Yar Mahomed through the heart
8—Severe engagement of General pollock with Akhbar Khan, Ameenollah and Mahomed Shah Khan, &c, and about 20,000 Ghilzies at Tazeen; the enemy suffered great loss, our own not being very slight.
12—Authentic accounts of the fall of Caubul and Guznee to the forces under Generals Pollock and Nott—flight of Akhbar Khan to Kohistan.
13—The burial of the bodies of the troops who had been massacred during the disastrous retreat from Caubul.
12—Recovery of the British prisoners from Akhbar Khan, through the agency of Saloo Khan, in the vicinity of Bameean. The British guarantee to give the Chief 25 000 rupees, and a pensions of 300 rupees a month.
17—Proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, by which he, during the Auckland policy, and directs the withdrawal of the troops from Affghanistan
The order awarding rewards to the troops employed in Affghanistan
18—John E Lyall, Esq. sworn in Advocate-General of the Supreme Court.
21—*Friend of India* announces that the Government of India intend to abolish the Lotteries
21.—Forty troopers go out to Damoh in Bundlecund and attack the Looties, wenty-five of whom they slew at Each ghur, and brought their heads into cantonments.

The country is in a very disturbed state still.

24—Letters from a Cabul say, that on 20th September, General McCaskill's brigade encountered the enemy at the fort of Istalif—the enemy were under the command of Ameen Oolah Khan, and strongly posted with Artillery. After a severe engagement and great loss on our side, they were completely routed with great slaughter

27—A rumour reaches Calcutta, that orders have been given to erect Barracks at Jullalabad.

31—Rumours of a second engagement being fought between the Affghans and general McCaskill's brigade, 30 miles from Istalif.

NOVEMBER.

1—News from Saugor, of further disturbances by the Boondelahs and the despatch of more troops to quell them at Deora.

3—News that General McCaskill had levelled the fort of Chareekur, and General Pollock had caused the great covered bazar at Caubul to be destroyed.

6—Letters from China mention that the second instalment of the Ransom money had been paid, and that the whole might be expected in two years

7—Severe gale at Madras on the 27th October. Several ships lost, and much damage done to others.

8—The New Water Engine at Chandpaul Ghaut finished.

10—Publication of the order directing the liberation of Dost Mahomed and the other Affghan prisoners.

11—Engagment of the 15th N I in the 30th Oct. with a body of the Insurgents near Deora.

On the march from Gandamuck to Jullalabad, on the 23d October, Nott's brigade was furiously attacked by the enemy

12—Severe shock of Earthquake felt at 10 o'clock at night.

14—Letters from Jullalabad to the 23d October state, that General McKaskill was attacked in the Jadulluck Pass, and had some 50 or 60 men killed and wounded.

General Nott's rear was also attacked both in the Huft Kotul and in the Pass; he had seven officers wounded, and about 80 men placed *hors de combat*. Our troops met with further annoyance moving through the Tazeen Pass. General Pollock's force suffered a little, but General Nott's suffered very much, losing about fifty men killed and wounded.

A letter from Dukha mentions, that the Seikhs had burnt our friendly villages of Chuhar Deh.

Two severe shocks of Earthquake felt at Serampore.

16—Rumours reach Calcutta, that the Seikhs had risen and murdered all the Europeans at Peshawur.

17—Severe shock of Earthquake felt at Burrisault.

18—Rumours that the enemy had attacked our troops, sword in hand, in the Khyber pass, and that our loss was very great.

19—Loss of the ship *Cynosure*, near Tree Island.

22—A rising of the Gonds in the Lohargore district, and also about Burra Gurrawarra. Watson's force was sent to quell them.

25—Letters from Peshawur to the 7th November mention, that a party of twelve Europeans, under a Sergeant, had been cut to pieces, and Lieut. Terry of Blood's battery wounded, by the enemy.

Report that 1,200 Sepoys and 3,000 Camp followers, belonging to the old Caubul and Guznee forces, had come into camp.

The rear guard under Colonel Wilde, belonging to McCaskill's divisions, was attacked by the Khyberrees near the narrow gorge, on the road between Lundikhanch and Ali-Musjeed. Two guns captured, several officers and 60 sepoys were killed by the enemy.

28—Her Majesty's Government have bestowed a pension of £1,000 per annum, on Major General Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., for the lives of himself, Lady Sale, and Mrs. Sturt, for his gallantry in the Affghan turmoils.

30—Order by the Governor-General restoring the gates of the Temple of Somnauth of the Hindoos, captured from the Affghans at Guznee.

DECEMBER.

3—Release of the Ghiljee prisoners at Kurnaul, by order of the Governor-General.

8—The fort of Simreereah in Bundlecund, occupied by the insurgent Bondelas was taken by the force under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Yates, and levelled to the ground.

10—Rumour that a body of 6,000 troops belonging to the Gwalior Rajah, will march immediately to Bundlecund to quell the insurgents.

Shere Singh has promised to pay all the expenses of the Army of Reserve, in order to insure the aid of the British, as he apprehends the rising of his subjects.

12—Lord Ellenborough has ordered 27,000 seers of Sweetmeats for the Native troops, to be distributed at the rate of a seer a man on their arrival at Ferozepore.

16—Letters from Sukkur to the 27th November mention, that a large force was to march to Hydrabad, to compel the Ameers to give up their territories to us

A detailed account of the loss of the ship *Harmony*, reaches Calcutta.

17—Report that the Rajah of Jydepoor had surrendered himself to the British, and that a cessation of hostilities was soon expected in Bundlecund.

19—Loss of the barque *Conrad*, in a typhoon in the China Seas, with considerable loss of life.

Accounts reach Calcutta, that an Arab trader had found the supposed lost barque *Elizabeth* on the shores of Borneo, where she had been plundered of every thing by the natives, and the master and crew were reduced to slavery.

20—Accounts from Hongkong state, that a number of Chinese, who landed in boats, attacked West Point Battery, and succeeded in carrying off twenty-four muskets belonging to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

1843.

JANUARY.

21. A letter from Nerbudda to the 21st December, stated, that Heerapore was attacked in open day, and re-occupied by the Insurgents, who put to death a great number of our Police, who garrisoned the place, and plundered "Soonachur."

Official announcement of the closing of the 5 per cent, and the opening of a new 4 per cent. loan.

17. Account of the atrocious conduct of the local authorities of Formosa, in putting to death the ship-wrecked crew of the unfortunate vessels the *Ann* and the *Nerbudda*, amounting to more than 150 persons, reached Calcutta.

18th Sir Henry Pottinger issues a Proclamation, demanding from his celestial majesty the heads of the local officers at the island of Formosa, and the confiscation of their property, for the benefit of their murdered victims' families.

FEBRUARY.

13th. The ship *Enterprize* boarded by pirates in the Chinese waters, her captain James Sharpe, his chief officer, mr. Wilson a passenger, and tea taster to the firm of messrs Turner and Co. four Manilla sailors, and a Chinese woman were murdered, her valuable cargo plundered, and the vessel set on fire.

14th. Death of the Maha Rajah of Gwalior announced.

23th. Severe Hail Storm at Colgong, which completely destroyed the crops.

MARCH.

1st. Opening of Seal's college.

The San-Souci Theatre was sold at auction for the sum of co.'s rs 40,000.

4th. Appearance of a comet, which caused some sensation among the native community in Calcutta.

7th. Rumour that the government had at length determined on abolishing the Lottery.

The Installation of his highness maharaj Seeahjee Rao, Scindiah Bahadur, on the musnud of Gwalior announced.

8th. Intelligence from Kurrachee, to the 21st February, reaches Calcutta, of a splendid victory near Hydrabad, and surrender of the city to the troops under the command of Sir Charles Napier,—upwards 1,000 of the enemy were left dead upon the field, amongst whom were six of the principal chiefs, with not fewer than 4,000 wounded. Our casualities amounted to 254 killed and wounded, including 18 officers. Our troops had found about two crores of treasure in Hydrabad, belonging to the Ameers, of which they had taken possession.

13th An account of another outbreak in Lower Scinde reaches Calcutta. A party of 50 sepoys, under a native officer, had been to a man cut to pieces by the Insurgents, near Tatta.

The Scindians muster strong at this side of Hydrabad, with the intention of making an incursion into Cutch A force of English troops is despatched to Mandavie, for the purpose of being prepared for such an event.

Report that the Soonnees had massacred about 1,200 pilgrims, at a city called Kerbella, and that they plundered and levelled it to the ground.

22d. Letters from Scinde to the 1st March mention, that captain Innes, of the 21st N I., had been captured by the Scindians and barbarously murdered. His murderers were afterwards captured and executed.

Report that the Ameers had escaped, and collected about 3,000 followers, and that Sir Charles Napier had entrenched himself in the Residency.

23d. Annexation of Scinde to the British Empire, by an order from the Governor General.

Sir Charles Napier appointed Governor of the province of Scinde.

Ceremony of the investiture of generals Pollock and Sale, with the grand crosses of the bath, on the 13th March, at Agra.

APRIL.

15th. News reaches Calcutta, of the engagement on the 24th March near Hydrabad,—the enemy's force 22,000 strong, after a severe action were broken

and completely dispersed by the force under the command of Sir C. Napier The whole of their guns, eleven in number, were captured and four thousand men and upwards were killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to 39 killed and 224 wounded.

29th. Wreck of the *Lady Clifford* on the 21 April, on a rock about three miles below Moulmein.

JUNE.

7th. Total wreck of the *Pink* near Banjermassing— crew saved.

An account of the distruction of the Island of Nias by earthquake, reaches Calcutta.

17th. Loss of the *Hero of Malown* near Cochin, all on board except one man was saved.

The *Amelia Thompson* foundered at Sea, about eighty miles E. by S. of Madras, on the 23d May; seven of her crew met with a watery grave.

19th. Report that all the Danish settlements in this country had been sold to the British Government for twelve lackhs of rupees.

20th. Loss of the ship *Christopher Rawson*, on a reef 15 miles off Pulo Sapatu—crew saved.

Five junks attacked by pirates in the neighbourhood of Singapore, six men were killed and thirteen wounded,

JULY.

1st. Wreck of the brig *Thomas Rickinson*, on the reefs off Poundre-d'Or —crew saved.

Wreck of the *Queen Victoria*, on the reefs of the S W Coast of Rodrigues, on the 7th April; the chief officer, a passenger, and three of the crew met a watery grave. In attempting to swim on shore.

14th. The official announcement of the session of the Sandwich Islands to the British government, by King Kamechameha the III., on the 25th February, 1843 reaches Calcutta.

Lord Ellenborough arrives in Calcutta from the Upper Provinces,—resumes his seat in council, and appoints under the 69th section of the charter Act, mr. Bird, deputy governor of Bengal.

Mr. Blundell is removed a second time by Lord Ellenborough, who appoints colonel Butterworth to fill his situation in the government of the straits settlements.

AUGUST.

4th. Reported murder of Shah Kamran, of Herat, by his Vuzeer Yar Mahommed.

5th. Report that the Peninsular and oriental company's steamers were to be despatched from Suez to Bombay, before proceeding along the proper route to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, which caused great agitation amongst the public of the presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

8th. Sir Hugh Gough assumed the office of commander-in-chief of the East India company's forces in India.

10th. Intelligence of the brig *Vigilant* being dashed to pieces on the coast of Madagascar.

12th. The marine board abolished, by an order of the government.

14th. Major Irvine appointed superintendent of marine.

23d. A letter from Nowgong to the 4th August mentions that fifteen relations of Sipahees were attacked by a gang of dacoits, in the jungles between the cantonments of that place and Ajmeer, who killed four of the party and wounded one severely.

26. From Borneo, the intelligence is, that her majesty's ship *Samarang*, employed in surveying the Chinn seas in dropping down the Sarawak river, struck on a rock at the very top of high water, fell over and filled.

SEPTEMBER.

6th. Government issue an order, warning their servants against making documents public except by their special order.

11th. Orders passed by government, directing the formation of a body of troops (to be designated the "Army of exercise," upon the banks of the Jumna, under the personal command of his excellency the commander-in-chief.

Landour and Mussoorie visited by the heaviest fall of rain ever experienced—enormous masses of earth fell on the roads, and swept away the edges in some parts—several lives were lost, occasioned by an earthslip at Landour.

19th. News that the *Victoria*, steamer, with all the August mails, had been obliged by stress of weather to put back to Bombay, after having been 10 days out.

20th. Death of Maun Singh, rajah of Jaipore, announced.

Loss of the *Memnon*, steam Frigate, off Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 1st August, about 450 miles from Aden. Crew and passengers all saved, but the whole of the July mails were lost.

The *captain Cook*, a 750 ton ship, with coals for Aden, was wrecked on Burnt Island—crew saved.

25th Important intelligence reached Calcutta, of the murder of Shere Sing and his son Purtab Sing, by Sirdar Ajeet Singh, on the morning of the 13th September.

The Royal Palace taken by a powerful body of troops,—every child and all of Shere Singh's and Purtab Singh's wives brought out and murdered; amongst the rest, one of Shere Singh's sons only born the previous evening.

Dulleep Singh, the only remaining son of Runjeet Singh, a lad only ten years old, proclaimed to the Throne.

30th. Intelligence from Lahore to the 21st September mentions, that Ajeet Singh had slain Dhyan Singh, and that Heera Singh, the son of the latter, had with a large force broke open the gates of the fort, seized Ajeet Singh, Lena Singh and others, put them to death, exposed their heads in the plain, and threw their bodies in the bazar. Six hundred men were slaughtered on both sides.

The city of Lahore looted of every thing of any value.

A strong Seikh guard was placed on the banks of the Sutlej, opposite Ferozepore, to prevent any one from crossing, and all the boats on our side of the river ordered to be sunk.

OCTOBER.

10th. A letter from Cawnpore mentions, that four boats laden heavily with men, women, and children, (amounting upwards of 140 persons) were upset, and all met a watery grave.

Mr. Thomason appointed to the governorship of the North Western Provinces.

11th. Death of Sir John Norton, the Madras judge, announced.

16th. The news from Lahore is, that the families of Sirdars Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh had been seized, and all put to death, except a son of the former, nine years old, and their villages mercilessly plundered, by order of rajah Heerah Singh.

23d. Mr. paymaster Routh, of H. M 15th Hussars, sentenced by a court martial to seven years' transportation, for embezzlement of large sums of money.

27th. The Isle of the *Lord Lowther* announced on one of the Pyramids of the South Sands off Parcelar Hill, Penang—crew and cargo saved.

31st. The *Government Gazette* extraordinary announced the intended dispatch of the governor-general to the Upper Provinces.

NOVEMBER.

1st. The Cape papers bring the welcome intelligence of an accommodation with the Port Natal Boers.

3d. An accident at the Sans-Souci. Mrs Leach's dress caught fire—and great alarm was excited, as it was imagined the building was on fire also.

7th. The Marwar succession question settled in favor of Ahmednugger,—the choice falling not on the young heir of that house, but on his father Takht Singh, who has been unanimously elected, and whose son accompanies him as Prince Royal, Tukut Singh, being a descendant of the "Herori Jeswant," and supported by the affections of the chiefs, and his noble descents there is every prospect of a settled government.

Wholesale system of tyranny of planters in the mofussil brought to public notice by a native paper called the *Probhakur*.

9th. From Lahore the news to 19th October is that rajah Heera Singh had cruelly murdered, Misser Bulee Ram and Bhaee Goormuckh Singh, and ordered their bodies to be thrown into the river, and appropriated all their property, jewels, &c. to himself.

The whole of the Punjaub is in a very disturbed state.

The Detachment of the Shikawattee brigade under major Forster attacked the Insurgents, who had taken possession of Kotepootlee and took the Fort, aided by a corps of Jeypore troops who accompanied them, and remained passive.

The *Cerneen* states, that 19,081 Indian coolies men, and women, and children arrived in the Mauritius since the raising of the prohibitions.

10th. The Penang papers to the 14th October bring intelligence of the murder of the captain of the ship *Harriet Scott* by a party of Malay convicts who were being carried to Bombay.

11th. Murderous assault on the late mr Taylor in messrs Cook and Co.'s livery stables, brought to public notice by mr W Trevor Law.

Death of rajah Hurree Roy Holkar on the 24th October.

14th. Dreadful hurricane at Vizagapatam, which nearly destroyed that station.

15th. Sukkur letters to the 20th October give most deplorable accounts of the sickness among the troops there. Upwards of 600 patients in each of the native hospitals, and a large number of the officers were laid up.

16th. Report that a detachment of 50 sepoys belonging to the 5th N.I. commanded by captain Leader attacked a band of about 200 insurgent Moplas in the neighbourhood of Calicut, and killed every one of them. Captain Leader was severely wounded, having been stabbed in the neck and stomach.

23d. Intelligence received from Jeypore to the effect, that major Forster had taken with a small force the strong Fort of Khetree occupied by an enemy full 3,000 in number, and that the loss of the enemy amounted to sixty killed and 150 wounded, and that of the British to 35 men wounded.

24th. Arrival of the *Bentinck*, steam vessel, announced.

A letter from China, to the 14th October states, that the "supplementary Treaty" was signed by Sir H Pottinger and the Imperial Commissioner Keying, on the 9th October, and despatched to England.

25th Departure of Lord Ellenborough for the upper provinces.

29th. Government refused to entertain the propositions of messrs Paton and Robinson, for an increase of the house tax.

30th Draft act published for the establishment of a new court for the hearing of petty civil cases, in lieu of the present Court of Requests.

DECEMBER.

1st. In consequence of an announcement by the Peninsula and Oriental Company, the Shareholders have called upon the Sheriff to convene a meeting to consider the subject to Steam Communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

A Meeting held at the Bombay Hall of Commerce to memoralize the government at Home, upon the acceleration of Steam Communication between England and India.

The launch of the 24 gun frigate built for His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, from the new Mazagon Dock-yard, took place on the 23d November last, it is to be named after our Gracious Queen Victoria.

4th. The intelligence from Gwalior is, that the Khasgeewalla and his family were prisoners, and on their way to Agra, under the charge of a battalion of colonel Jacob's troops.

5th. Letters from the Punjaub mention, that the British government had proposed terms to the Lahore government, and that these involved the reception of a resident there, and a free right to march our troops to Peshawur.

6th. Preliminary Steam Meeting at the Town Hall.

7th. News from Gwalior report the return of Khasgeewalla.

8th. The Khasgeewalla it appears, was made over to colonel Jacob, with a view to send him to Agra, to give him up to the British authorities; but a portion of the troops and sirdars having objected to it, his departure was postponed, and a deputation has gone to Agra to wait upon the resident, to obtain sanction of his being kept as a state prisoner within the territories of the Gwalior Rajah. Scindia has already received his discharge from Seetecoolea, and the troops are being paid off.

Ratification of the Supplementary Treaty between their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of China.

Destructive fire at Canton destroyed the Danish and Spanish hongs, and a portion of the French; but there was sufficient time for the inmates to save their treasure and most valuable effects. The ancient Temple of Pak-tai-meun was burnt down, as well as about 1,201 houses.

9th. News from Rangoon of the death of the King's second illegitimate son the Prince of Pakhan, by cholera.

11th. Great Steam Meeting held at the Town Hall.

THE
APPENDIX.

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PART I.

Acts of Parliament relating to India.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NEW CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East Indian* Company, and for the better Government of his Majesty's *India* Territories, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28*th August*, 1833.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King *George* the Third intituled *an act for continuing in the* East India Company, *for a further term, the possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said company's Charter*, the possession and Government of the British territories in India were continued in the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for a term therein mentioned; and whereas the said company are entitled to or claim the lordships and island of St. Helena and Bombay, under grants from the crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the terms granted by the said recited act; and whereas the said company have consented that all their rights and interest to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned; and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other his majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said company, be continued under such government, but in trust for the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the pro- 53 G. 3 c. 155

perty of the said company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this act mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-fourth year of his late majesty king *George* the third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents and profit of the said company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever which the said company shall be seized or possessed of, or entitled unto, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of, and in the same respectively, by the said company, in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as hereinafter is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendance, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, as have been already made or proved by any act or acts of parliament in that behalf, or are made or proved by this act.

The British territories in India to remain under the government of the company till 30th April 1854.

Real and personal property of the company to be held in trust for the crown, for the service of India.

All privileges, powers, &c. granted by 53 G. 3. c. 155, for the term thereby limited, and all enactments not repugnant to this act; as also all rights and immunities of the company, to be in force until 30th April 1854, subject to control.

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matter, and things whatsoever, granted to or continued in the said united company, by the said act of the fifty-third year of king George the third, for and during the terms limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said company by the said act of the fifty third year of king George the third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control herein before mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

From 22d April 1834, China and tea trade of Company to cease.

III. Provided always and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the

emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government

IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all the debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

Company not prevented from selling goods, the property of other persons

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property, the reduction of the commercial establishments, payment of commercial claims, &c.

VI. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be effected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding-up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

Board to appoint officers to attend them during the winding-up of the commercial business.

The company may consider claims of commercial officers reduced, and, under the control of the Board, grant compensations.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed, by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be effected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted, until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

The particulars, thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both houses of parliament the particulars of all compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

Company's debts and liabilities charged on India.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said company, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effect which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is under the government for the company, their property to continue subject to execution.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and from respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

A dividend of 10*l.* 16*s.* per cent. per annum, to be paid on the company's stock, by half yearly payments in Great Britain.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, on the present amount of their capital stock: the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on payment of 200*l.* for 100*l.* stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half yearly days of payment; provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company, of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Notice of redemption.

If the company be deprived of the government of In-

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hun-

dred and fifty-four, the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

dia, they may demand redemption of the dividend

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the bank of England, to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds, ten shillings *per centum per annum*, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank, shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intituled "The account of the security fund of the India company;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividend or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased, shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon, shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend, after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

Company to pay to commissioners for reduction of the national debt 2,000,000*l.*,

to be placed to account of the Security fund of the company

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities, and all heads placed to the same account, until the whole amounts to twelve millions.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money, as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said Security Fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

Commissioners for reduction of national debt, upon requisition of court, may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund, accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

Application of dividends of security fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues.

Company's dividends, to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges and 2,000,000*l.* to be paid out of debts due from the public and by sale of stock.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the company's capital stock, shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories, as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout; in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; any thing any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Subject to such priorities, revenues and monies, to be applied to service of India and purposes of this act under control.

Not to prejudice persons claiming under a covenant between the company and the creditors of the Nabobs of Arcot, &c.

*XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants, dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said company on the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his highness the nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his highness the nabob *Omdah-ul-Omrah*, late nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his highness the *Amee-ul-Omrah*, on the other part.

His majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time, to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex officio commissioner.

XX. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be, commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

Two commissioners may form a Board;

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act, or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioner for the affairs of *India*; and the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the president of the said board, and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination, in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

the first named to be president, in his absence the next in order.

President and occasional president, to have the casting vote.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

The Board to appoint two secretaries and other officers.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have same powers, right, and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company, such fixed salaries as his majesty shall by any warrant or warrants, under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer, for the time being, direct.

President, secretaries, and officers, by whom to be paid such salaries as the crown shall direct.

Secretaries and officers to take oaths if required by the board.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require the secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

The Board of commissioners to control all acts concerning India, and the sale of property.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, which in anywise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

Commissioners, secretaries, and officers, on 23d April 1834, to continue until their appointments are revoked.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patent, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the united Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty

so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name, or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give, openly to the person who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same, and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which such proprietors shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. 3. c. 63. with respect to any person employed in the East Indies being chosen director.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the* East India company, *as well in* India *as in* Europe, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

If such persons accounts unsettled, he shall be incapable for two years unless they are sooner settled.

Court to deliver to board copies of minutes, &c. of courts of proprietors and directors, and of all material letters and dispatch.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time deliver to the said board, copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general or special, and of all courts or directors, within eight days after the holding of such courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatever, which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

No official communications to be sent by the court until approved of by the board,

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof or to the property or rights vested in the said company in trust, as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board: and for that purpose that copies of

all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, which the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, shall purpose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed others, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said board; or, if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

Except such classes of common communications as the board may allow.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board, to prepare and send to the said directors any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

If the court omit to frame official communications for consideration of the board, they may prepare them.

Court to send them.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed, to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing, to the said board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board shall, and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

Representations may be made by the court as to official communications, and board to consider such representations, and give final orders.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors, that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to three or more of the judges of his majesty's court of king's bench, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case

If the court think the orders of the board contrary to law, the court of king's bench may certify their opinion on any case which may be agreed upon, such opinion to be conclusive.

so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

Board not empowered to appoint officers of the company, or to interfere with home officers.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company, employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the company.

Directors to appoint a secret committee, who shall take the following oaths.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed, shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following: (that is to say,)

"I, (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same.

So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other; and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said court.

If the board are of opinion that any matters wherein Indian or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the board may send official communications through the secret committee.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments of presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said board to send their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications to the secret committee of the said court of directors, to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants, and that said governments, presidencies, of officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience, hereby in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

The court to submit to the board an estimate

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight

hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards, from time to time, so often as reduction of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons of such reduction to be given to the said court of directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expences; and it shall not be lawfull for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expences shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expences aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said company.

of salaries of directors and other expences of the India-house, which shall be subject to reduction.

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the court of directors.

Accounts of application to be rendered.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra; and that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointed, and such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two presidencies.

The court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India, shall be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and councellors, to be styled "The governor-general of India in council."

Government of India.

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said company, and each of the said ordinary members of council shall there at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signed in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said board; provided that such last mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and

There shall be four ordinary councellors, three of whom shall be servants of the company.

No military officer to hold any command whilst a member.

The fourth member not to be appointed from the company's servants.

it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander in-chief of the company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander-in-chief or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India, shall be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

Governor general and the members of council on 22d April 1831, to be so under this act.

XLI. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor-general of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the sa presidency on that day, shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

Filling up vacancies in these offices.

XLII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India, shall, from time to time, be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

The governor general in council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said governor general in council, shall have power to make laws or regulation for repealing amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether british or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of jasiice, whether established by his majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within in and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the united kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the united kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

If the court of directors disallow the laws, the governor in council to repeal them.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case if the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council, their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

All such laws and regulations to be of the same

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed,

shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

force as any act of parliament.

Regulation unnecessary.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act; provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor general in council.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council, may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there shall be an inquiry of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Quorum of governor general and members in council.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquility, or interests of the british possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large in their secret consultations the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority, and on his own responsi-

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

bility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

L. And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to alter in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Express reservation.

Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

All enactments relating to the supreme government, shall apply to the governor-general of India in council and alone.

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and times relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

A Law commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, & the operation of the laws.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated and, as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted that the said governor-general of India in council, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled,—The India law commission, with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire in to the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their enquiries, and shall, from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor-General in Council, and to make special reports when required.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all their transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor-general in council such special reports upon any matters, as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor-general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said India Law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the said court of directors: and which said reports, together with the said opinions, or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Governor-General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to grant salaries to the said India law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India company below the rank of members of council.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "the governor in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor-general of India for the time being, shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of Councils, or to reduce the number of Councillors.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, as often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act; and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

Governor of Agra, and vacancies in presidencies to be filled up by Court

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the powers and immunities of the present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governors appointed under this act, and the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under this act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors or members in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council, shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council, and then only until the decision of the governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governors in council shall have the power of creating any new officer, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply vacancy in any office, the King to appoint.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court, shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his majesty shall think proper, to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers; privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his majesty.

Power for the Court to make provisional appointments to any offices.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or office respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-gene-

ral of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

Provisional appointments of certain officers to be approved by his Majesty.

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor-general of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general, shall hold and execute the said office of governor-general of India and governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of council for the same period.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor General and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary member of council next in rank, to act as Governor-General.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than the commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency; and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, that hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of vacancy in the office of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of any ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor-general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other successor is on the spot

have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governor General in Council to have the control over the presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governor and governor in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor General in council.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, to propose to the said Governor-general in council drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said governor or governor in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

Powers of Governors of presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not, by reason of such visit, be suspended.

Communications be transmitted by Governors to Governor General in Council.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said governor general in council shall from time to time require.

The Governor-General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

Provision in case the Governor-General in council shall declare it expedient for the Governor General to visit any part of India without his Council

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied, by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council, shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said governor-general in council,

by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council, without the assent in writing of the governor-general,

The new presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories not subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as of this act had not been passed.

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the mutiny act.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an act passed in the fourth year of his reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the* East India *company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the* East Indies *to send receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it, all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall, for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

Articles of war to be made by Governor General in Council.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor general in council, from time to time, to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or whatsoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war for relating to the government of the company's native force which at the time of this act coming into operation, shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the company in India.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any writing under his sign-manual, countersigned by the President of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing attested by the said President, shall, within eight days after the same shall be signed by his majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy-chairman of the said company.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothig in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said company, appointed by his majesty through the default of appointment of the said court of directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his majes y's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor-General, &c fixed to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers, hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively, as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say,)

To the governor general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees.

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees,

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officers to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively: (that is to say,)

Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanor

Passage-money fixed.

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided, also, that any Governor General, governor or member of council appointed by, or by virtue of, this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of Governor General, governor or member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

Governor General and Governors, to forego pension and other emoluments from the Crown or Company, while they hold office

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor general, governor, or deputy member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the crown, or any public office of the said company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said

company, the salary of his office of Governor-General of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

Directors to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may, from time to time, make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governors, in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

Departure of Governor General &c. for Europe to be a resignation.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe, of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a regulation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other office respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other than the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made, to the representatives of their officers or servants, who having left their stations intending to return there or shall die during their absence.

Resignation in India to be by deed

Salary to cease on departure or resignation

As to expenses of officers dying during absence

Disobedience of orders and breach of trust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanours.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instruction of the said court of directors, by any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute, such orders or instructions as aforesaid;) and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this act.

Authority for his Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subjects of his majesty, to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through

any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever, provided that all subjects of his majesty not natives of the said territories, shall on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Subjects of his Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his majesty, to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects, shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor-General in Council with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories, open to all his majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his majesty's natural-born subjects, to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through, any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention, or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residency in the said territories, of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of natives.

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restriction on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage, in their persons, religions, or opinions.

Lands within the India territories may be purchased.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects, of his majesty, authorized to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in; provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulation, or otherwise, any subjects of his majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever,

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors, drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council, their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court, and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of parliament in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon.

Respecting the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta.

LXXXIX. And, whereas, the present diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the Bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said Bishop and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct Bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors as their metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two Bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishopricks under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such Bishops respectively, the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

If the King erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office, and to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of Bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of offices, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken by, such Bishops, or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively, shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the british territories aforesaid.

Passage money for such Bishops.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall and they are required to pay to the Bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of

their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

As to jurisdiction of such Bishops.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such Bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered, by letters patent, to limit jurisdiction and functions.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limits of their respective dioceses, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the united church of England and Ireland therein.

The Bishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan in India.

XCIV. Provided always and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan Bishop in *India*, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his majesty shall by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishops, take an oath to obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for bills on letters patent appointing Bishops, to be countersigned by the President.

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination of appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case, shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, and by no other person.

The King may grant certain pensions to the Bishops of Madras or Bombay.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishops of Madras or Bombay respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such Bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

Respecting salary of a Bishop of Madras or Bombay dying within 6 months after arrival;

XCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen that the said person nominated and appointed to be Bishop to either of the said Bishopricks of Madras or Bombay, shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India, for the purpose of taking upon himself the office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the terri-

torial revenues from which the salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such Bishop, such sum, or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his salary, making up the full amount one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen, that any such Bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India, for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said Bishop so dying be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such Bishop for six calendar months.

Or after six months holding office in India.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as Bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now as Archdeacon in the said territories, shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon, shall, for the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence of such Bishop.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay, if translated to Calcutta.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a Bishop, shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be residence in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by his majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to be directed to the two remaining Bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration for the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a Bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop, resident in India, appointed to a Bishoprick.

C. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued, than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

Provision for expences of visitations.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishop and Archdeacons, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall, from time to time, be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establishment of each presidency.

the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid, shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest and appeal to the provincial Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweedale*, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the governor general in council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the United church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purposes of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

The Governor-General in council, annually, to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor general of India in council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors, a prospective estimate of the number of persons, who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India, or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India, in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors, what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of student shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Hailey bury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college, as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not, within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Hailey bury college, and what number shall be admitted students.

Additional students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college, shall be subjected to an examination in such

branches of knowledge and by such examiners as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners; and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied. examination and classed.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions, for the guidance of the said governor-general in council, in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plans, rules, regulations, and provisions respectively, shall be submitted to his majesty in council, for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his majesty in council. The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions, made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college, of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified, shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list, shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed. Students to be examined and classed. The students to supply the vacancies in the service, according to the priority on the list, and to choose their presidencies.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners. Sanction of appointment of professors

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority and function, by this or any other act given to and vested in the said court of directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners, as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court. All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board, except patronage.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give, or cause to be given, directions, ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company, on account of the military or, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said board, during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

The Company to be called the East India Company.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India company.

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said island, and all stores and property thereon, fit to be used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successor and the said island shall be governed by such order, as his majesty in council shall, from time to time, issue in that behalf.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any presidency.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company, in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories, which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if he had been a civil servant in such presidency, or on such establishment, during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all enactments and provisions, directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea, shall be repealed.

King's Court authorized to admit advocates and attornies without the Company's license.

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice, established by his majesty's charter in the said territories, to approve, admit, and control persons, as barristers, advocates and attornies in such court without any licence from the said company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that the being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland, is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said company shall, within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first day of May, in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, an account made up according to the latest advices, which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof, at each of their several presidencies or settlements and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest the state respectively carry and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said

board of commissioners shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimate in such manner, as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be especially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

Commencement of Act

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April *next*.

AGRA PRESIDENCY ABOLISHING ACT.

5TH & 6TH GULIELMI IV. CAP. LII.

An act to athorize the court of directors of the *East India* company, to suspend the execution of the provisions to the act of the third and fourth *William* the fourth, chapter eighty-five, so far as they relate to the creation of the government of *Agra*.

[31*st August*, 1821.

3 & 4 W. 4, c. 85

Whereas by an act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled *an act for effecting an arrangement with the* East India *company and for the better government of his majesty's* India *territories till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four*, it is among other things enacted, that the territories then subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra, and whereas much difficulty has arisen in carrying such enactment into effect, and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge, be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the court of directors of the East India Company, under the direction and control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to suspend the execution of the provisions of the said in part recited act, as far as the same relates to the division of the said territories into two distinct Presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon, for such time and from time to time, as the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall think fit.

East India Company may suspend provisions of recited Act as to the division of the territories into two presidencies.

II. And be it further enacted, that for and during such time as the execution of such provisions aforesaid shall be suspended, by the authority aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to appoint, from time to time, any servant of the East India company, who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces, now under the presidency of Fort William

Governor General, during such suspension, may appoint a Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

in Bengal, and from time to time, to declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such lieutenant-governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such lieutenant-governor, as to the said governor-general in council may seem fit.

CHINA TRADE REGULATING ACT.

3 & 4 Gulielmi IV. Cap. XCIII.

An act to regulate the trade to China and India.

[*28th August*, 1833.

"Whereas the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the emperor of China, and of trading in tea, now enjoyed by the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, will cease from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and whereas it is expedient that the trade with China, and the trade in tea, should be open to all his majesty's subjects, and that the restrictions imposed on the trade of his majesty's subject within places beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the *Streights of Magellan*, for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said company, should be removed;" be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual, and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty, King George the fourth, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force, with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East* India company, *and to make further provisions with respect to such trade, and to amend an Act of the present session of Parliament, for the registering of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in* India, shall be repealed, except such parts thereof as relate to *Asiatic* sailors, lascars, being natives of the territories under the government of the East India company, but so as not to revive any acts or parts of acts by the said act repealed; and except also as to such voyages and adventures as shall have been actually commenced under the authority of the said act; and except as to any suits and proceedings which may have been commenced, and shall be depending on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the enactments herein-after contained shall come into operation.

Repeal of the Act 4 G. 4 c. 80. except as herein

II. And be it further enacted, that so much of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act for the general regulation of the customs, as prohibits the importation of tea, unless from the place of its growth and by the East India company, and into the port of London; and, also so much of the said act as prohibits the importation into the united kingdom of goods from China, unless by the East India company, and into the port of London; and also so much of the said act as requires that the manifests of ships departing from places in China shall be authenticated by the chief supercargo of the East India company, and also that so much of another act passed in the said sixth year of the reign of his said late majesty

Repeal of prohibitions upon the importation of tea and goods from China imposed by 6 G. 4. c. 107 and 6 G. 4. c. 114.

King George the Fourth, intituled an act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad, as prohibits the importation of tea into any of the British possessions in America, and into the island of Mauritius, except from the united kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, and unless by the East India company or with their license, shall be, from and after the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, repealed; and thereforth (notwithstanding any provision, enactment, matter, or thing made for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said company, in any charter of the said company, in the said act, or any other act of parliament continued,) it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's subject to carry on trade with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the *Streights of Magellan*.

All British subjects may carry on trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving at any place, in the possession of or under the government of the said company, shall make out, sign, and deliver to the principal officer of the customs, or other person thereunto lawfully authorized a true and perfect list, specifying the names, capacities, and description of all persons who shall have been on board such ship or vessel at the time of its arrival; and if any person having the command of such ship or vessel, shall not make out, sign and deliver such list, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, one half part of such penalty shall belong to such person or persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other half part to the said company; and if the said company shall inform or sue for the same, then the whole of the said penalty shall belong to the said company.

List of Persons on board any ship arriving in India to be delivered to officers of customs.

Penalty for neglect, &c.

IV. And be it enacted, that the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid, shall be recoverable by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of his majesty's courts of record in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in India or elsewhere, or in any courts in India to which jurisdiction may hereafter be given by the governor-general of India in council in that behalf, to be commenced in the country, presidency, colony, or settlement where such offender may happen to be; or by conviction in a summary way before two justices of the peace in the united kingdom, or, in India, of the country or presidency where such offender may happen to be; and upon such conviction, the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid, shall and may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and for want of such sufficient distress, every such offender may be committed to the common gaol or house of correction for the space of three calendar months.

Penalties how recoverable.

V. "And whereas it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions;" be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any commission or commissions or warrant or warrants under his royal sign manual, to appoint not exceeding three of his majesty's subjects to be superintendents of the trade of his majesty's subjects to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers, as his majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

Three Superintendents of the China trade, to be appointed.

His M. may by Council may make orders and regulations to be force in China

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any such order, or orders, commission or commissions, as to his majesty in council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of his majesty's subjects within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of his majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to create a court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by his majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China; and to appoint one of the superintendents hereinbefore mentioned to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such officers as to his majesty in council shall appear reasonable.

And issue regulations touching the trade, and create a Court of Justice for trial. Of offences in that part

Superintendents, &c. not to accept gifts, or to trade

VII. And be it enacted, that no superintendent or commissioner, appointed under the authority of this act, shall accept for or in discharge of his duties any gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, other than the salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any trade or traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

A tonnage duty to be imposed on ships trading to China for defraying the expences of establishments in China.

VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time to impose, and to empower such persons as his majesty in council shall think fit to collect and levy from or on account of any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subject of his majesty entering any port or place where the said superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such duty on tonnage and goods, as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders, not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of five shillings for every ton, and not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of ten shillings for every one hundred pounds of the value of the same, the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated, in such manner as his majesty in council shall direct, towards defraying the expences of the establishments by this act, authorized within the said dominions. Provided always, that every order in council, issued by authority of this act, shall be published in the *London Gazette* and that every such order in council, and the amount of expence incurred, and of duties raised under this act, shall be annually laid before both houses of Parliament.

Limitation of actions.

IX. And be it enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, then and in every such case, such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts

having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office by an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled *An Act for the rendering justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants;* and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of this act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the Jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have any cases of law.

24. G. 2. c.

General iss

If an actio brought after limited, &c.

Treble co

VIRTUAL RESIGNATION OF GOVERNORS-GENERAL, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 33D OF GEORGE III. CAP. XXV.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law, a resignation and avoidance of his office employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or member of council, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was so governor-general, governor, or councillor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, surrender; and that if any such governor-general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, on other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This is in part repealed by the following act.]

PAYMENTS TO ABSENTEE SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

ANNO PRIMO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

3 G 3. c. 52

[*12th July*, 1837.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled *An act for continuing in the* East India *Company for a further term the possession of the* British *territories in* India, *together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the government of said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said company; and for*

1 & 4 W. 4. *making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of* Calcutta, Madras *and* Bombay, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty King William the Fourth intituled, *an act for effecting an arrangement with the* East India company *and for the better government of his majesty's* India *territories, till the thirtieth day of* April *one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four*; it is enacted, that "if any governor, or other officer whatever in the service of said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be made payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last mentioned act, that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence, and it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such part or parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty-third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of his said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enact that if any governor, or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any office or ser-

So much of the provisions of the recited acts, as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company during their absence, shall not

vant of the company under the rank of governor or member of council who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong, in consequence of sickness, under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general in India in council, or by the governor in council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who, with the permission of the government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from the last mentioned presidency with a view to return to Europe, so as that the port of such departure shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, then any port of embarkation within such presidency.

extend to cases of sickness; and to cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order to embark for Europe.

No rule valid till approved by Court of Directors, subject to the control of commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Power of the Court of Directors, subject to aforesaid control, to direct the refunding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the refunding, by any officer or servant of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court, subject such control as afor said, that the permission to such officer or servant, to quit the presidency to which he shall belong hath been properly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt which may now or hereinafter shall be recovered by them.

JURY ACT.

7 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXXVII. A. D.

An act to regulate the appointment of Juries, in the East Indies.

[*5th May*, 1826.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the* East India company *as well in* India *as in* Europe, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise; and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries within the

limits of the local jurisdiction of the severol supreme courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be further extended, be it enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and not being the subject, of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as jurors on grand and petit juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, that the respective courts of judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging and service of such jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they respectively deem expedient and proper; provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such courts of judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the judges of such courts to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before his majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal; and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the grand juries, in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the christian religion.

[This third section is repealed by section 2d of the following Act.]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND JURIES IN INDIA.

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2 & 3 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 117.

An act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, and of Juries, in the East Indies.

[16*th August*, 1832.

Governors in Council empowered to authorize any persons to act as Justices of the Peace.

WHEREAS it is expedient, that other persons besides the covenanted servants of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or other British inhabitants of the East Indies, should be capable of being appointed to the office of justice of the peace within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that in the manner prescribed by law for the nomination and appointment of persons now eligible to the office of justice of the peace, in the territories in the possession and under the government of the said company, and subject,

except as to the taking of any oaths, to the other provisions of the law which relate to the said office, it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general in council of Fort William in Bengal, the governor in council of Fort Saint George, and the governor in council of Bombay, respectively, for the time being, to nominate and appoint, in the name of the King's majesty his heirs and successors any persons resident within the territories aforesaid, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, whom the said governor-general in council and governors in council respectively, shall think properly qualified, and who will bind themselves by such oaths or solemn affirmations, as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the said governor-general in council and governor in council respectively, to act within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, as justices of the peace; and the persons to be nominated and appointed to act as justices of the peace, within and for the towns aforesaid, shall have full power and authority, to act as such justices of the peace, but according only to the tenor of the respective commissions wherein such persons shall be so nominated and appointed.

7 G. 4 c. 37 s. 3 repealed as to limitation of jurors to Christians.

II. And whereas, by Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An act to regulate the appointment of juries in the* East Indies, it is amongst other things provided and enacted, that the grand juries in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of person professing the Christian religion; and whereas it is expedient to repeal such enactment, be it therefore enacted, that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and said recited provision and enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXXIII. A. D. 1828.

An act to declare and settle the law respecting the liability of the real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners.

[*27th June*, 1821.

Whereas some doubt has arisen whether, and to what extent, the real estates of British subjects and others, (not being Mahommedans or Gentoos) situate within, or being under the jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable, as assets in the hands of executors and administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners, and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, be it therefore, and it is hereby, declared and enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any British subject shall die seized of or entitled to any real estate, in houses, lands, or hereditaments, situate

within, or being under the general civil jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any person (not being a Mahommedan or Gentoo) shall die seized of or entitled to any such real estates situate within the local limits of the civil jurisdiction of the same courts, respectively, such real estate of such British subjects, or other persons, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahommedan or Gentoo,) is and shall be deemed assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by speciality or simple contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

II. And it is further declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British subject or other person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahommedan or Gentoo,) to sell and dispose of such real estate, for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser, in as full and effectual a manner in law as the testator or intestate of such executor or administrator could or might have done in his life time.

III. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any suit or action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said courts, respectively, against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such testator or intestate, in his life-time, and at the time of his death, such executor or administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such real estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate, when sold by the sheriff, as assets in the hands of such executor or administrator to be administered.

IV. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any such suit or action against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said courts, respectively, to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such houses, lands, and real effects of such testator or intestate, in the hands of such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the lifetime of such testator or intestate as aforesaid.

V. And it is further declared and enacted, that all conveyances and assurances of such real estate of such *British* subject and other persons so dying, seized or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahommedans or Gentoos), situate within, or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by executors and administrators of such deceased British subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same force, validity, and effect in law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased person in their life time.

VI. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that neither this act, nor any thing herein contained shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal quality, nature, or tenure of any lands, houses, estates, rights, interests, or any other subject of property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of real property, if, by law, before the passing of this act, the same or any of them were personal property; but that the law in that respect shall be and continue the same as if this act had not passed.

APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED PRIZE-MONEY.

6TH GEORGE IV. CAP. L.

An Act for regulating the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of prize-money acquired by soldiers or seamen in the service of the East India Company.

Sec. 1. Prize money *(of soldiers)* remaining in the hands of agents in India, to be paid over to the East-India company at the settlements where such agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to officers or men in the company's sea service, to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Poplar hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to prize-money made within six years, after the same may have been paid over to the company.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH VESSELS.

3 & 4 GULIELMI IV. CAP. LV.

An Act for the registering of British vessels.

[*20th August*, 1833.

WHEREAS an act was passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act for the registering of British vessels*, whereby the laws in relation to the registering of *British* vessels were consolidated and amended; and whereas since the passing of the said act divers acts for the further amendment of the law have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country, that the said act should be consolidated into one act; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that this act shall commence upon the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed. 6 G. 4 c. 110. Commencement of Act.

11. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be entitled to any of the privileges or advantages of a British-registered ship, unless the person or persons claiming property therein, shall have caused the same to have been registered in virtue of the said act, or of an act passed in the fourth year of his said late majesty's reign, intituled *an act for the registering of British vessels*, or until such person or persons shall have caused the same to be registered in manner herein-after mentioned, and shall have obtained a certificate of such registry from the person or persons authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate as hereinafter directed, the form of which certificate shall be as follows; *videlicet*, No vessel to enjoy privileges un til registered. 4 G. 4 c. 41.

Form of certificate of Registry.

"THIS is to certify, that in pursuance of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled *an Act [here insert the title of this act the names, occupation, and residence of the subscribing owners,]* having made and subscribed the declaration required by said Act, and having declared that [he or they] together with [*names occupation, and residence of non subscribing owners*] [is or are] sole owner or owners, in the proportions specified on the back hereof, of the ship or vessels called the [*ship's name*] *of* [*place to which the vessel belongs*] which is of the burthen of [*number of tons*], and whereof [*master's name*] is master, and that the said ship or vessel was [*when and where built, or condemned as prize, referring to builder's certificate, judges' certificate or certificates or last registry, then delivered up to be cancelled*], and [*name and employment of surveying officer*] having certified to us that the said ship or vessel has [*number*] decks and [*number*] masts, that her length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post aloft, is [*number of feet and inches*], her breadth at the broadest part [*stating whether that be above or below the main wales*] is [*number of feet and inches*], her height [*between decks if more than one deck, or depth in the hold if only one deck*] is [*number of feet and inches*], that she is [*how rigged*] rigged, with a [*standing or running*] bowsprit, is [*description of stern*] sterned, [*carvil or clincher*] built, has [*whether any or no*] gallery, and [*kind of head, if any*] head and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, and having caused sufficient security to be given, as is required by the said Act, the said ship or vessel called the [*name*] has been duly registered at the port of [*name of port*]. Certified under our hands at the custom house in the said port of [*name of port*] this [*date*] day of [*name of month*] in the year [*words at length*]."

' [*Signed*] Collector.'

' [*Signed*] Controller.'

And on the back of such certificate of registry there shall be an account of the parts or shares held by each of the owners mentioned and described in such certificate, in the form and manner following.

Names of the several owners within mentioned.	Number of sixty-fourth shares held by each owner.
' *Name*	..... *Thirty-two.*
' *Name*	..... *Sixteen.*
' *Name*	..... *Eight.*
' *Name*	..... *Eight.*

' [*Signed.*] Collector.'

' [*Signed.*] Controller.'

Persons authorized to make registry and grant certificates.

III. And be it further enacted, that the persons authorized and required to make such registry and grant such certificate, shall be the several persons herein-after mentioned and described; (that is to say.)

In the United Kingdom and Isle of Man

The collector and controller of his majesty's customs in any port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the *Isle of Man* respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In Guernsey, &c.

The principal officers of his majesty's customs in the Island of Guernsey or Jersey, together with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of those Islands respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

The collector and comptroller of his majesty's customs of any port in the British possessions in Asia, Africa and America, or the collector of any such port at which no appointment of a comptroller has been made, in respect of ship or vessels to be there registered.

In Colonies in Asia, Africa, and America.

The collector of duties at any port in the territories under the government of the East India company, within the limits of the charter of the said company, or any other person of the rank in the said company's service of senior merchant, or of six years standing in the said service, being respectively appointed to act in the execution of this act by any of the governments of the said company, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In territories of E. I. Company.

The collector of duties at any British possession within the said limits, and not under the government of the said company and at which a Custom House is not established, together with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of such possession, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered:

In other Places within the limits of the Charter

The governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland, and Cape of Good Hope, respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In Malta, Gibraltar, &c.

Provided always, that no ship or vessel be registered at Heligoland, except such as is wholly of the build of that place, and that ships or vessels, after having been registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, shall not be registered elsewhere; and that ships or vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, shall not be entitled to the privileges and advantages of British ships in any trade between the said United Kingdom and any of the British possessions in America; provided also that wherever in and by this act it is directed or provided, that an act, matter, or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with any collector and controller of his majesty's customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the several person respectively hereinbefore authorized and required to make registry, and to grant certificates of registry as aforesaid, and according as the same act, matter, or thing is to be done or performed at the said several and respective places, and within the jurisdiction of the said several persons respectively: provided, also that wherever in and by this act it is directed or provided, that any act, matter, or thing shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the commissioners of his majesty's customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief of any place where any ship or vessel may be registered under the authority of this act, so far as such act, matter, or thing can be applicable to the registering of any ship or vessel at such place.

Limit of navigation of vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland

Certain Powers of Collectors and Controllers, by whom to be exercised in certain cases.

Powers of Commissioners of customs in United Kingdom, given to Governors, &c. abroad.

IV. And be it further enacted, that in case any ship or vessel not being duly registered, and not having obtained such certificate of registry, as aforesaid, shall exercise any of the privileges of a British ship, the same shall be subjected to forfeiture, and also all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel to the same ship or vessel belonging, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of his majesty's customs; provided always that nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend effect the privileges of any ship or vessel which shall, prior to the commencement of this act, have been registered by virtue of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act for the registering of British vessels*.

Ships exercising privileges before registry, to be forfeited.

But not to effect vessels registered under previous Act.

What ships are entitled to be registered.

V. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be registered or having been registered, shall be deemed to be duly registered, by virtue of this Act, except such as are wholly of the build of the said United Kingdom, or of the Isle of Man, or of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or of some of the colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, or of Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, which belonged to His Majesty, his heirs or successors, at the time of the building of such ships or vessels, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any Court of Admiralty as prize of war, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any competent Court as forfeited for the breach of the laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and which shall wholly belong and continue wholly to belong to His Majesty's subjects duly entitled to be owners of ships or vessels registered by virtue of this Act.

Mediterranean pass may be issued at Malta or Gibraltar, for certain ships only

VI. And be it further enacted, that no Mediterranean pass shall be issued for the use of any ship, or being a ship belonging to Malta, or Gibraltar, except such as be duly registered at those places respectively, or such as, not being entitled to be so registered, shall have wholly belonged, before the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and shall have continued wholly to belong, to persons actually residing at those places respectively, as inhabitants thereof, and entitled to be owners of British ships there registered, or who, not being so entitled, shall have so resided upwards of fifteen years prior to the said tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Foreign repairs not to exceed 20s. per ton.

VII. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall continue to enjoy the privileges of a British ship after the same shall have been repaired in a foreign country, if such repairs shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings for every ton of the burthen of the said ship or vessel, unless such repairs shall have been necessary by reason of extraordinary damage sustained by such ship or vessel, during her absence from his majesty's dominions, to enable her to perform the voyage in which she shall have been engaged, and to return to some port or place in the said dominions; and whenever any ship or vessel which has been so repaired in a foreign country, shall arrive at any port in His Majesty's dominions as a British registered ship or vessel, the master or other person having the command or charge of the same, shall, upon the first entry thereof, report to the Collector and Controller of His Majesty's Customs at such port, that such ship or vessel has been so repaired, under penalty of twenty shillings for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel, according to the admeasurement thereof; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of His Majesty's customs, that such ship or vessel was seaworthy at the time when she last departed from any port or place in His Majesty's dominions, and that no greater quantity of such repairs have been done to the said vessel than was necessary as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances to direct the Collector and Controller of the port where such ship or vessel shall have arrived, or where she shall then be, to certify on the certificate of the registry of such ship or vessel, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, that the privileges of the said ship or vessel have not been forfeited, notwithstanding the repairs which have been done to the same in a foreign country.

The master, on the arrival to report such repairs.

Necessity of such repairs to be proved to Commissioners of Customs.

Ships declared unseaworthy to be deemed ships lost or broken up.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that if any ship or vessel registered under the authority of this or any other act, shall be deemed or declared to be stranded or unseaworthy, and incapable of being recovered, or repaired to the advantage of the owners thereof, and, shall for such reasons be sold by order or decree of any competent court, for the benefit of the owners of such ship or vessel or other persons interested therein, the same shall be taken and deemed to be a ship or vessel lost or broken up to all intents and purposes within the meaning of this act, and shall never again be entitled to the privileges of a British-built ship for any purpose of trade or navigation.

British ships captured not to be again entitled to registry; unless condemned in Courts of Admiralty, may be re-registered.

IX. And be it further enacted, that no British ship or vessel which has been or shall hereafter be captured by and become prize to an enemy or sold to foreigners, shall again be entitled to the privileges of a British ship; provided always, that nothing contained in this Act, shall extend to prevent the registering of any ship or vessel, whatever which shall afterwards be condemned in any court of admiralty as prize of war, or in any competent court, for breach of laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade.

Ships of all be registered at the port to which they belong.

X. And be it further enacted, that no such registry shall hereafter be made, or certificate thereof granted, by any person or persons herein-before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate, in any other port or place than the port or place to which such ship or vessel shall properly belong, except so far as relates to such ships or vessels as shall be condemned as prizes in any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, which ships or vessels shall be registered in manner herein after directed; but that all and every registry and certificate made and granted in any port or place to which any such ship or vessel does not properly belong, shall be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes, unless the officers aforesaid shall specially be authorized and empowered to make such registry and grant such certificate in any other port, by an order in writing, under the hands of the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, which order the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to issue, if they shall see fit; and at every port where registry shall be made in pursuance of the Act, a book shall be kept by the collector and controller, in which all the particulars contained in the form of the certificate of the registry herein before directed to be used, shall be duly entered; and every registry shall be numbered in progression, beginning such progressive numeration at the commencement of each and every year; and such collector and controller shall forthwith, or within one month at the farthest, transmit to the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, a true and exact copy, together with the number of every certificate which shall be by them so granted.

Commissioners of Customs may permit registry at other ports.

Book of registers to be kept, and accounts to be transmitted to Commissioners.

Port to which vessels shall be deemed to belong.

Choice of subscribing owners to register vessel de novo.

XI. And be it further enacted, that every ship or vessel shall be deemed to belong to some port at or near to which some or one of the owners, who shall make and subscribe the declaration required by this Act, before registry be made, shall reside; and whenever such owner or owners shall have transferred all his or their share or shares in such ship or vessel, the same shall be registered de novo before such ship or vessel shall sail or depart from the port to which she shall then belong, or from any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom, or the same colony, plantation, island, or territory, as the said port shall be in: provided always, that if the owner or owners of such ship or vessel cannot in sufficient time comply with the requisites of this Act, so that registry may be made before it shall be necessary for such ship or vessel to

If registry de novo cannot be made, ship may go one voyage with permission indorsed on certificate of Registry.

sail or depart upon another voyage, it shall be lawful for the collector and controller of the port where such ship or vessel may then be, to certify upon the back of the existing certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, that the same is to remain in force of the voyage upon which the said ship or vessel then about to sail or depart; provided also, that if any ship or vessel shall be built in any of the colonies, plantation, islands, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, to His Majesty belonging, for owners residing in the United Kingdom, and the master of such ship or vessel, or the agent for the owner or owners thereof, shall have produced to the collector and controller of the port, at or near to which such ship or vessel was built, the certificate of the builder required by this Act, and shall have made and subscribed a declaration before such collector and controller, of the names and descriptions of the principal owners of such ship or vessel, and that she is the identical ship or vessel mentioned in such certificate of the builder, and that no foreigner, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has any interest therein; the collector and controller of such port, shall cause such ship or vessel to be surveyed and measured in like manner as is directed, for the purpose of registering any ship or vessel, and shall give the master of such ship or vessel, a certificate under their hands and seals, purporting to be under the authority of this Act, and stating when and where and by whom such ship or vessel was built, the description, tonnage, and other particulars required on registry of any ship or vessel, and such certificate shall have all the force and virtue of a certificate of registry, under this Act, during the term of two years, unless such shall sooner arrive at some place in the United Kingdom; and such collector and controller shall transmit a copy of such certificate to the commissioners of His Majesty's customs.

Persons residing in foreign countries, may not be owners, unless members of British factories, or agent for or partners in British houses, or members of merchants trading to the Levant Seas

XII. And be it further enacted, that no person who has taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state, except under the terms of some capitulation, unless he shall afterwards become a denizen or naturalized subject of the United Kingdom, by his majesty's letters patent or by act of parliament, nor any person usually residing in any country not under the dominion of his majesty, his heirs and successors, unless he be a member of some British factory, or agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to be owners, in whole or in part, directly, or indirectly, of any ship or vessel required and authorized to be registered by virtue of this Act, save and except that it shall be lawful for any person who was a member of the company of merchants trading to the Levant seas at the time of its dissolution, and who was a resident at any of the factories of the said company, to continue to hold any share or shares in any British-registered ship, of which, at the time of such residence, he was an owner or part owner, although such person shall continue to reside at any of the places where such factories had existed, prior to the dissolution of the said company.

Declaration to be made by subscribing owner previous to registry.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that no registry shall henceforth be made, or certificate granted, until the following declaration be made and subscribed, before the person or persons hereinbefore authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate respectively, by the owner of such ship or vessel, if such ship or vessel be owned by or belongs to one person only; or in case there shall be two joint owners, then by both of such joint owners if both shall be resident within twenty miles of the port or place where such registry is required, or by one of such owners if one or both of them shall be resident at a greater distance from such

port or place; or if the number of such owners or proprietor shall exceed two, then by the greater part of the number of such owners, or proprietors, if the greater number of them shall be resident within twenty miles of such port or place, as aforesaid, not in any case exceeding three of such owners or proprietors, unless a greater number shall be desirous to join in making and subscribing the said declaration, or by one of such owners, if all, or all except one, shall be resident at a greater distance; Proportion of owners who shall subscribe and make the declaration.

"I, *A. B. of* [*place of residence and occupation*] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [*name*] of [*port or place*], whereof [*master's name*] is at present Master, being [*kind of build, burthen, etcætera, as described in the certificate of the surveying officer,*] was [*when and where built, or if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as such*], and that I, the said A. B., [*and the other owners, names and occupations, if any, and where they respectively reside, videlicet, town, place, or parish, and county, or if member of and resident in any factory in foreign parts, or in any foreign town or city, being an agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade* in Great Britain or Ireland, *the name of such factory, foreign town or city, and the names of such house or co-partnership*] am sole owner of the said vessel, and that no other person or persons whatever doth or have any right, title, interest, shares, or property therein or thereto; and that I, the said *A. B., truly* am *bonâ fide* a subject of Great Britain; and that I, the said *A. B.*, have not taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state whatever [*except under the terms of some capitulation, describing the particulars thereof,*] or that since my taking [*or* his or their taking] the oath of allegiance to [*naming the foreign states respectively, to which he or any of the said owners shall have taken the same*] I have [*or* he or they hath *or* have] become a denizen [*or* naturalized subject or subjects *as the case may be*] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by His Majesty's letters patent or by an Act of Parliament [*naming the times when such letters of denization have been granted respectively, or the year or years in which such Act or Acts for naturalization have passed respectively;*] and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share or part interest in the said ship or vessel." Form of declaration.

Provided always, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel belonging to any corporate body in the united kingdom, the following declaration of in lieu of the declaration hereinbefore directed, shall be taken and subscribed by the secretary or other proper officer of such corporate body; (that is to say,)

"I, *A. B.*, secretary or officer of [*name*] *of company or corporation*] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [*name*] of [*port*] where of [*master's name*] is at present master, being *kind of build, burthen, etcætera, as described in the certificate of the surveying officer*], was [*when and where built, or, if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as such*], and that the same doth wholly and truly belong to [*name of company or corporation.*]"

XIV. And be it further enacted, that in case the required number of joint owners or proprietors of any ship or vessel shall not personally attend to make and subscribe the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, then and in such case such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, as shall personally attend and make and subscribe the declaration aforesaid, shall further declare, that the part owner or part owners of such ship or vessel then absent, is or are not resident within twenty miles of such port or place, and hath or have not, to the best of his or their knowledge Addition to declaration in case the required number of owners do not attend.

or belief, wilfully absented himself or themselves in order to avoid the making the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, or is or are prevented by illness from attending to make and subscribe the said declaration.

Vessels to be surveyed previous to registry.

XV. And in order to enable the collector and controller of his majesty's customs to grant a certificate, truly and accurately describing every ship or vessel to be registered in pursuance of this act, and also to enable all other officers of his majesty's customs on due examination, to discover whether any such ship or vessel is the same with that for which a certificate is alleged to have been granted; be it enacted, that, previous to the registering or granting of any certificate of registry as aforesaid, some one or more person or persons, appointed by the commissioners of his majesty's customs (taking to his or their assistance, if he or they shall judge it necessary, one or more person or persons skilled in the building and admeasurement of ships,) shall go on board of every such ship or vessel as to all and every particular contained in the form of the certificate herein-before directed, in the presence of the master, or of any other person who shall be appointed for that purpose, on the part of the owner or owners, or in his or their absence, by the said master; and shall deliver a true and just account in writing, of all such particulars of the build, description, and admeasurement of every such ship or vessel, as are specified in the form of the certificate above recited, to the collector and controller authorized as aforesaid to make such registry and grant such certificate as registry; and the said master, or other person attending on the part of the owner or owners, is hereby required to sign his name also to the certificate of such surveying or examining office, in testimony of the truth thereof, provided such master or other person, shall consent and agree to the several particulars set forth and described therein.

Certificate of survey to be given, and duplicate of same concurred therein.

Mode of admeasurement to ascertain tonnage.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of ships or vessels, the rule for admeasurement shall be as follows: (that is to say,) the length shall be taken on a straight line along the rabbet of the keel, from the back of the main stern-post to a perpendicular line from the fore part of the mainstem under the bowsprit, from which, subtracting three-fifths of the breadth, the remainder shall be taken and the just length of the keel to find the tonnage; and the breadth shall be taken from the outside of the outside plank in the broadest part of the ship, whether that shall be above or below the main wales, exclusive of all manner of doubling planks that may be wrought upon the sides of the ship; then multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing the whole by ninety-four, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage.

Mode of ascertaining tonnage when vessels are afloat.

XVII. And whereas it would in some cases endanger ships or vessels to cause them to be laid on shore, be it therefore enacted, that in case, where it may be necessary to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel when afloat, according to the foregoing rule, the following method shall be observed; (that is to say,) drop a plumb line over the stern of the ship, and measure the distance between such line and the after part of the sternpost at the load watermark, then measure from the top of the plumb line, in a parallel direction with the water, to a perpendicular point immediately over the load watermark at the fore part of the main stem, substracting from such measurement the above distance the remainder will be the ship's extreme length, from which is to be deducted three inches for every foot of the load draught

of water, for the rake abaft, also three fifths of the ships breadth for the rake forward, the remainder shall be esteemed the just length for the keel to find the tonnage; and the breadth shall be taken from outside to outside of the plank in the broadest part of the ship, whether that shall be above or below the main wales, exclusive of all manner of sheathing or doubling that may be wrought on the side of the ship; then multiplying the length of the keel for tonnage by the breadth, so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing by ninety-four, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage.

Engine room in steam vessels to be deducted.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in each of the several rules herein-before prescribed, then used for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the length of the engine-room shall be deducted from the whole length of such ship or vessel, and the remainder shall, for such purpose, be deemed the whole length of the same.

Tonnage when ascertained to be ever after deemed the tonnage.

XIX. And be it further enacted, that whenever the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall have been ascertained according to the rule herein prescribed (except in the case of ships or vessels which have been admeasured afloat), such account of tonnage shall, ever after, be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel, and shall be repeated in every subsequent registry of such ship or vessel unless it shall happen that any alteration has been made in the form and burthen of such ship or vessel, or it shall be discovered that the tonnage of such ship or vessel had been erroneously taken and computed.

Bond to be given at the time of registry.

XX. And be it further enacted, that at the time of the obtaining of the certificate of registry, as aforesaid, sufficient security by bond shall be given to his majesty, his heirs and successors, by the master and such of the owners, as shall personally attend, as is herein-before required, such security to be approved of and taken by the person or persons herein-before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate of registry at the port or place in which such certificate shall be granted, in the penalties following; (that is to say) if such ship or vessel shall be a decked vessel, or be above the burthen of fifteen tons and not exceeding fifty tons, then in the penalty of one hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of fifty tons and not exceeding one hundred tons, then in the penalty of three hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred tons, then in the penalty of five hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of two hundred tons and not exceeding three hundred tons, then in the penalty of eight hundred pounds; and if exceeding the burthen of three hundred tons, then in the penalty of one thousand pounds; and the condition of every such bond shall be, that such certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whatever, and that the same shall be solely made use of for the service of the ship or vessel for which it is granted; and that in case such ship or vessel shall be lost, or taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, or shall on any account have lost and forfeited the privileges of a British ship, or shall have been seized and legally condemned for illicit trading, or shall have been taken in execution for debt and sold by due process of law, or shall have been sold to the crown, or shall, under any circumstances, have been registered *de novo*, the certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within one month after the arrival

Conditions that the certificate shall be solely made use of for the service of the vessel, or given up to be cancelled in certain cases.

of the master in any port or place in his majesty's dominions, to the collector and controller of some port in Great Britain, or of the Isle of Man, or of the British plantations, or to the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey; and that if any foreigner, or any person or persons for the use and benefit of any foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or to any part or share of or any interest in such ship or vessel, and the same shall be within the limits of any port of Great Britain, or of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or of the British colonies, plantations, islands, or territories aforesaid, then and in such case the certificate of registry shall, within seven days after such purchase or transfer of property in such ship or vessel, be delivered up to the person or persons herein before authorized to make registry and grant certificate of registry, at such port or place respectively, as aforesaid; and if such ship or vessel shall be in any foreign port when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, than that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British Consul or other chief British officer resident at or nearest to such foreign port; or if such ship or vessel shall be at sea when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British Consul or other chief British officer at the foreign port or place in or at which the master or other person having taken the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall first arrive after such purchase or transfer of property at sea, immediately after his arrival at such foreign port; but if such master, or other person who had the command thereof at the time of such purchase or transfer of property at sea, shall not arrive at a foreign port, but shall arrive at some port of Great Britain, or of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, or of his majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, then that the certificate shall be delivered up, in manner aforesaid, within fourteen days after the arrival of such ship or vessel, or of the person who had the command thereof, in any port of Great Britain, or of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or of any of his majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, provided always that if it shall happen that at the time of registry of any ship or vessel, the same shall be at any other port than the port to which she belongs, so that the master of such ship or vessel cannot attend at the port of registry to join with the owner or owners in such bond, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to give a separate bond to the like effect, at the port where such ship or vessel may then be, and the collector and controller of such other port shall transmit such bond to the collector and controller of the port where such ship or vessel is to be registered, and such bond, and the bond also given by the owner or owners, shall, together, be of the same effect against the master and owner or owners, or either of them, as if they had bound themselves jointly and severally in one bond.

If any ship at the time of registry be at any other port than that of registry, the master may there give bond.

"XXI. And be it further enacted, that when and so often as the master, or other persons, having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel registered in manner herein-before directed, shall be changed, the master or owner of such ship or vessel, shall deliver to the person or persons herein before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificates of registry at the port where such change shall take place, the certificate of registry belonging to such ship or vessel, who shall thereupon indorse and subscribe a memorandum of such change, and shall forthwith give notice of the same to the proper office of the port or place where such ship or vessel was last registered, pursuant to this act, wh

When master is changed, new master to give similar bond, and his name to be endorsed on certificate of registry

shall likewise make a memorandum of the same in the book of registers which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commissioners of his majesty's customs, provided always, that before the name of such new master shall be indorsed on the certificate of registry, he shall be required to give, and shall give, a bond in the like penalties and under the same condition as are contained in the bond herein-before required to be given at the time of registry of any ship or vessel.

Bonds liable to same duties of stamps as bonds for customs

"XXII. And be it further enacted, that all bonds required by this act, shall be liable to the same duties of stamps as bonds given for or in respect of the duties of customs are or shall be liable to under any act for the time being in force for granting duties of stamp.

Certificate of registry, to be given up by all persons, as directed by the bond.

"XXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any persons whatever, shall at any time have possession of and wilfully detain any certificate of registry, granted under this or any other act, which ought to be delivered up to be cancelled according to any of the conditions of the bond herein-before required to be given upon the registry of any ship or vessel, such persons is hereby required and enjoined to deliver up such certificate of registry, in manner directed by the conditions of such bond in the respective cases and under the respective penalties therein provided."

Name of vessel which has been registered, never afterwards to be changed, and to be painted on the stern.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any owner or owners of any ship or vessel to give any name to such ship or vessel other than that by which she was first registered in pursuance of this or any other act; and that the owner or owners of all and every ship or vessel, which shall be so registered, shall before such ship or vessel, after such registry, shall begin to take in any cargo, paint or cause to be painted, in white or yellow letters, of a length of not less than four inches, upon a black ground, on some conspicuous part of the stern, the name by which such ship or vessel shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, and the port to which she belongs, in a distinct and legible manner, as shall so keep and preserve the same; and that if such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall permit such ship or vessel, to begin to take in any cargo before the name of such ship or vessel has been so painted as aforesaid, or shall wilfully alter, erase, obliterate, or in any wise hide or conceal, or cause or procure or permit the same to be done (unless in the case of square-rigged vessels in time of war) or shall in any written or printed paper, or other document, describe such ship or vessel by any name other than that by which she was first registered, pursuant to this act, or shall verbally describe, or cause or procure or permit such ship or vessel to be described, by any other name, to any officer or officers of his majesty's revenue, in the due execution of his or their duty, then and in every such case such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taken the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Penalty for omission, 100*l.*

Builder's certificate of particulars of ship.

XXV. And be it further enacted, that all and every person or persons who shall apply for a certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel, shall and they are hereby required to produce, to the person or persons authorized to grant such certificate, a true and full account, under the hand of the builder of such ship or vessel of the proper denomination, and of the time when, and the place where, such ship or vessel was built, and also an exact account of the tonnage of such ship or vessel, together with the name of the

first purchaser or purchasers thereof (which account such builder is hereby directed and required to give under his hand, on the same being demanded by such person or persons so applying for a certificate as aforesaid), and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the person or persons herein-before authorized to grant such certificate, that the ship or vessel for which such certificate is required is the same with that which so described by the builder as aforesaid.

Declaration to be made thereto.

Certificate of registry lost or mislaid.

Commissioners may permit registry de novo,

or grant a licence

Bond respecting lost certificate of registry.

Condition.

Declaration to be made before licence be granted

Before licence be granted ship to be surveyed as if for registry;

and registry may be made after departure of ship,

And certificate transmitted to be exchanged for licence.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, that if the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be found or obtained for the use of such ship or vessel when needful, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, such commissioners shall and may permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, and a certificate thereof to be granted; provided always, that if such ship or vessel be absent and far distant from the port to which she belongs, or by reason of the absence of the owner, or owners, or of any other impediment, registry of the same cannot then be made in sufficient time, such commissioners shall and may grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel, which licence shall, for the time and to the extent specified therein, and no longer, be of the same force and virtue as a certificate of registry granted under this act; provided always, that before such registry *de novo* be made the owner or owners and masters, shall give bond to the commissioners aforesaid, in such sums as to them shall seem fit, with a condition, that if the certificate of registry shall at any time afterwards be found, the same shall be forthwith delivered to the proper officers of his majesty's customs, to be cancelled, and that no illegal use has been or shall be made thereof, with his or their privity or knowledge; and further, that before any such licence shall be granted, as aforesaid, the master of such ship or vessel, shall also make and subscribe a declaration, that the same has been registered as a British ship, naming the port where and the time when such registry was made, and all the particulars contained in the certificate thereof, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall also give such bond, and with the same conditions as is before mentioned; provided also, that before any such licence shall be granted, such ship or vessel shall be surveyed in like manner as if a registry *de novo* were about to be made thereof; and the certificate of such survey shall be preserved by the collector and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong; and in virtue thereof, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby required, to permit such ship or vessel to be registered after her departure, whenever the owner or owners shall personally attend to take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, and shall also comply with all other requisites of this act, except so far as relates to the bond to be given by the master of such ship or vessel; which certificate of registry the said commissioners shall and may transmit to the collector and controller of any other port, to be by them given to the master of such ship or vessel, upon his giving such bond, and delivering up the licence which had been granted for the then present use of such ship or vessel.

XXVII. "And whereas it is not proper that any person, under any pretence whatever, should detain the certificate or register of any ship or vessel, or hold the same for any purpose other than the lawful use and navigation of the ship or vessel for which it was granted," be it therefore enacted, that in case any person who

shall have received or obtained, by any means or for any purpose whatever, the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel, (whether such person shall claim to be the master or to be the owners or one of the owners of such ship or vessel, or not,) shall wilfully detain and refuse to deliver up the same to the proper officers of his majesty's customs, for the purposes of such ship or vessel, as occasion shall require, or to the person or persons having the actual command, possession, and management of such ship or vessel as the ostensible and reputed master, or as the ostensible and reputed owner or owners thereof, it may and shall be lawful to and for any such last mentioned person to make complaint on oath, of such detainer and refusal, to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the place, where such detainer and refusal shall be in Great Britain or Ireland, or to any member of the Supreme Court of Justice or any Justice of the Peace in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any colony, plantation, Island, or territory, to his majesty's belonging, in Asia, Africa, or America, or in Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, where such detainer and refusal shall be in any of the places last mentioned; and on such complaint, the said Justice or other Magistrate, shall and is hereby required, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the person so complained against to be brought before him to be examined touching such detainer and refusal; and if it shall appear to the said Justice or other Magistrate, on examination of such person or otherwise, that the said certificate of registry is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully detained by the said person, such person shall be thereof convicted, and shall forfeit, and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and in failure of payment thereof, he shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprise for such time as the said Justice or other Magistrate shall in his discretion deem proper, not being less than three months nor more than twelve months; and the said Justice or other Magistrate shall, and he is hereby required to certify the aforesaid detainer, refusal, and conviction to the person or persons, who granted such certificate of registry for such ship or vessel, who shall, on the terms and conditions of law being complied with, make registry of such ship or vessel *de novo*, and grant a certificate thereof conformably to law, notifying on the back of such certificate the ground upon which the ship or vessel was so registered *de novo*; and if the person who shall have detained and refused to deliver up such certificate of registry as aforesaid, or shall be verily believed to have detained the same, shall have absconded, so that the said warrant of the Justice or other magistrate cannot be executed upon him, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, or otherwise, in their discretion, to grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel in like manner as is herein-before provided in the case wherein the certificate of registry is lost or mislaid."

Persons detaining certificate of registry, to forfeit 100*l*.

Justice to certify detainer, and ship to be registered de novo.

If person detaining certificate have absconded, ship may be registered as in cases of lost certificate.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any ship or vessel, after she shall have been registered pursuant to the directions of this act, shall in any manner whatever be altered so as not to correspond with all the particulars contained in the certificate of her registry, such ship or vessel shall be registered, *de novo*, in manner herein-before required, as soon as she returns to the port to which she belongs, or to any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom or in the same colony, plantation, island, or territory, as the said port shall be in, on failure whereof such

Ship altered in certain manner to be registered de novo.

ship or vessel shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered and deemed and taken to be a ship or vessel not duly registered.

Vessels condemned as prize, or for breach of laws against slave trade, certificate of condemnation to be produced.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the owner or owners of all such ships and vessels, as shall be taken by any of his majesty's ship or vessel of war, or by any privateer or other ship or vessel, and condemned as lawful prize in any court of admiralty, or if such ships or vessels as shall be condemned in any competent court as forfeited for breach of the laws for the prevention of the slave trade, shall, for the purpose of registering any such ship or vessel, produce to the collector and controller of his majesty's customs, certificate of the condemnation of such ship or vessel, under the hand and seal of the Judge of the court in which such ship or vessel shall have been condemned, (which certificate such Judge is hereby authorized and required to grant) and also a true and exact account in writing, of all the particulars contained in the certificate herein-before set forth, to be made and subscribed by one or more skilful person or persons to be appointed by the court, then and their to survey such ship or vessel, and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the collector and controller, that such ship or vessel is the same vessel which is mentioned in the certificate of the judge aforesaid.

Prize vessels not to be registered at Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, but at certain ports.

XXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel which shall be taken and condemned as prize or forfeiture, aforesaid, as shall be registered in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, although belonging to his majesty's subjects residing in those islands, or in some one or other of them; but the same shall be registered either at Southampton, Weymouth, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, by the collector or controller, and at such ports respectively, who are hereby authorized and required to register such ship or vessel, and to grant a certificate thereof in the form and under the regulations and restrictions in this act contained.

Transfers of interest to be made by bill of sale.

Reciting certificate of registry.

Bill of sale not void by unimportant error of recital, &c.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, that when and so often as the property in any ship or vessel, or any part thereof belonging to any of his majesty's subjects, shall, after registry thereof, be sold to any other or others of his majesty's subjects, the same shall be transferred by bill of sale or other instrument in writing, containing a recital of the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, or the principal contents thereof, otherwise such transfer shall not be valid or effectual for any purpose whatever, either in law or in equity, provided always, that no bill of sale shall be deemed void by reason of any error in such recital, or by the recital of any former certificate or registry instead of the existing certificate, provided the identity of the ship or vessel intended in the recital be effectually proved thereby.

Property in ships to be divided into sixty-four parts or shares.

Declaration upon first registry to state the number of such shares held by each owner.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, that the property in every ship or vessel of which there are more than one owner, shall be taken and considered to be divided into sixty-four equal parts or shares, and the proportion held by each owner shall be described in the registry as being a certain number of sixty-fourth parts or shares; and that no person shall be entitled to be registered as an owner of any ship or vessel in respect of any proportion of such ship or vessel which shall not be an integral sixty-fourth part or share of the same; and upon the first registry of any ship or vessel the owner or owners who shall take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, shall also declare the number of such parts or shares then held by each owner, and the

same shall be so registered accordingly: provided always, that if it shall at any time happen that the property of any owner or owners in any ship or vessel cannot be reduced by division into any number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of such fractional parts as shall be over and above such number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares, into which such property in any ship or vessel can be reduced by division, to transfer the same one to another, or jointly to any new owner, by memorandum upon their respective bills of sale, or by fresh bill of sale, without such transfer being liable to any stamp duty, provided also, that the right of any owner or owners to any such fractional parts, shall not be affected by reason of the same not having been registered; provided also, that it shall be lawful for any number of such owners, named and described in such registry, being partners in any house or copartnership, actually carrying on trade in any part of his majesty's dominions, to hold any ship or vessel, or any share or shares of any ship or vessel, in the name of such house or copartnership, as joint owners thereof, without distinguishing the proportionate interest of each of such owners, and that such ship or vessel, or the share or shares thereof so held in copartnership, shall be deemed and taken to be partnership property to all intents and purposes, and shall be governed by the same rules, both in law and equity, as relate to and govern all other partnership property in any other goods, chattels and effects whatsoever.

Smaller portions may be conveyed without a stamp.

Partners may hold ships or shares without distinguishing proportionate interest of each owner.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, that no greater number than thirty-two persons shall be entitled to be legal owners at one and the same time of any ship or vessel, as tenants in common, or to be registered as such: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the equitable title of minors, heirs, legatees, creditors, or others, excepting that number, duly represented by or holding from any of the persons within the said number, registered as legal owners of any share or shares of such ship or vessel; provided also, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, that any number of persons have associated themselves as a joint stock company, for the purpose of owning any ship or vessel, or any number of ships or vessels, as the joint property of such company, and that such company have duly elected or appointed any number, not less than three, of the members of the same, to be trustees of the property in such ship or vessel or ships or vessels, so owned by such company, it shall be lawful for such trustees, or any three of them, with the permission of such commissioners, to make and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, except that instead of stating therein the names and descriptions of the other owners, they shall state the name and description of the company to which such ship or vessel or ships or vessels shall in such manner belong.

Only thirty-two persons to be owners of any ship at one time. Not to affect the equitable title of heirs, &c.

Joint Stock Companies.

Trustees may apply to have registry made.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted, that no bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall be valid and effectual to pass the property in any ship or vessel, or in any share thereof, or for any other purpose, until such bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall have been produced to the collector and controller of the port at which such ship or vessel is already registered, or to the collector and controller of any other port at which she is about to be registered *de novo*, as the case may be, nor until such collector and controller respectively shall have entered in the book of such last registry, in the one case, or in the book of such registry *de novo*, after all the requisites of law for such registry *de novo* shall

Bills of sale effectual until produced to officers of customs, and entered in the book of registry or of intended registry.

have been duly complied with, in the other case, (and which they are respectively hereby required to do upon the production of the bill of sale or other instrument for that purpose,) the name, residence, and description of the vender or mortgager, or of each vender or mortgager, if more than one, the number of shares transferred, the name, residence, and description of the purchaser or mortgagee, or of each purchaser or mortgagee, if more than one, and the date of the bill of sale or other instrument, and of the production of it; and further, if such ship or vessel is not about to be registered *de novo*, the collector and controller of the port where such ship is registered, shall, and they are hereby required to, indorse the aforesaid particulars of such bill of sale or other instrument on the certificate of registry of the said ship or vessel, when the same shall be produced to them for that purpose, in manner and to the effect following; *videlicet*, "custom house [*port and date; name, residence, description of vender or mortgager,*] has transferred by [*bill of sale or other instrument*] dated [*date, number of shares*] to [*name, residence and description of purchaser or mortgagee.*]

Form of indorsement

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Controller.

Notice to Commissioners.

And forthwith to give notice thereof to the commissioners of customs; and in case the collector and controller shall be desired so to do, and the bill of sale or other instrument shall be produced to them for that purpose, then the said collector and controller are hereby required, to certify, by indorsement upon the bill of sale or other instrument, that the particulars before mentioned have been so entered in the book of registry, indorsed upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid.

Entry of bill of sale to be valid, except in certain cases

XXXV. And be it further enacted, that when and so soon as the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument by which any ship or vessel, or any share or shares thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the said bill of sale or other instrument, shall be valid and effectual to pass the property thereby intended to be transferred as against all and every person and persons whatsoever, and to all intent and purposes, except as against such subsequent purchasers and mortgagees who shall first procure the indorsement to be made upon the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel in manner herein-after mentioned.

When a bill of sale has been entered for any shares, thirty days shall be allowed for indorsing the certificate of register before any other bill of sale for the same shall be entered

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, that when and after the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument by which any ship or vessel, or any share or share thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and controller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or instrument purporting to be a transfer by the same vender or mortgager or vendors or mortgagers of the same ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, to any other person or persons, unless thirty days shall elapse from the day on which the particulars of the former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry; or in case the ship or vessel was absent from the port to which she belonged at the time when the particulars of such former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry, then unless thirty days shall have elapsed from the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which the same belonged; and in case the particulars of two or more such bills of sale or other instruments as aforesaid, shall at any time have been entered in the book of registry of the

said ship or vessel, the collector and controller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or other instrument as aforesaid, unless thirty days shall in like manner have elapsed from the day on which the particulars of the last of such bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the books of registry, or from the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which she belonged, in case of her absence as aforesaid; and in every case where there shall at any time happen to be two or more transfers by the same owner or owners of the same property in any ship or vessel entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and controller are hereby required to indorse upon the certificate of registry such ship or vessel the particulars of that bill of sale or other instrument under which the person or persons claim or claims property, who shall produce the certificate of registry for that purpose within thirty days next after the entry of his said bill of sale or other instrument in the book of registry as aforesaid, or within thirty days next after the return of the said ship or vessel to the port to which she belongs, in case of her absence at the time of such entry as aforesaid; and in case no person or persons shall produce the certificate of registry within either of the said spaces of thirty days, then it shall be lawful for the collector and controller, and they are hereby required, to indorse upon the certificate of registry the particulars of the bill of sale or other instruments, to such person or persons as shall first produce the certificate of registry for that purpose, it being the true intent and meaning of this act, that the several purchasers and mortgagees of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, when more than one appear to claim the same property or to claim security on the same property, in the same rank and degree, shall have priority one over the other, not according to the respective times when the particulars of the bill of sale or other instrument by which such property was transferred to them were entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, but according to the time when the indorsement is made upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid; provided always, that if the certificate of registry shall be lost or mislaid, or shall be detained by any person whatever, so that the indorsement cannot in due time be made thereon, and proof thereof shall be made by the purchaser or mortgagee, or his known agent, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to grant such further time as to them shall appear necessary, for the recovery of the certificate of registry, or for the registry *de novo* of the said ship or vessel under the provisions of this act, and thereupon the collector and controller shall make a memorandum in the book of registers of the further time so granted, and during such time no other bill of sale shall be enacted for the transfer of the same ship or vessel or the same share or shares thereof, or for giving the same security thereon.

Nature of the priority intended in this act.

Provision in case certificate be mislaid.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that if the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel shall be produced to the collector and controller of any port where she may then be, after any particular bill of sale shall have been recorded at the port to which she belongs, together with such bill of sale, containing a notification of such records, signed by the collector and controller of such port as before directed, it shall be lawful for the collector and controller of such other port, to indorse on such certificate of registry (being required so to do) the transfer mentioned in such bill of sale, and such collector and controller shall give notice thereof to the collector and controller of the port to which such

Bills of sale may be produced after they at other ports than those which records long, and transfer may be indorsed on certificate of

ship or vessel belongs, who shall record the same in like manner as if they had made such indorsement themselves, but inserting the name of the port at which such indorsement was made: provided always, that the collector and controller of such other port shall first give notice to the collector and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, of such requisition made to them to indorse the certificate of registry, and the collector and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, shall thereupon send information to the collector and controller of such other port, whether any and what other bill or bills of sale have been recorded in the book of the registry of such ship or vessel: and the collector and controller of such other port, having such information, shall proceed in manner directed by this act in all respects, to the indorsing of the certificate of registry as they would do if such port were the port to which such vessel belonged.

Previous notice to be given to officers at the port of registry

If upon registering anew any bill of sale shall not have been recorded, the same shall then be produced.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel *de novo*, and any share or shares of such ship or vessel shall have been sold since she was last registered, and the transfer of such share or shares shall not have been recorded and indorsed in manner herein-before directed, the bill of sale thereof shall be produced to the collector and controller of his majesty's customs, who are to make registry of such ship or vessel, otherwise such sale shall not be noticed in such registry *de novo*, except as hereinafter excepted: provided always, that upon the future production of such bill of sale, and of the existing certificate of registry, such transfer shall and may be recorded and indorsed as well after such registry *de novo*, as before.

Bill of sale previous to registry may be recorded after registry

Upon change of property registry de novo may be granted if desired although not required by law.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, that if any change of property in any ship or vessel, the owner or owners shall desire to have the same registered *de novo*, although not required by this act, and the owner or proper number of owners shall attend at the custom house at the port to which such ship or vessel belongs for that purpose, it shall be lawful for the collector, and controller of his majesty's customs at such port, to make registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel at the same port, and to grant a certificate thereof, the several requisites herein-before in this act mentioned and directed, being first duly observed and complied with.

Copies of declarations &c. and of extracts from books of registry, admitted in evidence

XL. And whereas great inconvenience hath arisen from the registering officers being served with subpœnas, requiring them to bring with them and produce, on trials in courts of law, relative to the owners of vessels, or otherwise, the oaths or declarations required to be taken by the owners thereof prior to the registering thereof, and the books of registry, or copies or extracts therefrom: and whereas it would tend much to the dispatch of business if the attendance of such registering officers with the same upon such trials were dispensed with; be it therefore enacted, that the collector and controller of his majesty's customs, at any port or place, and the person or persons acting for them respectively, shall, upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, produce and exhibit, for hire, her, or their inspection and examination, any oath or declaration, sworn or made by any such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, and also any register or entry in any book or books of registry required by this act to be made or kept, relative to any ship or vessel, and shall, upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, permit him, her,

or them, to take a copy or copies, or an extract or extracts thereof respectively; and that the copy and copies of any such oath or declaration, register or entry, shall, upon being proved to be a true copy or copies thereof respectively, be allowed and received as evidence upon every trial at law, without the production of the original or originals, and without the testimony or attendance of any collector or controller, or other person or persons acting for them respectively, in all cases, as fully and to all intents and purposes such original or originals, if produced by any collector or collectors, and controller or controllers, or other person or persons acting for them, could or might legally be admitted or received in evidence.

Vessel or shares sold by the absolute owners without formal powers

XLI. And be it further enacted, if the ship or vessel, or the share or shares of any owner thereof, who may be out of the kingdom, shall be sold in his absence by his known agent or correspondent, under his directions, either expressed or implied, and acting for his interest in that behalf, and such agent or correspondent, who shall have executed a bill of sale to the purchaser of the whole of such ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall not have received a legal power to execute the same, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his majesty's customs, upon application made to them, and proof to their satisfaction of the fair dealings of the parties, to permit such transfer to be registered, if registry *de novo* be necessary, or to be recorded and indorsed, as the case may be in manner directed by this act, as if such legal power had been produced; and also if it shall happen that any bill of sale cannot be produced, or if, by reason of distance of time, or the absence or death of parties concerned, it cannot be proved that a bill of sale or for any share or shares in any ship or vessel had been executed, and registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel shall have become necessary, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his majesty's customs, upon proof to their satisfaction, of the fair dealing of the parties, to permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, in like manner as if a bill of sale for the transfer of such share or shares had been produced; provided always, that in any of the cases herein mentioned, good and sufficient security shall be given to produce a legal power or bill of sale within a reasonable time, or to abide the future claims of the absent owner, his heirs and successors, as the case may be; and at the future request of the party whose property has been so transferred, without the production of a bill of sale from him or from his lawful attorney, such bond shall be available for the protection of his interest, in addition to any powers or rights which he may have in law or equity against the ship or vessel, or against the parties concerned, until he shall have received full indemnity for any loss or injury sustained by him.

Commissioners may perfect record of such sales or register de novo as the case may require; and in other cases where bills of sale can not be produced

Security being given to produce legal powers or abide future claims

Transfer by way of mortgage

XLII. And be it further enacted, that when any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall be made only as a security for the payment of a debt or debts, either by way of mortgage, or of assignment to a trustee or trustees, for the purpose of selling the same for the payment of any debt or debts, then and in every such case the collector and controller, and controller of the port where the ship or vessel is registered shall, in the entry in the book of registry, and also in the indorsement on the certificate of registry, in manner herein-before directed, state and express that such transfer was made only as a security for the payment of debt or debts, or by way of mortgage, or to that effect; and the person or persons to whom such trans-

fer shall be made, or any other person or persons claiming under him or them as a mortgagee or mortgagees, or a trustee or trustees only, shall not, by reason thereof, be deemed to be the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, nor shall the person or persons making such transfer be deemed, by reason thereof, to have ceased to be an owner or owners of such ship or vessel, any more than if no such transfer had been made, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of rendering the ship or vessel, share or shares so transferred, available, by sale or otherwise, for the payment of the debt or debts for securing the payment of which such transfer shall have been made.

Mortgagee not to be deemed an owner

Transfers of ships for security of debts being registered, rights of mortgagee not affected by any act of mortgager, &c.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, that when any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall have been made as a security for the payment of any debt or debts, either by way of mortgage or of assignment as aforesaid, and such transfer shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of this act, the right of interest of the mortgagee or other assignee as aforesaid, shall not be in any manner affected by any act or acts of bankruptcy, committed by such mortgager or assignor, mortgagers or assignors, after the time when such mortgage or assignment shall have been so registered as aforesaid, notwithstanding such mortgager or assignor, mortgagers or assignors, at the time he or they shall so become bankrupt as aforesaid, shall have in his or their possession, order and disposition, and shall be the reputed owner or owners of the said ship or vessel, or the share or shares thereof, so by him or them mortgaged or assigned as aforesaid, but that such mortgage or assignment shall take place of and be preferred to any right, claim, or interest which may belong to the assignee or assignees of such bankrupt or bankrupts in such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, any law or statute to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Governor of colonies, &c. may cause proceedings in suits to be stayed

XLIV. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief of any of his majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever, in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief, to cause all proceedings therein to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until his majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by his majesty, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council; and such governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief, is hereby required to transmit to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be laid before his majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents (properly verified) as he may judge necessary for the information of his majesty.

Penalty of 500*l.* on persons making false declaration, or falsifying any document.

XLV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall falsely make declaration to any of the matters herein-before required to be verified by declaration, or if any person or persons shall counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate or other instrument in writing required or directed to be obtain-

ed, granted, or produced by this act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any certificate or other instrument so counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified, or shall wilfully grant such certificate or other instrument in writing, knowing it to be false, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds.

How penalties are to be recovered, and officers shares.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, that all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted and incurred by this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of in such manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted, or which may be incurred for any offences committed against any law relating to the customs may now legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of: and that the officer or officers concerned in seizures or prosecutions under this act, shall be entitled to and receive the same share of the produce arising from such seizures, as in the case of seizures for unlawful importation, and to such share of the produce arising from any pecuniary fine or penalty for any offence against this Act, as any officer or officers is or are now, by any law or regulation, entitled to upon prosecutions for pecuniary penalties.

Act may be altered this session.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, that this act may be altered, varied, or repealed by any act or acts to be passed in this session of Parliament.

TONNAGE ACT.

ANNO QUINTO AND SEXTO.

5 & 6 GULIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. LVI.

An Act to Regulate the Admeasurement of the Tonnage and Burthen of the Merchant Shipping of the United Kingdom.

[*6th September*, 1835.

3 & 4 W. c. 55.

Whereas by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the Regin of his present Majesty, for the registering of British vessels, certain rules are established for ascertaining the tonnage of ships as well on shore as afloat, and of vessels propelled by steam; and the account of such tonnage, whenever the same shall have been ascertained according to the rules therein prescribed (except in the case of ships admeasured afloat,) it is thereby enacted shall be deemed the tonnage of such ships, and shall be repeated at every subsequent registry of such ships, unless any alteration shall have been made in their form and burthen, or unless it be discovered that the tonnage had been erroneously computed. And whereas it is considered that the capacity of a ship is the fairest standard by which to regulate its tonnage, that internal measurements will afford the most accurate, and convenient method of ascertaining that capacity, and that the adoption of such a mode of admeasurement, will tend to the interest of the ship builder and the owner, as well as to the proper collection of the dues which by law are payable on tonnage; and it is expedient to alter and amend the law in this respect; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the commencement of this Act, so much of the said re-

Rules established by recited Act for ascertaining tonnage repealed.

cited Act as establishes rules for ascertaining the tonnage of ships shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as respects the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom to be thereafter registered.

The rule by which tonnage of vessels is to be ascertained.

II. And be it further enacted, that from and after the commencement of this Act, the tonnage of every ship or vessel required by law to be registered shall, previous to her being registered, be measured and ascertained, while her hold is clear, and according to the following rule; (that is to say,) devide the length of the upper deck between the afterpart of the stem and the forepart of the sternpost into six equal parts depths. At the foremost, the middle, and the aftermost of those points of division, measure in feet and decimal parts of a foot the depths from the under side of the upper deck to the ceilling at the limber-strake. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line streched in a continuation of the deck. Breadths. Divide each of those three depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadths at the following points; *viz. first*, at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck of the foremost and aftermost depths, and at two-fifths and four-fifths from the upper deck of the midship depth. Length. At Half the midship depth measure the length of the vessel from the afterpart of the stem to the forepart of the sternpost; then to twice the midship depth add the foremost and the aftermost depths for the sum of the depths; add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost division, three times the upper breadth, and the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper breadth, and the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper and twice the lower breadth at the after division, for the sum of the breadths; then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths; and this product by the length, and divide the final product by three thousand five hundred, which will give the number of tons for register. If the vessel have a poop or half deck, or a break in the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth, and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk-head; multiply these three measurements together, and dividing the product by 92.4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found. In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake.

Tonnage when ascertained, to be inserted on register.

III. And be it further enacted, that the tonnage or burthen of every ship belonging to the United Kingdom, ascertained in the manner hereinbefore directed, shall, in respect of any such ship which shall be registered after the commencement of this Act, (except as hereinafter excepted) be inserted in the certificate of the registry thereof, and be taken and deemed to be the tonnage or burthen thereof for all the purposes of the said recited Act.

Mode of ascertaining tonnage of steam vessels.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in each of the several rules herein-before prescribed, when applied for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room shall be deducted from the total tonnage of the vessel as determined by either of the rules aforesaid, and the remainder shall be deemed the true register tonnage of the said ship or vessel. The tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room, shall be determined in the following manner, that is to say, measure the inside length of the engine room in feet and decimal parts of a foot from the foremost to the aftermost bulk-head, then multiply the said length by the depth of the ship or vessel at the midship division as aforesaid, and

the product by the inside breadth, at the same division at two-fifths of the depth from the deck taken as aforesaid, and divide the last product by 92.4, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room.

Length and cubical contents of engine room to be set forth in the description of steam Vessel

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room and also the length of the engine-room, shall be set forth in the certificate of registry as part of the description of the ship or vessel, and that any alteration of such tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room or of such length of the engine-room, after registry, shall be deemed to be an alteration requiring registry *de novo* within the meaning of the said Act for the registering of ships or vessels.

How certain tonnage of ships when to be ascertained

VI. And it be further enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of all such ships, whether belonging to the United Kingdom or otherwise, as there shall be occasion to measure while their cargoes are on board, the following rule shall be observed and is hereby established; (that is to say,) measure first, the length on the upper deck between the afterpart of the stem and the forepart of the stern post; secondly, the inside breadth on the underside of the upper deck at the middle point of the length; and, thirdly, the depth from the underside of the upper deck down the pump-well to the kin: multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by one hundred and thirty, and the quotient will be the amount of the register tonnage of such ships.

Amount of register tonnage to be carved on main beam

VII. And be it further enacted, that the true amount of the register tonnage of every merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United Kingdom, to be ascertained according to the rule by this Act established, in respect of such ships, shall be deeply carved or cut in figures of at least three inches in length, on the main beam of every such ship or vessel, prior to her being registered.

Not to alter tonnage of Vessels already registered.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to alter the present measure of tonnage of any ship or vessel which shall have been registered prior to the commencement of this Act, unless in cases where the owners of any such ship or shall require to have their tonnage established according to the rule herein before provided, or unless there shall be occasion to have any such ship admeasured again on account of any alteration which shall have been made in the form or burthen of the same, in which cases only such ship shall be re-admeasured according to the said rule, and their tonnage registered accordingly.

Commencement of Act

IX. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall commence and take effect upon and from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Act may be altered this session.

X. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

MUTINY ACT EXTENDED TO THE BOMBAY MARINE.

9TH GEORGE IV. CAP. LXXII.

An act to extend the provisions of the East India Mutiny Act to the Bombay Marine.

The provision of the Act 4, George IV., Chap. 81, to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion in the company's army, and the articles of war made in virtue thereof, are, by the present act extended to the Bombay Marine, the officers in which service are hereafter to hold commissions, and the seamen to be enlisted to take effect from and after the 5th January 1829.

ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

9TH GEORGE IV. CAP. LXXXIII.

An Act to provide for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, until the first day of March, 1833.

Sec. 1 From and after the 1st March, 1829, Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, shall be established and held at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Appointment to be in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at those places, respectively.

Sec. 5. to 7. Relate to the mode of petitioning the Court.

Sec. 9. Assignments to be made on the presentation of the petition.

Sec. 10. What constitutes an act of insolvency on which a creditor may petition.

Sec. 12. The filing of a petition by an insolvent accounted an act of bankruptcy.

Sec. 13. Creditors whose debts shall be allowed in Court to share with those under the commission of bankruptcy.

Sec. 17. Signature to certificate of bankrupt:—its force and effect.

Sec 20. Notice of the filing of petitions to be inserted in the gazettes of the three presidencies, and in the London Gazette.

Sec. 22. Where no commission of bankruptcy shall issue, the assignees of a petitioning insolvent may take possession of real or personal estates within the United Kingdom.

Sec. 24 & 25. Protection from arrest, or discharge of debtors from prison

Sec. Petitioners must deliver schedules of their property.

Sec. 43. Nothing regarding the adjustment of sale or property, shall affect the mortgage or assignment for debts of any share in any ship or vessel, according to the provisions of the registry act —(6 Geo. IV. chap. 110. § 46.)

Sec. 53. No dividend to be made to joint creditors from separate estate, until separate creditors be paid in full, nor e converso.

Sec. 54. Part of an insolvent's property may be reserved for a limited time, to place creditors in India and England on an equal footing.

Sec. 55. Court to direct what is to be done with the money of absent creditors.

Sec. 57 & 58. Periods when the Court may, in certain cases, discharge insolvents.

Sec. — His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India may make rules to facilitating the relief intended to be given by this act.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT CONTINUED.

4 & 5 GULIELMI IV.

An Act to continue until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, an act of the ninth year of his late Majesty for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of India.

[*1st June*, 1832.

Whereas, by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to provide for the Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; and whereas it is expedient that the said act should be continued; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same "that the said act shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force, from the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six."

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that this act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any act or acts to be passed this present session of Parliament.

AMENDMENT OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

4 & 5 GULIELMI IV. CAP. LXXIX.

An act to amend the law relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

[*14th August*, 1837.

Whereas an Act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; and by another Act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, the said Act was continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and, whereas, in and by said acts to 9 G. 4. c. 73. 2 W. 4. c. 49.

provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, certain provisions were enacted, as to a commission of bankruptcy Issuing against any such Insolvent Debtor as therein mentioned, and as to the proceedings consequent thereon; and amongst other things, it was enacted, that a certificate obtained under such commission as therin provided, shall have the same force and effect in all places without the limits of the East India Company's Charter, as if the same had been duly signed in the usual way, after such bankrupt had duly surrendered and passed his last examination; and it was also by the said act amongst other things provided and enacted, that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of any Court for the Relief of insolvent debtors, upon the application of any insolvent, his assignee, or of his or assignees, or her creditors, that the estate of such insolvent debtor, which shall have come to the hands of the assignee or assignees, shall have produced sufficient to pay and discharge three-fourths of the amount of the debts which shall have been established in such Court, or that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and value of the debts which shall have been so established, shall signify their consent in writing the one, it shall be lawful for such Court to inquire into the conduct of the said insolvent; and if it shall appear to such Court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors, such Court shall be fully authorized and empowered thereupon to order, that the said insolvent shall be forever discharged from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of such debts so established as aforesaid, and such Court shall, in the order to be drawn up, specify and set forth the names of such creditors; and after any such order shall have been so made, no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the Court, unless upon appeal made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the presidency where such Court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be holden as the shy authorized; and it was by the said recited act also provided, that no such order as last aforesaid, shall prevent any creditor, who shall not have been resident within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, at any time between the filing of such petition and the making of such order as last mentioned, and who shall not have taken part in any of the proceedings under the said petition, from the bringing any suit or action in the East Indies, for the purpose of obtaining execution against the goods, estate, or effects of such insolvent, for any unsatisfied claims of such creditor, nor from bringing any suit or action for such claim in any Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, without the limits of the said United Company's Charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made; and, whereas, it is expedient to extend and add to the provisions of the said acts, so as to give to insolvent debtors, being traders, who shall have acted fairly and honestly towards their creditors, an additional and more complete discharge, and also to render more effectual the means of obtaining such discharge, and at the same time to preserve to such insolvent debtors such relief as is already afforded by the said recited acts; and, whereas, under the provisions of the acts passed in the first and second years of his present Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled *an act to establish a Court in Bankruptcy*, a fiat is issued in bankruptcy, in lieu of a commission of bankruptcy; in every case where the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of any former act, had therefore power to issue a commission of bankruptcy; be it therefore enacted, by the

1 & 2 W. 4. c. 56.

King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that any person who now is, or who shall hereafter become an insolvent debtor, within the intent and meaning of the said act of the ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, either upon petition filed, or by adjudication on an act of insolvency, as the same provided, and who at the time of such petition being filed, or adjudication made as aforesaid, shall have been or shall be a person who, by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled *an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts*, or by any act hereafter to be passed, would be deemed a trader liable to become bankrupt, shall be at liberty, any time not earlier than three months from the making of such assignment as in the said act, intituled *an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, directed, or from any such adjudication of insolvency as therein mentioned (as the case may be), to apply by petition for his discharge to any one of the said courts in the East Indies for the relief of insolvent debtors, in the said last mentioned Act mentioned, as shall have already jurisdiction over the matter of his insolvency; and the principal officer of such court shall cause a notice of such petition to be forthwith inserted in the Gazette of the presidency within which such court shall be holden, and the chief secretary of the Government of such presidency shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said United Company, by different ships, two at least of every such Gazette which shall contain such notice as aforesaid, who shall, without delay, cause such notice to be inserted in the London Gazette; and all creditors of the said insolvent either alone or as a partner with any other person or persons, and either within the limits of the said charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, who shall not, within fourteen calendar months from the filing of such petition for a discharge as aforesaid, have given notice to the said court of his dissent from such insolvent having his discharge, shall be taken to have assented thereto; and thereupon, and at the expiration of the said fourteen calendar months from the filing of such petition for discharge, as aforesaid, if it shall appear to such court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his creditors, and unless creditors to the amount of one-sixth in number and value of the debts that shall have been established in such court shall have given notice of their dissent aforesaid, or unless a flat in bankruptcy (not being a flat issued under the provisions of the said recited act "to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies") shall have been sued out in England against such insolvent within the time hereinafter provided, such court shall be authorized and empowered to order the discharge of the said insolvent from liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against such insolvent; and such order shall operate (save as hereinafter provided) as a release and discharge from all debts, claims, and demands for which such insolvent was liable at the time of his petition for relief being filed or of any such act of insolvency committed as aforesaid (as the case may be) and whether within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, and whether such debts, claims and demands shall or shall not have been established in such court as aforesaid; provided, nevertheless, that such order shall not operate as a release or discharge of any person who was partner with such insolvent, or jointly bound or liable with him.

Any insolvent within the meaning of the act of 9 G. 4 may petition the court for his discharge after three months.

9 G. 4. c. 18.

9 G. 4. c. 73

Notice of such petition to be inserted in the Gazette of the presidency, and in the London Gazette.

Creditors who shall not dissent within 14 months, to be deemed to assent

Court may thereupon order discharge, unless 10th dissent, or a flat in bankruptcy be issued under the general bankrupt acts.

Orders of court to discharge all debts both in India and elsewhere

But not to discharge partnership.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy shall be issued in England against any such insolvent trader as aforesaid, under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the *Relief of Insolvent Debtors in* the East Indies, or under the provisions of any other acts passed or to be hereafter passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, then and in such case such order for discharge as aforesaid; shall not operate as a discharge of the debt, claim, and demand of any creditor who shall not have been the resident within the limits of the charter of the said united company, at any time between the filing of such petition and the making of such order as last mentioned, nor shall any such creditor be debarred from bringing any suit or action for such debts, claim, or demand in any court of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, without the limits of the said united company's charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made.

If any fiat of bankruptcy shall be issued under the acts for relief of insolvent Debtors in India, then the discharge to be continued, to India.

But on the order for discharge being proved to the Commissioner, And on his signing the bankrupt's certificate, such certificate is to be a general discharge from all debts.

III. Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that if such last mentioned case, upon any application made to the Commissioner acting in such fiat as aforesaid, to sign the certificate of such insolvent, and after the same shall have been signed by the requisite number of creditors under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or any other act passed or hereafter to be passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, then if it shall be made to appear to such commissioner that such order for a discharge has been made by the court in the East Indies as aforesaid, and if such Commissioners shall sign such certificate, he shall also certify in writing upon such certificate that such insolvent has obtained such order for discharge in the East Indies, as aforesaid, and thereupon such certificate shall have the same force and effect, as well within as without the limits aforesaid, as a certificate duly obtained under the said act of the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts, or in any other act passed or to be hereafter passed respecting bankrupts.

4 G. 4 c. 16.

In case there is no bankruptcy, the order of discharge to have effect every where.

IV. And be it enacted, that any such insolvent trader, who shall not be made a bankrupt under the provisions of the said act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or of any other act, passed or hereafter to be passed respecting, insolvent debtors in the East Indies, if he shall, after such orders for his discharge shall have been made, as aforesaid, be arrested, or have any action brought against him for any debt, claim, or demand for which he was so liable as aforesaid, either within the limits of the charter of the said United Company or elsewhere, shall be discharged upon common bail, and may plead in general that the cause of action accurred before he became insolvent, and may give this act and the special matter in evidence; and such order as aforesaid, duly sealed with the seal of the said court, shall be sufficient evidence in all courts and places whatsoever of all the proceedings precedent to such order being made, and of the same being duly obtained; and if any such insolvent trader shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for such debt, claim, or demand, where judgment has been obtained before such order of the court for his discharge as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any judge of the court wherein such judgment has been obtained, on such insolvent producing such order as aforesaid, to order any officer who shall have such insolvent in custody, by virtue of such execution, to discharge such insolvent

without exacting any fee, and such officer shall be hereby indemnified for so doing: and any such insolvent trader who shall be a bankrupt under the provisions of the said last mentioned act, and who shall be arrested within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, shall be so discharged and may so plead, and shall have otherwise such relief, within the said limits, as hereinbefore mentioned; and if he shall also obtain such certificate as hereinbefore provided, he may be at liberty to avail himself either of such certificate, or of such order of discharge as aforesaid, for the purposes of his discharge within the limits aforesaid.

If there be a bankruptcy, discharge to be procured in India

If certificate obtained it may be pleaded in India.

V. And be it further enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy (other than a fiat under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or in any other act relating to the Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies) be issued against any such insolvent trader within the period of eight calendar months from the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency being made, as the case may be, and such insolvent trader shall be duly adjudged a bankrupt under such fiat, then and in such case, such court aforesaid, shall not be authorized and empowered to make any such order for discharge as aforesaid.

If a fiat under the bankrupt act within eight months after petition for discharge, the Court to make no order.

VI. And be it further enacted, that after the expiration of such eight calendar months as aforesaid, no fiat shall issue against any such insolvent upon any petitioning creditor's debt, due before the filing of such petition for relief, or such adjudication of insolvency (as the case may be); and in case any fiat shall issue against such insolvent trader as aforesaid upon a petitioning creditor's debt incurred subsequently to such filing of the petition for relief, or to such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, such fiat shall not in any manner affect, invalidate, or interfere with the proceedings under the insolvency previously existing in the East Indies, nor shall the assignees under such fiat acquire any right or title to take possession of, demand, sue for, or receive any property or interest, real or personal, whatsoever situated, which belonged to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid; but the assignee or assignees appointed by such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, shall have the sole and exclusive right and title thereto, and all debts, claims, and demands due and payable to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, shall be established under such Insolvency, and shall not be payable under such last mentioned fiat.

But no fiat to issue against a trader who is already before the Insolvent Court, after eight months from the petition for discharge.

VII. And, whereas, by the said recited act of the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, it is enacted, that all such insolvent debtors as the ein-mentioned, shall, within the time also therein mentioned, deliver into the court a schedule containing a full and true account of their debts, estate and effects as therein mentioned, and which schedule is thereby directed to be forthwith filed in the said court; and, whereas, it is expedient, that the creditors of such insolvent debtors, residing out of the limits of the said company's charter, should have the means of inspecting such schedule with equal facility with creditors of such insolvent debtors residing within the limits of the said charter, be it therefore further enacted, that the principal officer of the said respective courts for the relief of insolvent debtors, shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said company, by

Schedules of debtors in India to be transmitted to the Court of Directors in England, and to be open to inspection of creditors.

different ships, two or more copies of each such schedule, and the said Court shall retain the same, and permit any person or persons being a creditor or creditors of any such insolvent debtor to inspect and examine at all seasonable times such schedule, and shall, upon the request and at the reasonable costs and charges of any such creditor or creditors (such costs and charges to be regulated by the said court,) provide for him or them a copy or copies of any such schedule.

EXTENSION OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

6 & 7 GULIELMI IV. CAP XLVII.

An Act to continue until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to insolvent debtors in India.

[*28th July*, 1836.

9 G. c. 73. 4 W. 4. c. 43. 4 W. 4. c. 79.

"WHEREAS an Act was passed, in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to provide for the Relief of insolvent Debtors in the* East Indies, *until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty three*; and whereas a certain other Act was passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled *An Act to continue until the first day of* March *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, an Act of the ninth year of His late Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors* in India, whereby the said first mentioned Act was continued in force until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and whereas a certain other Act was passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to amend the law relating to insolvent Debtors in* India; and whereas it is expedient that the said first-mentioned Act, as amended, by the said last as mentioned Act, should be continued," be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Act shall be, and the same are hereby, continued until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and from hence until the end of the then next session of Parliament.

Recited Acts continued

Acts and deeds done subsequent to the expiration of recited acts to be deemed valid.

II. AND WHEREAS it may have happened, that divers Act have been done since that first day of March last, pursuant to the provisions in the said recited Acts contained and doubts may be entertained of the validity or efficacy of such Acts, or of some of them, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it therefore enacted and declared, that all acts, deeds, matters, and things whatsoever, which shall have been made or done, on or subsequent to the said first day of March last, and which would have been valid and effectual if the said several Acts had been then in force, are and shall be held, adjudged, deemed and taken to be, as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said Act had not expired, and this Act had passed on the twenty-ninth day of February last.

III. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present session of parliament. Acts may be altered this Session

PACKET POSTAGE ACT.

6 & 7 Gulielmi Cap. IV. LXXVI.

An Act to impose rates of packet postage on *East India letters and to amend certain Acts relating to the Post Office.* [*7th July*, 1837

Power to reduce Postage on colonial and Inland letter

Whereas it is expedient to extend the power vested in Her Majesty's Postmaster General of reducing certain rates of postage by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, the Postmaster-General may at any time, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, reduce and for any of the rates of postage on colonial and inland letters, and any other British postage, to such extent as the Lords of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

East India packet stage

II. And whereas arrangements may be made, between his Majesty's Postmaster-General and the East India Company, for establishing a post communication by packet boats between Suez or Bussora, or some other convenient port of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and the East Indies, be it therefore enacted, that from and after such communication shall have been established, there shall be charged and paid for letters transmitted by such packet boats, between any such port and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by Her Majesty's Mediterranean packet boats to or from the United Kingdom only excepted) the following rates of postage; (that is to say,) for every single letter one shilling, for every double letter, two shilling; for every treble letter, three shillings; and for every letter of one ounce weight, whether it be a single or double or treble letter, four shillings; and for every quarter of an ounce beyond that weight, the additional postage of a single letter; which rates the Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, require to be paid on the letters being tendered or delivered, in order to be forwarded between any such ports.

ABSENTEES' SALARY ACT.

Fort William, General Department,
***3d January*, 1837.**

The following Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, is published for general information:—

Victoria I. Cap. XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

[*12th July*, 1837.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled 33 G. 3, c. 52

An Act for continuing to the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of 53 & 4 W. c. 85 Calcutta, Madras *and* Bombay, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of his Majesty's India territories, till the thirteenth day of* April, *one thousand eight hundred and fifty four*, it is enacted, that "if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last-mentioned Act, that it shall be lawful for the said company, to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations, intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence; and, it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned, be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and Temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of His said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enacts that if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the company under the rank of governor, or member of council, who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong in consequence of sickness under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general of India in council, or by the Governor in Council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who with the permission of the Government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency, for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from such last-mentioned presidency, with a view to return to Europe, so as that port of such departure to Europe shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

So much of the provision of the recited Acts as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company, during their absence, shall not extend to cases of sickness.

Nor the cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order the embark for Europe.

No rule valid till approved by

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until

the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the Affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth.

the Court of Directors, subject to the control of the commissioners for the Affairs of India.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the re-funding, by any officer or servant of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance, which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant to quit the presidency to which he shall belong, hath been improperly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt may now, or hereafter shall, be recovered by them.

Power for the Court of Directors, subject to aforesaid control, to direct the re-funding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules

The honorable the president in council having considered the terms of sections I. and II. of the above act, and also of paragraph 3. of a dispatch from the honorable Court of Directors, is of opinion that the exemption ground by that act, from the provision of the Act 33d, George III, which prohibited the payment of any salary to servants of the honorable company after the date of their departure from the presidency to which they might be attached, may be granted to servants of either presidency, the Members of Government excepted, who may have quitted or who may quit the same, in consequence of sickness under the rules established by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Hon'ble Court, or who may proceed to another presidency not more distant then their own, for the purpose of embarking for Europe. But no new rules on the subject can be established hereafter, to take effect before their approval by the Honorable Court.

Para 3. The absentee regulations enacted by the Supreme Government and approved by us, with the Board of Commissioners, are those which you will observe giving effect to the provisions of this act

The president in council deeming it necessary, therefore, to declare the rules that have been passed under such sanction and are still in force, and the modifications made therein by the application to them of the act in question, direct the following rules to be published together with the Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, for general information.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

1. Civil Servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates, countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall, from the date of the pilot leaving the vessel in which they embark to that of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices, subject to the following deductions.

If the salary exceeds 2,000 rupees per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one-fourth.

If the salary do not exceed 2,400 rupees per mensem, one-eighth for first year, and one-sixth for the second year.

If the salary of office be not more than 500 rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year; and if it be only so much more, that the prescribed deduction at the rate one-eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less than 500 rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to 500 rupees per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

2. After the close of the second year, when the salary of office ceases, civil servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only, but no such servant, absent on leave, on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a civil servant out of employ, than that of a junior merchant, viz. Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

3. The maximum period of which any civil servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office, or any part thereof, [illegible] years from the date of embarkation, and the offices of servants who may not return within that period, will be vacant and liable to be filled by fresh appointment. Civil servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave, and account to the satisfactions of the Government to which they are attached, for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the subsistence allowance of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above-specified in favor of junior servants; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil Servants absent on leave, on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the furlough will, in such cases, take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or their agents, after their departure, must, in that case, be re-adjusted, and the difference re-funded.

5. Civil Servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the act above referred to, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may be required by the Government for the re-fund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on Furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any Civil Servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from sea; but if a Civil Servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time, as if the leave had been continuous.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

7. Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea, on

leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presidency or other port of departure; and the civil situation held by any officer who shall not return within that period, shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing military allowances during absence on leave, have been laid down in General Orders in the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the bills of officers on leave beyond sea, under medical certificate, for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to draw by those rules, in like manner, as is provided for Civil Servants proceeding to sea on medical certificate. But it is hereby provided, that civil allowances shall not be drawn by a military officer under this rule, after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

11. Chaplain proceeding to any place beyond sea for the benefit of their health, under the rules prescribed for officers of the Ecclesiastical department, shall, in respect to the proportion of allowances to be drawn during the period of absence, as also in respect to the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and likewise in respect to the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, be subject to the same precise rules as Civil Servants proceeding to any place beyond sea on sick leave.

PILOTS.

12. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot Service, under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors:—

3. Members of the pilot service, whose state of health may require a voyage to sea or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, the Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw, while absent on such leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited, exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rules:—

14. Branch pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers, compelled by sickness, duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Hon'ble Company's charter, shall be entitled to draw the reduced allowances, and to receive the passage-money allotted to them in the following table:—

	Monthly Allowance :*			Passage
Branch Pilot,	Sa.	Rs.	500	500
Master ditto,	,,		250	400
Mate ditto,	,,		120	350
Senior 2d Mate,	,,		80	320
Junior ditto,	,,		70	300
Volunteer,	,,		60	300

15. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage-money and draw allowances as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving her pilot for sea as follows:—

PASSAGE ALLOWANCES.

Branch Pilot,	Sa.	Rs.	1,437	5
Master ditto,	,,		956	14
Mate ditto,	,,		765	8
Senior 2d Mate,	,,		660	13
Junior ditto,	,,		574	2
Volunteer,	,,		478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilots,	200	Sa. Rs.	per month
Master,	90	,,	ditto
First Mates,	50	,,	ditto
Second ditto,	40	,,	ditto
Volunteers,	40	,,	ditto

16. Members of the pilot service absent at Cape or elsewhere, under the rule for such absence above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the Marine Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

17. A Member of the pilot service, absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months, as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India, for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agents at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate, and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided, however, that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be prescribed by government to cover any re-funds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

18. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as superseded from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any

* These allowances are to be subject to the subscriptions to the Pension Funds.

subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

19. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause I, Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, it is further provided, in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government, at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided, that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for cases of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council, to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their presidency, provided, that the new rules to be established, should require such refund.

By order of the Hon'ble the president in council,

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy to the Govt. of India.*

AMENDED MUTINY AND REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XXXVII.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the *East India* Company, and for providing for the Observance of Discipline in the *India* Navy, and to amend the Laws for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service.

[*4th August* 1840.

4 G. 4. c. 81.

Whereas an act was passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and Desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the* East India *company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the* East Indies *to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage,* and it being requisite, for the retaining of such forces in their Duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that soldiers who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert the said company's service, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any person who is or shall be commissioned or in pay as an officer, or who is or shall be listed or in pay as a non-commissioned officer or soldier in the service of the said company, shall, at any time during the continuance of this act, begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in the Land or marine forces of her majesty or of the said company, or shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny shall not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer; or shall cast away his arms or ammunition, or otherwise misbehave himself before the enemy; or shall shamefully abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to his charge, or which he shall be commanded to defend; or shall compel the governor or commanding officer of any garrison, fortress, or post to deliver up to the enemy or to abandon the same; or shall speak words or use any other means to induce such governor or commanding officer, or others, to misbehave towards the enemy, or shamefully to abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to their respective charge, which he or they shall be commanded to defend; or shall treacherously make known the watchword; or shall intentionally occasion false alarms in action, camp, garrison, or quarters; or shall leave his post, for plunder or otherwise, before relieved, or shall be found sleeping on his post; or shall hold correspondence with or give advice or intelligence to any rebel or enemy of her majesty or the said company, either by letters, messages, signs, or tokens, in any manner or way whatsoever; or shall knowingly harbour or protect such rebel or enemy, or shall treat or enter into any terms with such rebel or enemy, without the licence of the said company or of the said company's governor general in council, or governor in council at any of their presidencies, or without the licence of the general or chief commander; or who shall do violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the quarters of the forces; or shall force a safeguard; or shall strike or shall use or offer any violence against his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer; or shall desert the said company's service; all and every person and persons so offending in any of the matters before mentioned, whether such offence shall be committed within the dominions of her majesty or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or in foreign parts upon Land or upon the Sea, within or without the limits of the charter of the said united company, shall suffer death, transportation, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be awarded.

Punishment for Mutiny, Desertion and divers other Military Crimes.

II. And be it enacted, that the general or other officers commanding in chief the forces of or belonging to the presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively for the time being may appoint general court-martial, and issue his warrant to any general or other officer not below the degree of a field officer, the having the command of a body of troops of her majesty, or of the said company, empowering them respectively to appoint general courts martial, as occasion may require, to be holden within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*,) in the territories under the government of the said company, and situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies respectively, for the trial of any person under his command, accused of having committed wilful murder or any other capital crime, or of having used violence or committed any offence against the person or property of any subject of her majesty, or any other person entitled to her majesty's protection, to the protection of the respective governments of the *East India* company, or of any state in alliance with the said company, within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place, other than *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, or *Malacca*, in the territories under the government of the said company, situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies respectively; and the persons accused, if found guilty, shall suffer death, or be liable to transportation for life or for a term of years, or to such other punishment, according to the nature and degree of the respective offences, as by such sentence of any such general court-martial shall be awarded; provided always, that any person so tried shall not be liable to be tried for the same offence by any other court whatsoever.

Power to appoint General Courts Martial any where beyond miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay exclusive of Prince of Wales Island Singapore and Malacca for the trial of capital offences

III. And be it enacted, that in every case wherein a sentence of death or transportation shall be pronounced, or a sentence of death shall be commuted to transportation, for any such capital offence committed at any place situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, *and Bombay* respectively and being within the territories under the government of the said company, such sentence, whether original, revised, or commuted, shall not be carried into execution until confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief at the presidency, with the concurrence of the governor general in council, or governor in council of the presidency in the territories subordinate to which the offender shall have been tried, although such offender may belong to the forces of another presidency: provided always, that such sentence shall have been regularly reported to and approved and confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief the forces of the presidency to which such offender shall belong, and by whom or under whose authority the court-martial by which such offender shall have been tried was appointed.

Sentences of Death or transportation to be carried into execution till confirmed by the officer commanding in chief, with the concurrence of the Governor of the Presidency.

IV. And be it enacted, that if any person liable to be tried by a court-martial for any such offence alleged to have been committed within the territories of any Foreign State, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore*, *or Malacca*,) in the territories under the government of the said company situate above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint*

Such offenders if apprehended by the Civil authorities, to be delivered over for trial by Court martial.

George, and Bombay respectively, and for which no proceeding shall have been commenced in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be apprehended by the authority of or brought before any magistrate for any such offence, such magistrate shall deliver over such accused person to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which such accused person shall belong, or to the commanding officer of the nearst military station, for the purpose of his being tried by a court-martial for such offence as herein before is provided in that behalf.

The ordinary course of Law not to be interfered with

V. And be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt any officer or soldier from being proceeded against by the ordinary course of law; and any commanding officer who shall wilfully neglect or refuse, when application is made to him for that purpose, to deliver over to the civil magistrate any officer or soldier accused of any capital crime, or of any violence or offence against the person, estate, or property of any of her majesty's subjects, or any other person entitled to her majesty's protection, or to the protection of the respective governments of the *East India* company, or of any state in alliance with the said company, which is punishable by the ordinary course of law, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to assist the officers of justice in apprehending such offender, shall, upon conviction thereof in any prosecution in any of her majesty's courts of record in *India*, be deemed to be *ipso facto* cashiered, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment in the said company's service in the *East Indies*, and a copy of the record of such conviction, subscribed and attested by the clerk of the crown, or other proper officer of the court in which such conviction shall take place, shall, within two months from the time of such conviction, be transmitted to the judge advocate general of the army to which such offender shall belong; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to require the delivery over to the civil magistrate of any such person accused of any offence who shall have been tried for such offence by any court martial in manner herein-before provided in respect of offences committed within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place in or out of the territories of the said company situate above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, and *Bombay* respectively, or against whom any effectual proceeding shall have been taken or ordered to be taken, for the purpose of bringing such person to trial by such court-martial as aforesaid; provided also, that no person or persons, being acquitted or convicted of any capital crime, violence, or offence by the civil magistrate or the verdict of a jury, shall be liable to be punished by a court-martial for the same otherwise than by cashiering.

After trial by the Civil power, no other punishment than cashiering.

No soldier liable to arrest for debt, unless amounting to 300 company's rupees

VI. And be it enacted, that no person whatever enlisted into the company's service as a soldier shall be liable to be arrested or taken therefrom, by any process or execution whatever, other than for some criminal matter, unless an affidavit (for which no fee shall be taken) shall be made by the plaintiff or some one on his behalf, before a judge of the court out of which such process or execution shall issue, or before some person authorized to take affidavits in such courts of which affidavit a memorandum shall, without fee be endorsed upon the back of such process, that the original debt for which the action has been brought or execution sued out amounts to the sum of three hundred company's rupees at the least, over and above all costs of suit in the

action or actions on which the same shall be grounded; and any judge of such court may examine into any complaint, thereof made by a soldier or by his superior officer, and by warrant under his hand discharge such soldier without fee, he being shown to be duly enlisted, and to have been arrested contrary to the intent of this act, and shall award reasonable costs to such complainant, who shall have for the recovery thereof the like remedy that the person who takes out the said execution might have had for his costs, or the plaintiff in the like action might have had for the recovery of his costs, in case judgment had been given for him with costs, against the defendant in the said action; provided that any plaintiff, upon notice of the cause of action first given in writing or left at such soldier's last quarters, may file a common appearance, in any action to be brought for or upon account of any debt whatsoever, and proceed therein to judgment according to the course of the court, and have execution other than against the body.

Plaintiff may enter a common appearance &c.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty to make articles of war for the better government of the said company's forces, which articles of war shall be judicially taken notice of by all judges and in all courts whatsoever; and copies of the same, printed by the queen's printer, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the same shall have been made and established by her majesty, be transmitted by her majesty's secretary at war, signed with his own hand and name, to the judges of her majesty's superior courts at *Westminster*, *Dublin*, *Edinburgh*, and in *India* respectively, and also to the governors of her majesty's dominions abroad, and the territories within the limits of the charter of the said company; provided that no person shall by such articles of war be subject to any punishment extending to life or limb or transportation within the dominions of her majesty, or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, for any crime committed within one hundred and twenty miles distance from either of the presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, or *Bombay*, which is not expressed to be so punishable by this act; provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner impeach or affect any articles of war, or any matters enacted or in force, or which hereafter may be enacted by the government of *India*, respecting officers or soldiers being natives of the *East Indies* or other place within the limits of the said company's charter, and to whom the present act is declared not to be applicable.

The Queen may make articles of war, of which all Courts shall take Judicial notice, and copies to be transmitted to Judges and Governors

VIII. And be it enacted, that on the trial of all offences committed by any native officer or soldier or follower, reference shall be had to the articles of war framed by the government of *India* for such native officers, soldiers, or followers, and to the established usages of the service.

Trial of Native Officer or Soldier

IX. And be it enacted, that her Majesty may from time to time grant a commission or warrant under her royal sign manual unto the court of directors of the said company, who by virtue of such commission or warrant shall have power under the seal of the said company to authorize and empower their governor general in council and governor in council for the time being at the presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, and *Bombay* respectively, from time to time to appoint charitable, and to authorize and empower the general or other officer commanding any body of the forces employed in the said company's service to appoint general courts martial, as well as to authorize any officer under their respective commands, not below

The Queen may authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to empower the Indian Governments and their Commanding Field Officers to appoint Courts Martial.

the degree of a field officer, to convene general courts-martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of their forces under their several commands, whether the same shall have been so committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command, all which court-martial shall be constituted and shall regulate their proceedings according to the several provisions herein-after specified; provided that, whenever any of her majesty's forces shall be employed to act under the authority of any of the said company's presidencies in the *East Indies*, the power of appointing court-martial or authorizing the appointment of court-martial for the trial of any officer or soldier of the said company of or belonging to such presidencies, shall be in the officer for the time being commanding in chief at such presidency.

The Queen may authorize the convening of Courts-martial for trying Offences against Articles of War.

X. And be it enacted, that, for bringing to Justice offenders against such articles of war as may be framed by her majesty as herein-before provided, it shall be lawful for her majesty to grant her commission or warrant to the persons and in the manner herein mentioned and expressed for convening, and authorizing any officer under their respective commands not below the degree of a field officer to convene courts-martial, as well in the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the company as elsewhere where the troops of the company are or may be employed, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of the forces under their several commands, whether the same shall have been committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command.

Offenders may be tried and punished in Places other than where the Offences have been committed

XI. And be it enacted, that any person subject to the provisions of this act who shall, in any part of her majesty's dominions or the possessions or territories under the government of the *East India* company, or elsewhere, commit any offence for which he may be liable to be tried by court-martial by virtue of this act, may be tried and punished for the same in any part of her majesty's dominions or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or elsewhere where he may have come after the commission of the offence, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed where such trial shall take place.

Composition and constitution of General Courts-martial

XII. And be it enacted, that all general courts-martial held under the authority of this act shall consist of not less than thirteen commissioned officers, except the same shall be holden in any place out of her majesty's dominions, or of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company; or at *Prince of Wales Island*, *Singapore* or *Malacca*, at which places such general court-martial may consist of any number not less than five; and no judgment of death shall pass without the concurrence of two-thirds at least of the officers present; and the president shall in no case be the officer commanding in chief or governor of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor under the degree of a field officer, unless where a field officer cannot be had, nor in any case whatsoever under the degree of a captain.

Powers of General Court-martial

XIII. And be it enacted, that a general court-martial may sentence any soldiers to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in any public prison or other place which the court or the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached shall appoint, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any

portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding one month at a time, or three months at different times with intervals of not less than one month between such times in one year, of such imprisonment with hard labor, or may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; and a general court-martial may, in addition to any such punishment as aforesaid, sentence any offender to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay and pension on discharge; and whensoever any court-martial by which any soldier shall have been tried and convicted of any offence punishable with death shall not think the offence deserving of capital punishment, such court-martial may instead of awarding a corporal punishment or imprisonment, adjudge the offender, according to the degree of the offence, to be transported as a felon for life or for a certain term of years, or may sentence him to general service as a soldier in any corps of the said company's forces, and in any country or place, (such country or place being within the limits of the said company's charter, and under the said company's government,) which the officer commanding in chief at the presidency to which the offender belongs shall thereupon direct, or may, if such offender shall have enlisted for a limited number of years, sentence him to serve for life as a soldier in any corps of the said company's forces which such officer commanding in chief shall direct; and the court may, in addition to any other punishment, sentence such offender to forfeit all advantage as to increase of pay or as to pension on discharge which might otherwise have accrued to such offender; provided in all cases where a capital punishment shall have been awarded by a general court-martial it shall be lawful for the officer commanding in chief the forces of the presidency to which the offender shall belong, instead of causing such sentence to be carried into execution to order the offender to be transported as a felon, either for life or for a certain term of years, as shall seem meet to the officer commanding as aforesaid.

The Queen empowered to appoint or to authorize the Indian Government to appoint Places of Transportation.

XIV. And be it enacted, that her majesty may, by any order or orders, to be by her from time to time made with the advice of her privy council, appoint, or by any such order or orders in council authorize the governor general of *India* in council, and the governor in council of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, to appoint, any place or places beyond the seas within her majesty's dominions to which felons and other offenders may be conveyed; and that when such offenders shall be about to be transported from any of the said presidencies to such place of transportation the governor of such presidency shall give orders for his intermediate custody and removal to the ship to be employed for his transportation, and shall empower some person to make a contract for the effectual transportation of the offender to the place so appointed, and shall direct security to be given for such transportation.

Indian Governments to execute Sentences of Transportation.

Transports to be subject to the Convict Laws of the Place of Transportation.

XV. And be it enacted, that so soon as such offender shall be delivered to the governor of the colony, or other person or persons to whom the contractor or other person appointed for that purpose as aforesaid shall be so directed to deliver him, every such person shall, within the place or places to which under or in pursuance of any such order or orders in council they shall be sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules and regulations as are or shall be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts transported from *Great Britain*.

Trial and Punishment for Embezzlement and similar Offences.

XVI. And be it enacted, that every paymaster or other commissioned officer, or any person employed in the ordnance or commissariat department or in any manner in the care or distribution of any money provisions, forage, or stores who shall embezzle or fraudulently misapply, or be concerned in or connive at the embezzlement, fraudulent misapplication, or damage of any money, provisions, forage, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to her majesty's forces, or for her use, or belonging to the *East India* company or for their use, may be tried for the same by a general court-martial, which may adjudge any such offender to be transported as a felon for life or for any certain term of years, or to suffer such punishment, of fine, imprisonment, dismissal from the said company's service, and in capacity of serving the *East India* company in any office, civil or military, such court shall think fit, according to the nature and degree of the offence; and every such offender shall, in addition to any other punishment, make good at his own expence the loss and damage sustained, which shall have been ascertained by such court-martial; and the loss and damage, so ascertained as aforesaid, shall be a debt to her majesty or the *East India* company, as the case may be, and may be recovered accordingly.

Composition and Powers of district or Garrison Courts martial

XVII. And be it enacted, that a district or garrison court-martial shall consist of not less than five commissioned officers, and may sentence any soldier to any imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in any public prison or other place which such court or the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached shall appoint, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding one month at a time, or three months at different times with intervals of not less than one month between such times in year, of such imprisonment with hard labour, or may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; and such court may, in addition to either of the said punishments, sentence a soldier to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, and to pension on discharge, for disgraceful conduct.

In wilfully maiming or injuring himself, or any other soldier at the instance of such soldier, with intent to render himself or such soldier unfit for service:

In tampering with his eyes:

In malingering, feigning disease, absenting himself from hospital whilst under medical care, or other gross violation of the rules of any hospital, thereby wilfully producing or aggravating disease or infirmity, or wilfully delaying his cure:

In purloining or selling stores, the property of the crown or of the *East India* company:

In stealing any money or goods, the property of a comrade, or of any military or regimental mess:

In producing false accounts or returns:

In embezzling or fraudulently misapplying money intrusted to him, belonging either to the crown or the *East India* company:

Or in committing any petty offence of a felonious or fraudulent nature, to the injury of or with intent to injure any person, civil or military:

Or for any other disgraceful conduct, being of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind.

And such offender may be further put under stoppages, not exceeding two-thirds of his daily pay, until the amount be made good of any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct; and if any soldier shall be convicted of any such disgraceful conduct, and shall be sentenced to forfeiture of his claim to pension, the court may further recommend him to be discharged with ignominy from the service; and any such court shall deprive a soldier, if convicted of a charge of habitual drunkenness, of his liquor when issued in kind, or of his allowance in lieu of beer or liquor, or of such proportion thereof, or of such portion of his additional or regular pay, for such period, not exceeding two years, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct; and in addition to any such punishment, the court may, if it shall think fit, sentence such offender to imprisonment or to corporal punishment; provided that in all the foregoing cases the sentences of a district or garrison court-martial shall be confirmed by the general officer, governor, or senior officer in command of the district, garrison, or island; and the president of every court-martial, other than a general court-martial, not being under the rank of captain, shall be appointed by the officer convening such court-martial; provided that such court-martial shall not have power to pass any sentence of death or transportation.

Sentences to be confirmed

President

XVIII. And be it enacted, that in cases of mutiny and gross insubordination, or any offences committed on the line of march, the offence may be tried by a regimental court-martial, and the sentence confirmed and carried into execution on the spot by the officer in the immediate command of the troops, provided that the sentence shall not exceed that which a regimental court-martial is competent to award; and a regimental court-martial may try any soldier for habitual drunkenness, and may sentence any soldier to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding forty days, and to solitary confinement for any period not exceeding twenty days; and whenever any such court-martial shall sentence any soldier to imprisonment as aforesaid it may (if it shall think fit) direct that he be kept in solitary confinement for a certain portion or portions of the period of such imprisonment; provided always, that when such court shall direct the imprisonment to be part solitary and part otherwise, the whole period of such imprisonment, including the solitary part thereof, shall not exceed twenty days, and shall be divided into periods not exceeding ten days each; and a regimental court-martial may sentence any soldier for being drunk when on or for duty or parade, or on the line of March, to be deprived of a penny a day of his pay for any period not exceeding thirty days, in addition to any other punishment which such court may award; and any such court shall deprive a soldier, if convicted of a charge of habitual drunkenness, of his liquor, when issued in kind, or of his allowance in lieu of beer or liquor, or of such proportion thereof, or of such portion of his additional or regular pay for such period, not exceeding six months, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct.

Certain offences may be tried and punished by Regimental Courts martial.

Regulations as to imprisonment and other Punishment awarded by Regtl. Courts martial

XIX. And be it enacted, that every soldier who shall be found guilty of desertion by a general or district or garrison court-martial, where such findings shall be duly approved, or of felony in any court of civil judicature, shall thereupon forfeit all advantage as to additional pay, and to pension on discharge, in addition to any punishment which such court may

Additional Pay. &c. forfeitures.

award; and it shall be lawful for any court-martial empowered to try the crime of desertion, in addition to any other punishment, to direct that the offender be marked on the left side, two inches below the arm-pit, with the letter D. such letter not to be less than an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

Officers in command of Troops serving in foreign Countries, not in Alliance with the East India Company, may assemble Courts martial.

XX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any officer commanding any district, or any portion of the said company's troops which may at any time be serving in any place out of her majesty's dominions, or of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or of the territories of those states in alliance with the said company in which the said company's forces are permanently stationed, upon complaint made to him of any offence committed against the property or person of any inhabitant of or resident in any such countries, by any person serving with or belonging to the company's army, being under the immediate command of any such officer, to summon and cause to assemble a court-martial, which shall consist of not less than three officers at the least, for the purpose of trying any such person, notwithstanding any such officer shall not have received any warrant empowering him to assemble courts-martial; and every such court-martial shall have the same powers in regard to summoning and examining witnesses, trial of and sentence upon any such offenders, as are granted by this act to general court-martial; provided that no sentence of any such court-martial shall be executed until the general commanding in chief of the army to which the division, brigade, detachment, or party to which any person so tried, convicted, and adjudged to suffer punishment shall belong, shall have approved and confirmed the same.

Sentence of such Courts to be confirmed

How Proceedings shall be regulated in cases of Commission of Queen's and Company's Officers on Courts martial.

XXI. And be it enacted, that officers of her majesty's land forces, and of the forces in the service of the *East India* company, may, whenever it shall be necessary, sit in conjunction on courts martial which shall be regulated in like manner as if consisting wholly of officers of her majesty's land forces, or wholly of officers in the service of the said company; except that upon the trial of any person in her majesty's land forces, the provisions of the act which shall exist at the time for the punishment of mutiny and desertion in her majesty's forces shall be applicable; and on the trial of any officer or soldier in the service of the said *East India* company, the provisions of this act shall be applicable, notwithstanding any officer in the actual service of the said company may have a commission from her majesty or any of her royal predecessors.

Courts martial may be wholly composed of Queen's Officers.

XXII. And whereas it may sometimes happen that officers in the service of the said company cannot conveniently be had to compose the whole or part of a court-martial; be it enacted, that any officers or soldier, or person subject to the provisions of this act, may be tried by a general court-martial composed of officers in her majesty's service alone; provided always, that the officer convening such court-martial shall specify in his warrant that no officer in the service of the said company could conveniently be had.

Oaths or solemn Declaration to be administered

XXIII. And be it enacted, that all general and other courts-martial shall administer an oath, or, in case of natives of *India*, an oath or solemn declaration, as circumstances may require, to

every person who shall be examined before such court in any matter relating to any proceedings before the same.

Members of General Courts-martial and Officiating Judge Advocate to take the oaths mentioned in the Schedule.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that in all trials by general courts-martial to be held by virtue of this act the president and every member assisting at such trial, before any proceedings be had thereon, shall take the oaths in the schedule to this act annexed, before the judge advocate or his deputy, or person officiating as such, and on trials by other courts-martial before the president of such court, who are hereby respectively authorized to administer the same, and any sworn member may administer the oath to the president; and as soon as the said oaths shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or the person officiating as such, the oath in the schedule to this act annexed; and no proceeding or trial shall be had but between the hours appointed by the officer commanding where the court-martial is held, except in cases which require an immediate example: provided also, that every witness duly summoned or warned to attend any court-martial shall during his necessary attendance on such court, and in going to and returning from the same, be privileged from arrest, and shall, if arrested in breach of such privilege, be discharged by such court-martial or any court of law, or judge of any such court, according as the case shall require upon its being made appear to such court-martial, court of law, or judge, by affidavit in a summary way, that such witness was arrested in going to or returning from or attending upon such court-martial; and that every witness so duly summoned or warned to attend as aforesaid who shall not attend on such court, or who attending shall refuse to give evidence, on oath or solemn declaration, or to answer all such questions as the court may legally demand, shall be liable to be attached in the courts of law, upon complaint made, in like manner as if such witness had neglected to attend on any trial in any such court.

Protection to Witnesses

Witness not attending or refusing to give Evidence liable to be attached

A second Trial to be had only on Appeal from a Regimental to a General Court-martial, and no Revision more than once.

XXV. And be it enacted, that no officer or soldier, being acquitted or convicted of any offence, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other court-martial for the same offence, unless in the case of an appeal from a regimental to a general court-martial; and that no finding, opinion, or sentence given by any court-martial, and signed by the president thereof, shall be liable to be revised more than once; and no witness shall be examined nor shall any additional evidence be received by the court on such revision.

Original Proceedings, Sentence, &c. to be transmitted to the Judge Advocate-General of the Army in which such Court shall be held.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that every judge advocate, or person officiating as such at a general court-martial, shall, transmit, with as much expedition as circumstances will admit the original proceedings, and the sentence, finding, or opinion of such court-martial, to the judge advocate general of the army in which such court-martial shall be held, in whose office they are to be carefully preserved; and any person tried by a general court-martial, or any person in his behalf, shall be entitled, on demand, to a copy of such sentence, finding, or opinion, and proceedings, (paying reasonably for the same,) whether such sentence shall be approved or not, at any time not sooner than three months if the trial took place on the continent of *India*, or six months if beyond seas; provided that such demand as aforesaid shall have been made within the space of three years from the date of the approval or other final decision upon the proceedings before such general court-martial.

Indian Governments may suspend Proceedings.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that the government of any of the said presidencies in *India* may suspend the proceedings of any court-martial which may at any time be holden within such presidencies respectively.

Offences against formenting Mutiny Act punishable as if committed against this Act, and all existing Proceedings continued.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that all crimes and offences which have been committed against the said act of the fourth year of the reign of his majesty King *George* the Fourth, or against any of the articles of war made and established by virtue of the same, may, during the continuance of this act, be inquired of and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the act; and every warrant for holding any court-martial under the said act of the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth shall remain in full force, notwithstanding the repeal of such act, and all proceedings of any court-martial upon any trial begun under the authority of such former act shall not be discontinued by the repeal of the same; provided always, that no person shall be liable to be tried and punished for any offence against the said act or this act, or the articles of war made or to be made by virtue of the same acts, or either of them, which shall appear to have been committed more than three years before the issuing of the commission or warrant for such trial, unless the person accused, by reason of his having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to Justice within that period, in which case such person shall be liable to be tried under such commission or warrant at any time not exceeding two years after the impediment shall have ceased; or unless the conduct of the person accused shall have been submitted to the consideration of the Court of directors of the *East India* company by the government of the presidency to which such person shall belong, in which case such person shall be liable to be tried under such commission or warrant at any time not exceeding five years after his offence shall have been committed.

Limitation as to trial of Offences.

Desertion shall be punishable, notwithstanding any Circumstances of enlistment.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that every soldier shall be liable to be tried and punished for desertion from any corps into which he may have enlisted, or from Her Majesty's service, notwithstanding that he may of right belong to some corps from which he shall have originally deserted; and if such person shall be claimed as a deserter by the corps to which he originally belonged, and be tried as a deserter therefrom, or shall be tried as a deserter from any other corps into which he may have enlisted, or if he shall be tried while actually serving in some corps for desertion from any other corps, every desertion previous or subsequent to that for which he shall be under trial, as well as every previous conviction for any other offence, may be given in evidence against him; and in like manner in the case of any soldier tried for any offence whatever, any previous convictions may be given in evidence against him; provided that no such evidence shall in any case be received until after the prisoner shall have been found guilty of such offence, and then only for the purpose of affixing punishment; and provided also, that after he shall so have been found guilty, and before such evidence shall be received, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that he had previously to his trial received notice of the intention to produce such evidence on the same; and provided further, that the court shall in no case award to him any greater or other punishment or punishments than may by this act, and by the articles of war to be framed by her majesty by virtue of this act, be awarded for the offence of which he shall have been found guilty.

Admissibility of Evidence of former Offences.

XXX. And be it enacted, that any person who shall voluntarily deliver himself up as a deserter from any regiment or corps of the said company's forces, or who, upon being apprehended for desertion or any other offence, shall, in the presence of the magistrate or of the commanding officer of the place, confess himself to be a deserter from any such regiment or corps, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted and to be a soldier, and shall be liable to serve in any such corps of the said company's forces as the commander of the forces of the said company shall think fit to appoint, whether such person shall have been ever actually enlisted as a soldier or not.

A person acknowledging himself to be a Deserter to be declared duly enlisted and dealt with accordingly

XXXI. And be it enacted, that every person who shall directly or indirectly pursuade any soldier to desert shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court before which the conviction may take place shall adjudge; and every person who shall assist any deserter, knowing him to be such, in deserting or in concealing himself, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of eight hundred company's rupees, and be further liable to imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months.

Punishment for inducing or assisting in Desertion

XXXII. And be it enacted, that musters shall be taken of every regiment, troop, or company in the said company's service at such times as shall be appointed; and no soldier shall be absent from such musters unless properly certified to be employed on some other duty, or to be sick, or in prison, or on furlough; and every person who shall give or procure to be given any untrue certificate whereby to excuse any soldier for his absence from any muster or any other service which he ought to attend or perform, or shall make any false or untrue muster of man or horse or shall wittingly or willingly allow or sign the muster roll wherein such false muster is contained, or any duplicate thereof, or who shall directly or indirectly take or cause to be taken any money or gratuity for mustering any soldiers, or for signing any muster rolls or duplicates thereof, or shall knowingly muster any person by a wrong name, upon proof thereof upon oath made by two witnesses before a general court-martial, shall for such offence be forth with cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment within the territories under the government of the *East India* company, or in her majesty's service or the service of the said company; and if the person giving such untrue certificate shall not have any military commission he shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred company's rupees; and any person who shall falsely be mustered or offer himself to be mustered, or lend or furnish any horse to be falsely mustered, shall upon oath made by two witnesses before some magistrate residing near the place where such muster shall be made, forfeit the sum of two hundred company's rupees; and the informer, if he belong to the company's service, shall, if he demand it, be forthwith discharged.

Regulations for Musters and Penalties on false Musters

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that any soldier who shall absent himself without leave, or who shall desert, shall, on conviction by a general or other court-martial, in addition to any punishment awarded by such court, forfeit his pay for the days on which he has so absented himself without leave, or on which he has been absent by such desertion; and that no soldier shall be entitled to pay, or to reckon service, rewards, pay, or pension, when in confinement under any sentence of any court, or during any absence from duty by commitment on a charge of any offence cognizable by a civil or criminal court, or by reason of any arrest for debt, or as a prisoner of war, or while in con-

Suspension and Forfeiture of Pay.

finement under any charge of which he shall afterwards be convicted; and if any soldier shall absent himself without leave for any leave for any period not exceeding five days, and shall not account for the same to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, it shall be lawful for the said commanding officer (if he shall think fit) to order and direct that, in addition to such other punishment as he has authority to inflict such soldier shall also suffer forfeiture of his pay for the day or days on which he has so absented himself, and there upon such pay shall be forfeited, and such soldier shall not be liable to be afterwards tried by court-martial for the said offence; provided always, that any soldier who shall be so ordered to forfeit his pay shall have a right to insist on being tried by a court-martial for his offence instead of submitting to such forfeiture; and provided also, that any soldier acquitted of any offence for which he had been committed shall, upon return to his duty in his corps, be entitled to receive all arrears of pay growing due, and to reckon service during his absence or confinement; and upon rejoining the service from being a prisoner of war due inquiry shall be made by a court-martial, and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such court that the said soldier was taken prisoner without wilful neglect of duty on his part, and that he hath not served with or under or in any manner aided the enemy, and that he hath returned as soon as possible to the service, he may thereupon be recommended by such court to receive either the whole of such arrears of pay, or a proportion thereof, and to reckon service during his absence; provided also, that it shall be lawful for the government under which any soldier is serving to order or withhold the payment of the whole or any part of the pay of any such soldier during the period of absence by any of the causes aforesaid.

Soldiers entitled to discharge may claim to be sent home, free of expence;

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that every soldier entitled to his discharge under any orders or any regulations made by the said company, or upon the expiration of any period for which he shall have engaged to serve, or under this act, shall be entitled to be sent to *Great Britain* or *Ireland* free of expence, and be entitled on his return to have and receive marching money from the place of his being landed to the parish or place in which he shall have been originally enlisted, or at which he shall at the time of arrival in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* decide to take up his residence, such place not being at a greater distance from the place of his landing than the place of his original enlistment, such marching money being at the rate and reckoning *per diem* fixed for victualing soldiers in her majesty's service on the march; provided always, that every such soldier entitled to and claiming his discharge, and to be sent to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, shall, until his arrival and debarkation in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, be subject to the provisions of this act, and the articles of war framed or to be framed by her maj sty for the better government of the company's forces.

But to be subject to this Act till their Arrival.

No paymaster to receive fees, or to make unusual deductions out of Pay, or to detain Pay.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that no paymaster or other person shall receive any fees or make any deduction whatsoever out of the pay or allowances of any officer or soldier (without his consent be obtained thereto), other than the usual deductions, or such other necessary deductions as shall from time to time be required to be made according to the regulations of the service; and every paymaster or other officer having received any officer's or soldier's pay and allowances, who shall unlawfully detain for the space of one month the same, or refuse to

Punishment for so doing.

pay the same when it shall become due, according to the several rates established by the regulations of the service, shall, upon proof thereof before a court-martial, be discharged from his employment, and shall forfeit eight hundred company's rupees, and be liable to such further punishment as shall by the court-martial be awarded, one moiety of such fine to be paid to the informer, and should such informer be a soldier he shall, if he demand it, be discharged from any further service; provided that it shall be lawful for the governor general in council, or the governor in council at the said presidencies respectively, to give orders for withholding the pay of any officers or soldier for any period during which such officers or soldier shall be absent without leave.

Indian Governments may give Orders to withhold Pay in cases of Absence without leave.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that any person who shall unlawfully have in his or her possession or keeping, or who shall knowingly detain, buy, exchange, or receive from any soldier or deserter, or any other person, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall solicit or entice any soldier, or shall be employed by any soldier knowing him to be such, to sell any arms, ammunition, clothes or military furniture, or any provisions, or any sheets or other articles used in barracks, provided under barrack regulations, or regimental necessaries, or any article of forage provided for any horse belonging to the service, or shall change the colour of any clothes as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty company's rupees, (one moiety to be paid to the informer,) together with treble value of all or any of the several articles of which such offender shall so become possessed; and if any credible person shall prove on oath or solemn declaration before a magistrate, or person exercising the like authority, a reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his or her possession, or on his or her premises, any property of the discription herein-before described, on or with respect to which any such offence shall have been committed the magistrate or person exercising like authority may grant a warrant to search for such property as in case of stolen goods.

Penalties on Persons unlawfully having or purchasing stores, &c.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that any person who shall enlist into the company's forces, and who shall be discovered to be incapable of active service by reason of any infirmity which shall have been concealed by such person, or not declared before the justice of the peace at the time of his attestation, and mentioned at the foot thereof, may be transferred into any garrison or veteran or invalid battalion, or into her majesty's or company's marine forces, notwithstanding he shall have been enlisted for any particular regiment, and shall be entitled to receive such portion or residue of bounty only as shall be allowed by the said company by any regulation made in that behalf, in lieu and instead of the bounty upon which such man shall have been enlisted, any thing in any act or acts, or any rules or regulations relating to soldier, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recruits concealing Infirmities punishable.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that all officers and soldiers who shall be enlisted in or transferred to the service of the said company, and all officers in the said company's service who may proceed in charge of or be appointed to do duty with such enlisted or transferred officers and soldiers, shall from a date from their embarkation to go abroad to such place whereto they shall be sent in the service of the said company, be, during their passage, subject to all the provisions and regulations of this act, and to all such provisions and regulations as officers and soldiers in the

After Embarkation all officers and Soldiers subject to this Act.

pay of the said company shall from time to time be subject to at the garrison or place to whi h such officers and soldiers shall be sent.

Offences during Passage cognizable after Arrival.

XXXIX. And forasmuch as it may happen that offences may be committed by the said officers and men after their embarkation, and before the arrival at their place of destination abroad, which nevertheless cannot be tried and punished during their passage in such manner as such offences ought to be tried and punished; be it therefore enacted, that in every such case every such officer or soldiers may and shall, after his arrival at his place of destination abroad, be tried and punished for every offence committed after his embarkation and before his arrival, in the same manner as he would have been liable to be tried and punished if such offence had been committed in any place where the offender would have been tried by any court-martial held under the authority of this act.

Divers persons, besides officers and soldiers made subject to this Act.

XL. And be it enacted, that the provisions of this act shall apply to all officers and persons who are or shall be serving and hired to be employed, or who shall serve and be hired to be employed in the artillery, and in the several trains of artillery, and all conductors of stores, and in the department of engineers, and all officers serving or who shall serve in the corps of engineers, and all officers and persons serving or who shall serve as military surveyors or draftsmen, or in the corps of sappers and miners or pioneers, and all persons who now are or shall be in the ordinance and commissariat department; and all apothecaries, veterinary surgeon, medical store-keepers, hospital stewards, and others serving in the medical establishment of the army, licensed sutlers and followers, and all store keepers and other civil officers employed under the ordnance, shall be at all times subject to all the penalties and punishment mentioned in this act, and shall in all respects whatsoever be holden to be within the intent and meaning of every part of this act.

Officers and Soldiers raised or serving in friendly Estates subject to Martial Law.

XLI. And be it enacted, that all officers and soldiers of any troops, being mustered and in pay, which shall be raised or serving in any of the possessions of territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or places which are or may be occupied by persons subject to the government of the said company, or by any forces of the said company, under the command of any officer having a commission immediately from the government of any of the presidencies of the said company, shall be liable to martial law in like manner as the company's other forces are.

For the purposes of this Act the Presidency of Fort William to comprise that of Agra.

XLII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of this act, and of any articles of war to be made under the same, the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the territories which by law are divisible between the presidencies of *Fort William* in *Bengal* and *Agra* respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*.

9. G. 4. c. 71.

XLIII. And whereas the said company, for the safety and protection of the territories under their government, in addition to their land forces, maintain a marine establishment, heretofore called, "the *Bombay* marine," but now called "the *Indian* navy;" and by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of king *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to extend the provisions of the* East India *Mutiny act to the* Bombay *Marine* reciting the said act of the fourth year of King *George* the Fourth, and that it was expedient that discipline should be enforced in the said marine establishment in the manner provided

by the said act of the fourth year of king *George* the Fourth in respect to the other forces of the said company, it is enacted, that the provisions of the said act of the fourth year of king *George* the Fourth, and the rules and articles of war made and to be made by virtue thereof, should extend and be applied to the service of "the *Bombay* marine," and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said *Bombay* marine who should be commissioned or in pay as officers, or enlisted or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers respectively, in the said company's army, should be, to all intents and purposes, liable to the provisions of the said act of the fourth year of his majesty king *George* the Fourth, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties, as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces; and whereas it is expedient to provide other means for enforcing discipline in the said marine establishment called "the *Indian* navy;" be it enacted, that for the retaining the forces of the said establishment in their duty, the governor general of *India* in council shall have power to make laws and regulations for securing the observance of an exact discipline in the said service called "the *Indian* navy;" and for bringing to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow all officers engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others belonging to the said marine establishment who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert the said service, or shall commit any other offence which in its nature would be cognizable by court-martial under this act, or which may be against good discipline in naval service, in the same and as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as by virtue of an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty king *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the* East India *Company and for the better government of his majesty's India Territories till the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty four*, the said governor general in council now has power to make any law and regulation whatsoever; any thing in the said last mentioned act, or any other act or acts, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governor General of India in Council empowered to make Laws and Regulations for securing the exact discipline and punishment of Offences in the Indian Navy, as fully as he may make other Laws under 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 85.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the court of directors of the *East India* company, under the control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India* shall signify to the said governor general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor general in council made by virtue of this act, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

Court of Directors, under the Control, may disallow any such Laws and Regulations.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect, within and throughout the said territories, as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice any Laws or regulations made by the said governor general in council.

But until repealed they shall be in force.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor general in council, without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court, other than

No Law to be made for authorizing to punishment of death European born subjects, &c.

the courts of justice established by the charters of the crown, to sentence to the punishment of death any of her majesty's natural born subjects, born in *Europe*, or the children of such subjects.

Until such Laws and regulations made the provisions of this Act to be applicable to the India Navy.

XLVII. *Provided also*, and be it *enacted*, that until the said governor general in council shall have made laws and regulations for the *good government* of the said *Indian* navy by virtue of the powers by this act for that purpose given, all the provisions of this act, and the rules and articles of war to be made by virtue thereof, shall extend and be applied to the said marine establishment called "the *Indian* navy;" and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said *Indian* navy, who shall be commissioned or in pay as officers, or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers respectively, in the said company's army, shall be, to all intents and purposes, liable to the provisions of this act, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties, as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces.

5 G. 4. c 61

XLVIII. And whereas by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his majesty king *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act to amend two acts; of the fifty eighth year of his late majesty, for regulating the payment of regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service, and the receipt of sums due to soldiers; and of the fourth year of his present majesty, for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the* East India *company*, provision is made for the care, application, and distribution of the effects and credits of officers and soldiers in the said company's service; and it is expedient to render such provisions more effectual; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for all persons who may be employed, or required, by or under the authority of any articles of war in force for the time being for the *European* officers or soldiers in the service of the said company, to take care of, collect, or superintend or direct the collection of the effects of officers or soldier dying in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom, to ask, demand, and receive any such effects, and to commence, prosecute, and carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof, and to sell and dispose of the same, without taking out any letters of administration, either with any will annexed or otherwise, in every respect as if such officer or persons employed or required as aforesaid had been appointed executors or had taken out administration of such effects; and no registrar of any court in the *East Indies*, or any person acting under the appointment or authority of such court, *ad colligenda* or otherwise, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such effects unless required and authorized so to do by any such officer or persons employed or required as aforesaid, any act, or acts, law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons employed under articles of war to collect Effects of Officers & Soldiers dying in service abroad, may do so without Probate or Letters of Administration.

What Debts to be deemed Regimental Debts, & to have priority accordingly.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that all sums of money due by deceased officers and soldiers in respect of any military clothing, appointments, and equipments, servants wages due, and household expences during the current months or in respect of any quarters, or of any mess or regimental accounts, and all sums of money due to any agent or paymaster or quarter-master or any other officer, upon any such accounts, or on account of any advance made for any such purpose, and also any charges or expences attending or relating to the illness or funeral of any such officer or soldier, shall be deemed and taken to be regimental debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay or

allowances, or out of any prize or bounty money, or the equipage, goods, chattel, and effects of any officer or soldier dying out of the united kingdom while in the service of the said company, in preference to any other debts, claims, or demands whatsoever upon the estate and effects of such officer or soldier; and if any doubt shall arise as to whether any claims, or demand made in relation to any officer or soldier is a regimental debt or not, or whether such charges or expences attending or relating to the illness or funeral of such officer or soldier are proper to be allowed, such question shall be decided and concluded by the order or certificate of the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which such officer or soldier shall have belonged; and all such payments shall be good and valid in law; and every person who shall make any such payment out of any such arrears of pay, effects, or proceeds or aforesaid under the provisions of this act, or in pursuance of any such order or certificate of such military secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall came, shall be and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of such payments, and all other acts, matters, and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of the order or certificate of the said military secretary, in relation to the distribution of such assets; any thing in any act or acts, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Military Secretary to decide doubts as to Regimental Debts

L. And be it enacted, that all such regimental debts shall and may be paid without probate of any will being obtained, or any letters of administration, or any confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary of dative, being taken out of any person; and the surplus only of such arrears of pay or allowances, prize or bounty money equipage, goods, and chattels, or the proceeds thereof, shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased, for the payment of any duty in respect of any probate, or of any letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal estate; and it shall be lawful for the said military secretary to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus in any case in which the same shall not exceed five hundred company's rupees, without any probate or letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps, or upon legacies or otherwise; and it shall also be lawful for any pay-master or other person to issue any sum not exceeding the value of five hundred company's rupees which may be due to any officer deceased, or to the widow of relative of any officer deceased or to the representative or representatives of any such officer's widow or relative in *India*, in the manner without any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps, or upon legacies or otherwise, the same to be paid to the person who shall be notified by the said military secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto; and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by or to any executor or administrator, or under the authority of any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, letters testamentary or dative; any thing in any act or acts, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regtl. Debts to be paid without Probate or Letters of Administration and the Surplus only to be deemed the Personal Estate to be Administered,

Military Secretary to Administer such surplus when not exceeding 500 Company's Rupees without Probate or Administration and duty free

LI. And be it enacted, that such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of such effects, of any officer or soldiers so dying, when remitted to any person under any order of the military secretary to the government of any of the said company's presidencies, or to such military secretary, shall not by reason of coming to

Effects remitted not deemed Assets in the Place to which remitted, so as to render Administration necessary, &c.

Military Secretary authorized to order remittance of effects to any other place in India.

the hands of such person or military secretary be taken to be assets or effects in the place to which such proceeds or surplus may be remitted so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof; and it shall be lawful for the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased officer or soldiers shall have belonged to order that such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of any such effects shall be remitted to any other place in *India* where the same can more conveniently be paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto; and the obedience to the orders of such military secretary in respect to the payment and disposal of any such effects, proceeds or surplus of such effects, shall be a discharge from all actions, suits, and demands in respect thereof to any person to whose hands any such effects, proceeds, or surplus shall have come, and which shall have been paid and disposed of under the order of which military secretary.

Mode of Administering surplus prescribed.

LII. And be it enacted, that the effects or the proceeds or surplus of such effects, of any such officer or soldier dying as aforesaid which shall remain after satisfying such regimental debts, as aforesaid, shall with all convenient speed be transmitted to such military secretary, by the officer or person employed or required take care of, collect, and receive the same as aforesaid; and such military and secretary shall cause the same, or the surplus thereof remaining after satisfying such debts, and after such payment and application as is hereinbefore authorized, to be paid to the executor or legal representative (if in *India*) of such officer or soldiers; or if such executor or legal representative shall not be in *India*, or shall not within twelve months from the death of such officer or soldier claim such surplus then and in that case such military secretary shall remit the said surplus to the court of directors of the said company in *London*, to be by them paid to the executor or legal representative of such officer or soldier so deceased; and such remittance, at the end of twelve months as aforesaid, shall be a discharge to such military secretary from all actions, suits, and demands in respect of such surplus; provided always, that the registrars of her majesty's several supreme courts in *India*, shall not be required or entitled to take out letters of administration, with the will annexed or other wise, in respect of such surplus; and in all cases in which the surplus so remitted by the said military secretary to the said court of directors in *London* shall not exceed fifty pounds it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to order and direct the payment and distribution thereof to the parties entitled thereto, without any probate, letters testamentary or datives, or payment of any duty of stamp upon any legacies or otherwise.

Registrars of Supreme Courts not to take out Administration to surplus Court of Directors may distribute remitted surplus, if not exceeding 50*l*.

Preceding Provisions as to the Effects of deceased officers and Soldiers extended to the Indian Navy.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that the benefit of provisions similar in principle and extent of operation to those hereby enacted, respecting the collection and conversion into money of the effects of officers or soldiers dying in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom, and the nature and priorities of debts of such officers or soldiers, and the general administration of the proceeds or surplus of such effects, should be extended to the *Indian* navy; be it therefore enacted, that the governor general of *India* in council have power to make laws and regulations in manner aforesaid, to be subject to such disallowance as aforesaid, for providing for the due collection and conversion into money, the priorities and discharge of debts out of the application, remittance, and distribution of the effects and credits of officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others belonging to the said na-

fine establishment called the *Indian* navy, shall have power to act in the service of the *East India* company, out of the united kingdom; provided that such laws and regulations, as for the nature and circumstances of the different cases will permit, shall, in principle and substance, be conformable to and in extent of benefit shall not exceed the provisions herein before contained respecting the administration of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service as aforesaid; and for the purposes of distribution of the surplus of the effects of such officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others belonging to the said *Indian* navy, under any such laws and regulations, in cases in which their legal representatives shall not be in *India*, such surplus shall be remitted to the court of directors of the said company in *London*; and in all cases in which the same shall not exceed fifty pounds it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to order and direct the payment and distribution thereof to the parties entitled thereto without any probate, letters testimentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps upon any legacies or otherwise.

Where persons are serving beyond the Jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, Actions of debt, not exceeding 200 Company's Rupees, to be cognizable by a Military Court.

LIV. And be it enacted, that in all places where the said company's forces now are or may be employed, and, or where any body of her majesty's forces may be serving with the forces of the said company, situate beyond the jurisdiction of the court of requests established at the cities of *Calutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, respectively, actions of debt, and all personal actions against officers, all persons licensed to act as sutlers to any corps or detachment or at any station or cantonment, all persons resident within the limits of a military cantonment, or other persons amenable to the provisions of this act, shall be cognizable before a court of requests composed of military officers, and not elsewhere, provided the value in question shall not exceed four hundred company's rupees, and that the defendant was a person of the above description when the cause of action arose, which court the commanding officer of any station or cantonment is hereby authorized and empowered to convene; and the said court shall in all practicable cases consist of five commissioned officers, and in no instance of less than three, and the president thereto shall in all practicable cases be a field officer, and in no case be under the rank of a captain, and every member having served five years as a commissioned officer; and the president and members assisting at any such court, before any proceedings to be had before it, shall take the following oath upon the holy evangelists, which oath shall be administered by the president of the court to the other members thereof, and to the president by any member having first taken the oath; (that is to say,)

Court Court to be constituted;

I A. B. swear, that I will duly administer Justice according to the evidence in the matters that shall be brought before me. So help me GOD.

And every witness before any such court shall be examined on oath, which such courts are hereby authorized to administer, or if natives of the *East Indies*, on oath or solemn declaration, as the circumstances of the case may require; and it shall be competent for such courts, upon finding any debt or damage due, either to award execution thereof generally, or to direct that the whole or any part thereof shall be stopped and paid over to the creditor out of any pay of public money which may be coming to the debtor to the current or any future month, or to be paid by instalment on sufficient security; and in case the execution shall be awarded generally, the debt, if not paid forthwith, shall be levied by seizure and public sale of such of the debtor's

goods as may be found within the camp, garrison, or cantonment, under a written order of the commanding officer grounded on the judgement of the court; and the goods of the debtor, if found within the limits of the company's garrison or cantonment to which the debtor shall belong at any subsequent any time, shall be liable to be seized and sold in satisfaction of any remainder of such debt or damages; and if sufficient goods shall not be found within the limits of the camp, garrison, or cantonment, then any public money, or any sum not exceeding the half pay accruing to the debtor, shall be stopped in liquidation of such debt or damage; and if such debtor shall not receive pay as an officer, or from any public department, but be a sutler servant or follower, he shall be arrested by like order of the commanding officer, and imprisoned in some convenient place within the military boundaries for the space of two months, unless the debt be sooner paid.

Punishment for giving false Testimony.

LV. And be it enacted, that any person wilfully and knowingly giving false testimony on oath or solemn declaration, or affirmation, in any case wherein on oath or solemn declaration is required to be made, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being thereof duly convicted shall be liable to such pains and penalties as by any law in force in *India*, any person convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to; and every commissioned officer convicted before a general court-martial of perjury shall be cashiered; and every soldier or other person amenable to the provisions of this act found guilty thereof shall be punished at the discretion of a general or regimental court-martial.

Limitation of actions.

Mode of Procedure.

LVI. And be it enacted, that any action which shall be brought against any person for any thing to be done in pursuance of this act shall be brought within six months, and it shall be lawful for every such person to plead thereunto the general issue of not guilty, and to give all special matter in evidence to the jury which shall try the issue; and if the verdict shall be for the defendant in any such action, or the plaintiff therein become nonsuited, or suffer any discontinuance thereof, the court in which the said matter shall be tried shall allow unto the defendant treble costs, for which the said defendant shall have the like remedy as in other cases where costs by the laws of this realm are given to defendants; and every action against any person for any thing to be done in pursuance of this act, or against any member or minister of a court-martial in respect of any sentence of such court, or of any thing done by virtue or in pursuance of such sentence, shall be brought in some of the courts of record at the presidency under which such person is serving, or in the courts of record at *Westminster* or in *Dublin*, or the court of sessions in *Scotland*, and in no other court whatsoever.

Mode of recovering Penalties for Procuring desertion.

LVII. And be enacted, that all penalties by this act imposed for persuading or procuring any soldier to desert may and shall be sued for and be recoverable in any court of record at the presidency under which such offender shall be resident; provided that no action shall be brought or prosecution carried on by virtue of this act for the penalties aforesaid, unless the same be commenced within six months after the offence is committed.

Not to affect the Royal prerogative.

LVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contain'd shall in any manner affect Her Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy.

Commencement of this Act and repeal of former

LIX. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, except where other com-

measurement is particularly directed; and that from and after such day all powers and provisions contained in the said act of the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king *George* the Fourth shall cease and determine, and that the said act shall be and is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

FORM of OATHS to be taken by the President and Members of courts-martial.

You shall well and truly try and determine, according to the evidence in the several cases and matters which shall be brought before you, upon the general court-martial now assembled.

So help you GOD.

I *A. B* do swear, that I will duly administer justice as a member of the general court-martial now assembled, upon the several cases and matters which shall be brought before the same, according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the East India Company, and according to an act of Parliament now in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion of the said forces, and other crimes therein mentioned, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said articles or act, according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of war in the like cases: and I further swear, that I will not divulge any sentence of the court until it shall be duly approved or punished in general orders: and I further swear, that I will not, upon any account, or at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover any vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice or a court-martial in due course of law. [So help me GOD.

Form of Oath to be taken by the Judge Advocate or person officiating as such.

I do swear, that I will not, upon any account whatsoever, disclose or discover any vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice or court-martial in due course of law. [So help me GOD.

TRADE OF SHIPS BUILT WITHIN LIMITS OF EAST INDIA CO.'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. LVI.

AN Act further to regulate the trade of Ships built and trading within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter. [*7th August*, 1840.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *an act, to make further regulations for the registry of ships built in India*, it was enacted, that nothing in that or in the therein-recited acts or in any other act contained should subject any ship or vessel built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India* company, which should not be of the burthen of three hundred and fifty tons, or any ship or vessel built within the limits of the charter of the said company, then the property

55 G. 3. c. 1.

of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the limits aforesaid, and employed in trade as therefore solely within the said limits including the *Cape of Good Hope*, or any ship or vessel which then was, or at any time before the first day of *January* in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen should be building within the limits aforesaid, on account of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the said limits, and should be employed in trade solely within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope*, to any penalty, forfeiture, disability, or impediment, by reason of such ship or vessel not being registered, and not being *British* built, or to affect the property or any transfer of property in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid which should not be registered: and whereas by an act passed in the fourth year of his late majesty king *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act for the registering of vessels*, and by another act passed in the same session, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the* East India *company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade; and to amend an act of the present session of parliament for the registry of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in* India, the said recited act of the fifty-fifth year of king *George* the Third was repealed: and whereas by an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of king *William* the Fourth, intituled *an act to regulate the trade of the* British *possessions abroad*, it was among other things enacted, that all ships built at any place within the limits of the *East India* company's charter prior to the first of *January* one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and which then were and had continued ever since to be solely the property of his majesty's subjects, should be deemed to be *British* ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limit, including the *Cape of Good Hope*: and whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the same session, intituled *an act for the registering of* British *vessels*, ships or vessels built in any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, being owned by *British* subjects, and being registered in manner therein provided for, are entitled to all the previleges and advantages of a *British* registered ship; but it is expedient further to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the *East India* company's charter, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof, and in the meantime to restore to the ships or vessels so described as aforesaid in the said recited act of the fifty-fifth year of king *George* the Third the enjoyment of the privileges to which they were thereby entitled; and it is fit that indemnity should be afforded in respect of the consequences of the repeal of such privileges by the said acts of the fourth year of king *George* the Fourth, or either of them: be it therefore enacted by the queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in the meantime and until such declaration by proclamation shall be made by the governor general in council as hereinafter is authorized, as well all ships mentioned in the said enactment contained in the said first recited act of king *William* the Fourth, as also all other ships or vessels as aforesaid described in the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of king *George* the Third, shall have and enjoy the same privileges as were thereby given to such ships or vessels.

6 G. 4. c. 41.

3 & 4 W. 4. c. 59.

4 W. 4. c. 55.

Until Proclamation, all vessels to be entitled to privileges given by 59 G. 3. c. 116.

This Act to have the same force as 53 Geo. 3. c. 155

II. And be it enacted, that for all purposes of indemnity and discharge from all actions, suits, prosecutions, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, or impediments, and for all purposes of confirming and giving validity to all sales, assignments, mortgages, contracts, engagements, bonds, policies of assurance, gifts, bequests, rights, titles, interests, matters, and things whatsoever, which but for the said recited repeal of the said privileges would have been valid and effectual in law, and for all other beneficial purposes whatever, this act shall have the same force and effect as if the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of king *George* the Third had never been repealed.

Governor General enabled to declare what ships shall be considered as British

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general of *India* in council, by proclamation to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India* company, being owned by her majesty's subjects for whom the said governor general in council has power to legislate, and belonging, under the regulations herein-after provided for, to any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, shall be deemed to be *British* ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof; provided that upon such declaration being made the said governor general in council shall, and the said governor general in council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, concerning the register, clearing, licensing, and ascertaining the measurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding; which regulations shall be of equal force and effect with any laws and regulations which the said governor general in council is authorized to make, but shall be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to *England*, and be laid before both houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other laws or regulations which the said governor general in council is now by law empowered to make

Ships belonging to Native powers may be admitted to privileges of British ships

IV. And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to native princes or states in subordinate alliance with or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; be it therefore enacted, that the governor general of *India* in council may by such regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of *British* ships, for the purposes of trade within the limits of the charter of the said company, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof, or to any of such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such princes or states or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; but any such regulations shall provide for the granting to such ships or vessels fit and convenient licences or passes, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels.

Given legal validity to Acts of Governors of Presidencies for regulating Trade

V. And whereas vessels exceeding the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, built in ports within the limits of the *East India* company's charter since the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and owned by *British* subjects, and vessels built in ports within the limits aforesaid, owned by native princes or states in subordinate alliance with or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or by the sub-

jects of such princes or states, may have heretofore engaged and may be now engaged in trade within such limits, under some licence, authority, or sanction of the respective governments of the several Presidencies in *India*; and it is expedient that full legal validity and effect should be given to all acts of the said government respectively in reference to any trading; be it therefore enacted, that all acts and documents whatever, done, given, or issued by any of the said governments in reference to the trading of the two classes of vessels last herein-before mentioned, shall be deemed and construed to have had for all purposes full legal validity and effect from the respective times when such acts and documents may have been done, given, or issued respectively, and shall for all purposes continue to have such validity and effect until the governor general of *India* in council shall make other provisions in respect of the trading of such classes of vessels respectively under the authority of this act.

Provisions of act for Registering British vessels to have full force in East Indian territories

VI. And whereas doubts have been entertained whether the provisions and remedies enacted and contained in an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty king *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for the registering of* British *Vessels* in cases of the wilful detention and refusal to deliver up the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel to the proper officer or other persons authorized and entitled in that behalf, as in the said last mentioned act is specified, extend to and are in force in the territories under the government of the *East India* company; and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it therefore declared and enacted, that the said several provisions and remedies in the said last-mentioned act contained touching the wilful detention of such certificate of registry, or the absconding of any person in possession of the same, shall be deemed and taken to extend to, and shall extend to and be in force in the said territories under the government of the *East India* company.

3 & 4 W. c. 55

Matters directed to be performed before Governors may be performed in presence of Governor of Ports, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, that wherever in and by the said act it is directed or provided that any act, matter, or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief of any place where any ship or vessel may be registered under the authority of the same act, the same shall or may be done or performed in the territories under the government of the *East India* company by, to, or with the governor general *of India* in council, or the governor of the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the respective governors in council or governors of the presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca*, or the respective resident councillors at *Singapore* and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be.

For staying Proceedings in certain cases.

VIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which by the said last-mentioned act it is made lawful for any governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief of any of Her Majesty's colonies plantations, islands, or territories, and they are thereby authorized and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding, of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, to cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, as in the said last-mentioned act is provided, it shall be lawful, in the territories under the govern-

ment of the *East India* company, for the governor general of *India* in council, or the governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or for the respective governors in council or governors of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be, and they are respectively authorized and required, if any such suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding whatever shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any of Her Majesty's courts whatever, in or in any place subordinate to the said several presidencies, or the government of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca* respectively, to cause the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* or governors in council or governors of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be, to cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by Her Majesty, by or with the advice of Her Majesty's privy council; and such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or governor in council or governor of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca* respectively, is hereby required to transmit to the court of directors of the *East India* company, to be by them forthwith forwarded to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to be laid before Her Majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents properly verified as he may judge necessary for the information of Her Majesty.

Construction of terms.

IX. And be it enacted, that the term "limits of the *East India* company's charter" shall for all purposes of this act be construed to mean all places and seas eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope* to the straits of *Magellan*.

CONTINUATION OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. LXXX.

An Act to continue until the First Day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors in *India*. [*7th August* 1840.

Whereas an act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty king *George* the Fourth, intituled *an Act to provide for the relief of Insolvent debtors in the* East Indies *until the first day of* March *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three*: and whereas a certain other act was passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty king *William* the Fourth, intituled *an act to continue until the first day of* March *one thousand eight hundred and thirty six an act of*

9 G. 4. c. 13

2 & 3 W. 4. 49

the ninth year of His late Majesty, for the relief of Insolvent debtors in India, whereby the said first-mentioned act was continued in force until the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: and whereas a certain other act was passed in the fifth year of the reign of His said late Majesty king *William* the Fourth, intituled *an act to amend the law relating to Insolvent debtors in* India: and whereas by an act passed in the session held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His said late Majesty king *William* the Fourth, the first-mentioned act, as amended by the said last-mentioned act, was continued in force until the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament: and whereas it is expedient that the said first-mentioned act, as amended by the said act of the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty king *William* the Fourth, should be further continued; be it therefore enacted by the queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said acts of the ninth year of the reign of king *George* the Fourth and the fifth year of the reign of king *William* the Fourth shall be and the same are hereby continued until the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament.

4 & 5 W. 4. c. 79.

6 & 7 W. 4. c. 47.

Acts continued for a further period.

NEW POSTAGE ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XCVI.

An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage. [10*th August* 1840.

Whereas by an act passed in the last session of parliament intituled *an act for the further regulation of the duties on postage until the fifth day of* October *one thousand eight hundred and forty*, power was given to the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, to alter, fix, reduce, or remit any of the rates of *British* or inland or other postage payable by law on the transmission of post letters, and to vary such rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant (without reference to the distance or number of miles the same might be conveyed), and to fix and limit the weight of letters to be sent by the post, and, to suspend wholly or in part any parliamentary or official privilege of sending and receiving letters by the post free of postage, or any other franking privilege, and also to direct that letters written on stamped covers, or having a stamp affixed thereto, should (if within the limitation of weight to be fixed under the provisions of the said act, and if the stamp should not have been used before) pass by the post free of postage, and also to require, in case the stamp on which any letter should be written, or the stamp on the cover in which it should be enclosed, or to which it should be affixed, should be of less value or amount than in such warrant should be expressed, or should have been used before, such letter should be charged and chargeable with such rate of postage as such warrant should direct, and to order and direct the commissioners of stamps and taxes from time to time to provide proper and sufficient dies

2 & 3 Vict. c. 52

or other implements for expressing and denoting the rates of duties which should be directed by any such warrant as aforesaid, and to give any other orders and make any other regulations relative thereto they might deem expedient: and whereas the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* have, by several warrants under their hands, in pursuance of the power or authority given to them by the said act, fixed and limited a scale of weight of letters to be transmitted by the post, and directed the rates of postage to be charged and taken on such letters, and have made regulations for the sending of letters stamped *free* of postage, and made other regulations relative to the sending of letters by the post: and whereas it is expedient that such rates and regulations should be made permanent by law: be it therefore enacted by the queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all letters and newspapers and other printed papers, which shall be posted in any town or place within the united kingdom, or shall be brought from parts beyond the seas to any port or place within the united kingdom, or shall be sent by the post between the united kingdom and places beyond the seas, or between any of the other places herein after mentioned, or shall pass through the united kingdom, shall be subject to the several regulations and rates herein-after contained.

Letters and Newspapers and other printed papers to be subject to regulations and rates after mentioned

II. And be it enacted, that letters transmitted by the post shall be charged by weight according to the following scale, and that the several numbers of rates of postage herein-after set forth shall be charged by and be paid to her majesty's post-master general for the use of her majesty, on letters transmitted by the post; (that is to say,)

Letters to be charged by weight

On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of postage:

On every letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage:

On every letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage:

On every letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

And on every letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage:

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken 10 additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

Limitation of weight

III. And be it enacted, that no letter exceeding seven ounces in weight shall be forwarded by the post between places within the united kingdom, except petitions and addresses to her majesty and petitions to either house of parliament, and except in such other cases and subject to such regulations and restrictions as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, by warrant under their hands shall from time to time direct.

Rates of postage

IV. And be it enacted, that the following rates of postage shall be charged by and be paid to her majesty's post master general for the use of her majesty, on letters transmitted by the post; (that is to say,)

INLAND LETTERS.

Inland letters

On all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between places within the united kingdom, (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the

seas,) or posted in any post town in the united kingdom, addressed to persons or places within such town or the suburbs thereof, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of one penny, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper, or enclosures of which the same may be comprised, or to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed; and that on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional letter being estimated at one penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein-before fixed and declared; provided that such postage of one penny and such progressive and additional postage be pre-paid at the time of posting such letters, or that such letters be duly and properly stamped when posted as here in-after provided; but in case such postage on any such letters shall not be pre-paid, and such letters shall not be duly and properly stamped, there shall be charged on such letters the rate of postage herein-after mentioned.

As to letters sent by vessels.

V. And be it enacted, that the Postmaster General may forward letters between places in the united kingdom by vessels not packet boats, so that all letters forwarded under the authority of the post-master general by private vessels or packet boats, and transmitted between places in the united kingdom, shall be considered as forwarded by the post between such places, and be charged accordingly.

COLONIAL LETTERS BY PACKET BOAT.

Colonial letters

VI. And be it enacted, that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by packet boat between the united kingdom and her majesty's colonies or between any of her majesty's colonies through the united kingdom, (including letters to and from the *East Indies* by any of her majesty's *Mediterranean* packet boats to and from the united kingdom *via Syria* or *Egypt*, but not including letters sent through *France*,) there shall be charged and paid the several rates of *British* postage herein-after mentioned and specified; (that is to say,)

Between any place within the united kingdom, wherever situate, and any port in her majesty's colonies one uniform rate of one shilling, and between any of her majesty's colonies through the united kingdom, one uniform rate of two shillings:

And on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein-before contained, each additional rate being estimated at one shilling or two shillings, according as such letter shall be chargeable under this enactment, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

SHIP LETTERS.

Ship letters.

VII. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may collect and receive letters to forward by vessels not packet boats to places beyond the seas, and may forward the same accordingly, and may collect and receive letters brought by any such vessels from places beyond the seas.

Rates of postage on ship letters.

VIII. And be it enacted, that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by vessels not packet boats, between the united kingdom and any place beyond the seas, including *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the

East Indies or between any places beyond the seas, through the united kingdom there shall be charged and paid for *British* postage the rates following; (that is to say,)

Between the united kingdom and any place beyond the seas at whatever place within the united kingdom the letters may be posted or delivered, one uniform rate of eight pence, and between any places beyond the seas through the united kingdom, one uniform rate of one shilling and four-pence:

And on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein-before contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at eight-pence or one shilling and fourpence according as such letters shall be chargeable under this enactment, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign letters.

IX. And be it enacted that on all letters transmitted by the post between the united kingdom and foreign parts, or between any of the places out of the united kingdom mentioned in the schedule to this act annexed, there shall be charged and paid the several rates of *British* postage mentioned and specified in such schedule.

Letters by Packet Boats.

X. And be it enacted that all letters brought into the united kingdom by packet boats (whether in a Mail bag or not) shall be chargeable with packet postage.

Postage on parliamentary proceedings

XI. And be it enacted, that on all printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament forwarded by the post between places in the united kingdom, or posted in any post town of the united kingdom, addressed to persons or place within such town, or the suburbs thereof and on all printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament sent to any of her majesty's colonies by packet boat, and on all printed votes and proceedings of the colonial legislatures sent to the united kingdom from the colonies by packet boat (but not through *France* nor to the *East Indies* by her majesty's *Mediterranean* packet boats *viz. Syria* or *Egypt*) there shall be charged and paid the rates of *British* postage following; (that is to say:)

If not exceeding four ounces in weight, a rate of one penny;

If exceeding four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of two-pence:

If exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, a rate of three-pence;

And if exceeding twelve ounces and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, a rate of four-pence:

And for every additional four ounces in weight above the weight of sixteen ounces there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of one penny:

And any lesser weight than four ounces shall be charged as four ounces;

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general (if he shall see fit) to delay the transmission of any such printed votes or proceedings for any space not exceeding twenty-four hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

Stamped covers.

XII. And be it enacted, that all letters posted in any town or place within the united kingdom shall, if written on stamped paper or inclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto, and all printed votes and proceedings of the im-

perial parliament, and all newspapers which shall be liable to postage under this act, shall, if posted in any town or place within the united kingdom and enclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto, (the stamp or stamps in every such case being affixed or appearing on the outside, and of the value or amount herein-after expressed and specially provided under the authority of this act or of the said recited act, and if the stamp shall not have been used before,) pass by the post free of postage, as herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,)

In case any such letters shall be posted in and addressed to any place within the united kingdom, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of Postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if pre-paid:

In case any such letters shall be addressed to any other of the *British* dominions or colonies, or to any foreign country, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of *British* postage to which such letters would have been liable under this act:

And on all such printed votes and proceedings of parliament and newspapers the stamp or stamps shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such votes or proceeding or newspapers would have been liable under this act:

And that in all cases in which the same shall be necessary, in order to place on any such letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, and newspaper the full amount of stamps hereby required as aforesaid, there shall be affixed thereto such a number of adhesive stamps as alone or in combination with the stamp on such letters or packets, or on the envelope or cover thereof, will be equal in amount to the rate of postage to which such letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, and newspapers would be liable under this act.

Additional Postage on Letters not stamped or pre-paid.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which letters posted in and addressed to places within the united kingdom shall be posted without any stamp thereon, and without the postage being pre-paid, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of double the amount to which such letters would otherwise be liable under this act; and in all cases in which printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers liable to postage under this act, shall be posted without any stamp thereon, there shall be charged on such votes and proceedings or newspapers the postage to which the same would be liable under this act.

Letters re-directed

XIV. And whereas letters and packets sent by the post are chargeable by law on being re-directed and again forwarded, by the post with a new and distinct rate of postage; be it enacted, that on every post letters re-directed (whether posted with any stamp thereon or not) there shall be charged for the postage of such letter, from the place at which the same shall be re-directed to the place of ultimate delivery (in addition to all other rates of postage payable thereon), such a rate of postage only as the same would be liable to if pre-paid.

Letters with stamps not equal to postage.

XV. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which any letters posted in and addressed to places within the united kingdom shall be posted, having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps the value or amount of such shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if pre-paid, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of dou-

be the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps and the postage to which such letters would be liable as aforesaid if pre-paid.

The same as to Parliamentary proceedings.

XVI. And be it enacted that in all cases in which any votes or proceedings of parliament, newspapers, addressed to places within the united kingdom, shall be posted, having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would be liable under this act, there shall be charged on such votes or proceedings or newspapers a postage equal to the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps and the postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would be liable as aforesaid.

Option to prepay or not.

XVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall in all cases be optional with the parties sending any letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers by the post, to forward the same free of postage by means of a proper stamp or stamps thereon or affixed thereto in manner herein-before provided, or to forward the same in like manner as the same might otherwise have been forwarded under this act; but nevertheless, in case any letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers, addressed to places out of the united kingdom, shall have thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps having less in amount or value than the rates of postage to which such letters, or such votes or proceedings or newspapers, would be liable under this act, such letters printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers, if the postage thereon be required by the post master general under the provisions of this act to be paid when posted, shall not in any case be forwarded by the post, but shall, so far as may be practicable, be returned to the senders thereof through the dead letter-office, and if the postage on such letters, printed votes or proceedings, or newspapers, be not so required to be paid when posted, the same may be forwarded charged with such postage as if no stamp had been thereon or affixed thereto.

Post master general may send stamped letters otherwise than by the post.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general at any time hereafter, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, by writing under his hand, to declare that letters enclosed in stamped covers, or having stamp or stamps affixed thereto, (such stamps being provided under or in pursuance of the said recited act or of this act, and being equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if sent by the post pre-paid,) may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post, under and subject nevertheless to all such regulations and restrictions as the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit, which declaration shall be inserted in the *London Gazette* before coming into operation; and from thenceforth, so long as the said declaration shall continue in force (but no longer), any such stamped letters may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post accordingly: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, at any time, by writing under his hand, inserted in the *London Gazette*, to rescind and annul any such declaration and the authority thereby given, or to alter and vary any of the regulations and restrictions therein contained, and to make and establish any new or other regulations and restrictions respecting the sending, conveying, or delivering of such stamped letters otherwise than by the post, as the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid,

said, shall deem expedient: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall authorize or be construed to authorize any person to make a collection of stamped letters for the purpose of being sent or conveyed otherwise than by the post.

Stamps to be provided.

XIX. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall from time to time provide proper and sufficient dyes or other implements for expressing and denoting rates or duties of one penny and two-pence, or rates or duties of any other value or amount as may be directed by the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury for the purposes herein mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of stamps and taxes to use for the like purposes any dyes, plates, or other implements which have been provided, made, or used under or in pursuance of the said recited act of the last session of parliament: and all stamps and impressions which have been or shall be made or impressed by or from any such last-mentioned dyes, plates, or other implements shall be valid and available for the purposes of this act.

Separate Accounts to be kept of the Stamp Duties under this Act.

XX. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall cause a separate account to be kept of the stamp duties arising under this act; and it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, and they are hereby empowered, from time to time to direct the said commissioners of stamps and taxes to authorize their receiver general to pay over such sum and sums of money arising from the said stamps duties as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury shall think proper to the account of the receiver general of Her Majesty's post-office at the bank of *England*: and all such sums of money which shall be so paid over shall be held by the said last-mentioned receiver general subject to all annuities and yearly sum now charged by law on or payable out of the post office revenue, and all other charges, out-goings, and disbursements to which the post office revenue is at present liable.

Duties on dies to be deemed Stamp Duties.

XXI. And be it enacted, that the rates or duties which shall be expressed or denoted by any such dies as aforesaid shall be denominated and deemed to be stamp duties, and shall be under the care and management of the commissioners of stamps and taxes for the time being; and all the powers, provisions, clauses, regulations, directions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties contained in or imposed by the several acts now in force relating to stamp duties shall (so far as the same may be applicable, and may be consistent with the provisions of this act), in all cases not hereby expressly provided for, be of full force and effect with respect to the stamps to be provided under or by virtue of this present act, and to the paper on which the same shall be impressed, or to which the same shall be affixed and shall be observed applied, enforced, and put in execution for the raising levying, collecting, and securing of the rates or duties denoted thereby, and for preventing, detecting, and punishing all frauds, forgeries, and other offences relating thereto, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such powers, provisions, clauses, regulations, and directions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties, had been herein repeated and specially enacted with reference to the said last-mentioned stamps and rates or duties respectively: provided always, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall not make or allow any allowance or discount on the payment to them of any of the said duties arising under this act, or on the purchase from them of any stamps denoting the

said duties, unless they shall be directed to do so by the lords of the treasury.

Forging or fraudulently using Dies or Plates.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any dye, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any dye, plate, or other instrument, which hath been or shall or may be provided, made, or used by or under the direction of the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or by or under the direction of any other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of expressing or denoting any of the rates or duties which are or shall be directed to be charged under or by virtue of the authority continued in the said recited act of the last session of parliament, or under or by virtue of this act; or if any person shall forge, counterfeit, or imitate, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or imitated, the stamp, mark, or impression, or any part of the stamp, mark, or impression, of any such dye, plate, or other instrument which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, upon any paper or other substance or material whatever, or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any false, forged, or counterfeit dye, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such dye, plate, or other instrument, resembling or intended to resemble either wholly or in part any dye, plate, or other instrument which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made, or used as aforesaid; or if any person shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any paper, or other substance of material whatsoever, with any such false, forged, or counterfeit dye, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such dye, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid; or if any person shall use, utter, sell, or expose for sale, or shall cause or procure to be used, uttered, sold, or exposed to sale, or shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof where of shall lie on the person accused) have in his possessions any paper, or other substance or material, having thereon the impression or any part of the impression of any such false, forged, or counterfeit dye, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such dye, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, or having thereon any false, forged, or counterfeit stamp or impression, resembling or representing, either wholly or in part, or intended or liable to pass or be mistaken for the stamp, mark, or impression of any such dye, plate, or other instrument, which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made or used as aforesaid, knowing such false, forged, or counterfeit stamp, mark, or impression to be false, forged, or counterfeit; or if any person shall, with intent to defraud her majesty, her heirs or successors, privately or fraudulently use, or cause or procure to be privately or fraudulently used, any dye, plate, or other instrument so provided, made, or used, or hereafter to be provided, made, or used as aforesaid, or shall with such intent privately or fraudulently stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked any paper or other substance or material whatsoever with any such dye, plate, or other instrument as last aforesaid; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lieon the person accused) have in his possession any paper or other substance or material so privately or fraudulently stamped or marked as aforesaid; then and in every such case every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting any person in committing any such offence, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be liable, at the discretion

of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years nor less than two years, as the court shall award.

For purloining evasion of duties.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that if any person shall fraudulently get off or remove, or cause or procure to be gotten off or removed, from any letter or cover, or any paper or other substance or material, the stamp or impression of any dye, plate or other instrument so provided, made or used, or hereafter to be provided, made or used as aforesaid with intent to use, join, fix or place such stamp or impression for, with or upon any other letter, cover, paper, or other substance or material; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place for, with, or upon any letter or cover, or any paper or other substance or material, any such stamp or impression as aforesaid which shall have been gotten off or removed from any other letter, cover, paper, or other substance or material; or if any person shall fraudulently erase, cut, scrape, discharge, or get out of or from, or shall cause or procure to be so erased, cut, scraped, discharged, or gotten out of or from any letter or cover, or any paper, or other substance or material, any name, date, or other matter or thing theron written, printed, or expressed with intent to use any stamp or mark then impressed or being upon such letter or cover paper, or other substance or material, or that the same may be used for the purpose of defrauding her majesty, her heirs or successors, of any of the rates or duties aforesaid; or if any person shall make, do, or practice or to be concerned in any other fraudulent act, contrivance, or device whatever, not specially provided for by this or some other act of parliament, with intent or design to defraud her majesty, her heirs or successors, of any of the rates of duties aforesaid; every person so offending in any of the several cases in this clause mentioned, shall forfeit and pay to her majesty, or her heirs and successors, the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered with full costs of suit and all expences attending the same.

Licences may be granted to deal in postage stamps in any town in Ireland, although a distributor of stamps may have been appointed there

XXIV. And whereas under the laws in force it is provided that no licence shall be granted to any person to deal in or to retail stamps in any town or place in *Ireland* (except within the district of the *Dublin* metropolis) where a distributor of stamps, shall have been appointed by the commissioners of stamps, and shall reside and act as such distributor, and it is expedient to alter such restriction so far as the same relates to persons who may be licenced solely for the purpose of dealing in or retailing stamps denoting the duties on the postage of letters; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of stamps and taxes to grant licence to any person or persons to deal in and to retail stamps denoting the stamp duties on the postage of letters in any town or place in *Ireland*, whether a distributor of stamps shall have been appointed in such town or place, and shall reside and act as such distributor therein, or not, any thing in any act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Licences and bonds exempted from stamp duty.

XXV. And be it enacted, that no licence which shall be granted by the said commissioners to deal in and retail stamps of the description aforesaid only, nor any bond to be taken on the granting of any such last mentioned licence, shall be subject or liable to any stamp duty.

Manufacture of paper for envelopes

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of excise, or such person or persons as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury shall direct, shall cause to be provided such moulds,

frames, or instruments, or machinery or parts of machinery, as may be necessary for the making of paper, to be used as covers, or envelopes, or stamps, and to receive the impression of the dyes, plates, or other instruments, which have been or shall be provided, made, or used by or under the direction of the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or of any other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of expressing or denoting any of the rates or duties of postage which are or shall be directed to be charged under or by virtue of the authority contained in the said recited act of the last session of parliament, or under this act, which paper shall have such distinguishing words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices worked into or visible in the substance of the same as the said commissioners of excise, or such other person or persons so directed by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, shall from time to time order and direct; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of excise or other person or persons, from time to time as they shall see fit, to alter or vary any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, either by the removal of any of them, and substitution of other words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, or by any change in the position or arrangement thereof; and all such moulds, frames, or instruments, machinery or parts of machinery, shall be provided, and all such paper shall be made and manufactured, under such regulations, and by such person or persons, as the commissioners of excise or other person or persons as aforesaid shall from time to time appoint or contract with for that purpose; and all the said moulds, frames, or instruments, and machinery or parts of machinery, shall be kept by such officer or officers or other person as the said commissioners of excise, or other person or persons directed by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, shall appoint; and all the paper so made shall, as the same is required, be delivered over to the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or to such officer or warehouse keeper as such last mentioned commissioners shall direct to receive and take charge of the same.

Contracts for paper.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that all contracts and agreements to be entered into by the commissioners of excise for or relating to the supply of any such paper as aforesaid shall be made in the name of the secretary for the time being to the said commissioners, and his successors in office, for and on behalf of her majesty, her heirs and successors.

As to present contracts.

XXVIII. And whereas the commissioners of excise have, under the orders and directions of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, contracted with certain persons for the manufacture and supply of and have supplied to the commissioners of stamps and taxes, for postage, envelopes and covers and stamps, certain quantities of paper made and manufactured with certain words, letters, and figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices worked into or visible in the substance of such paper, according to the samples thereof annexed to such contracts; be it enacted, that all the paper so made and supplied, or which hereafter shall be made or supplied under any such contract or contracts, shall be deemed and taken to be paper subject to and the same shall be subject to all the enactments and provisions of this act, in the same manner as if the same had been made and supplied under the enactments and provisions herein-before contained.

Providing persons manufacturing or using paper

XXIX. And be it enacted, that if any person shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall aid or assist in the making or shall knowingly have in his custody or possession, not be-

similar to that used for postage covers.

ing legally authorized by the commissioners of excise, or other person or persons appointed by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), any mould or frame or other instrument having herein any words, letters, figures, marks, lines, or devices peculiar to and appearing in the substance of any paper heretofore or hereafter to be provided or used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, or any machinery or parts of machinery for working any threads into the substance of any paper or any such thread, and intended to imitate or pass for such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices; or if any person, except as before excepted, shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or aid or assist in the making, of any paper in the substance of which shall be worked or shall appear visible any words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices peculiar to and worked into or appearing visible in the substance of any paper heretofore or hereafter to be provided or used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or if any person, except as before excepted, shall knowingly have in his custody or possession, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), any paper whatever in the substance whereof shall a worked or appear visible any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or if any person, except as aforesaid, shall by any art, mystery, or contrivance, cause or procure, or aid or assist in causing or procuring, any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same, to appear worked into or visible in the substance of any paper whatever, then and in every such case every person so offending shall for every such offence be adjudged a felon, and shall be transported for the term of seven years, or shall be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court before whom such person shall be tried, for any period not less than two years.

Persons receiving or having in possession paper provided for postage covers or stamps, before being stamped and issued for use, guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment.

XXX. And be it enacted, that if any person not lawfully authorized, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), shall purchase or receive, or take or have in his custody or possession, any paper manufactured and provided by or under the directions of the commissioners of excise, or other person or persons appointed to provide the same by the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, for the purpose of being used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, and for receiving the impression of the dyes, plates, or other instruments provided, made, or used under the directions of the commissioners of stamps, and taxes, or other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, before such paper shall have been duly stamped with such impression and issued for public use, every such person shall for such offence be guilty of misdemeanor and being convicted thereof shall, at the discretion of the court before whom such person shall be tried, be imprisoned for any period not more than three years nor less than six calendar months.

Postage on letters sent to foreign states.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which there now is or shall be a treaty between the post-master general and the post office of a foreign country for collecting and accounting for the British postage on foreign letters sent by the post-

from the united kingdom to that foreign country, or to any other foreign country, the post-master general may, so long as the treaty or agreement shall continue in force, receive upon any such foreign letters from the sender the postage, both *British* and foreign, in one entire sum and upon foreign letters addressed to places within her majesty's dominions may, whether there shall be any such treaty or not, charge the foreign postage in addition to the *British* postage, and he may account for and pay over the foreign countries entitled to receive the same the amount of all such foreign postage; and it shall be optional with the sender of a letter addressed to any foreign country included in such treaty, or to any foreign country to which such treaty shall extend, either to pay the *British* and foreign postage thereof in one entire sum, or to send the letters without paying any postage, either *British* or foreign, or he may otherwise pay the *British* postage, only; and, subject to this endorsement, the post-master general may cause the postage of all letters sent out of the united kingdom to be paid or stamped on being put into the post office.

Postage marked on foreign letters to be evidence of amount of postage

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the foreign postage marked on any letter or newspaper, or other printed paper brought into the united kingdom, shall in all courts of justice and other places be received as conclusive evidence of the amount of foreign postage payable in respect of such letter, newspaper, or other printed paper, in addition to the *British* postage; and such foreign postage shall be recoverable within the united kingdom and other her majesty's dominions as postage due her majesty.

Postage on letters in the colonies, &c.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty's post-master general to charge on all letters conveyed by the post between places within any of her majesty's colonies, or conveyed by packet boats between one part of her majesty's dominions and another part of the same dominions, or between her majesty's dominions and foreign parts, or between one port in any foreign country and another port in the same or any other foreign country, where post communications shall be established, and where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized by law, and also to charge on all letters conveyed by any vessels to or from any of the colonies or between any of the colonies or between any of the colonies and a foreign port, and on all letters which shall be brought by the master of any vessel to the post office in any of the colonies, such rates of postage as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, by warrant under their hands, shall from time to time direct.

Postage on packet boat letters may be demanded from sender

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty's post-master general to require the postage from time to time payable for letters transmitted by packet boats or private ships between places out of the united kingdom to be paid by the sender on the tender or delivery of such letters at the post office, or other place appointed by the post-master general for the receipt of such letters.

Letters of own

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward-bound, and the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board vessels inward-bound, shall have their letters by such vessels free from postage (except as hereinafter mentioned) if delivered at the port of the ship's arrival; and if delivered at any other place within the united kingdom, on payment of the postage, as on pre-paid inland letters, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore mentioned, from the port of arrival to the place of delivery, and if delivered in any of her majesty's colonies, on pay-

ment of the colonial rates of postage to which letters in such colony may be liable, on conveyance from such port of arrival to the place of delivery, provided the letters brought by any one vessel to any one such person shall not collectively exceed six ounces in weight (except in the case of letters brought by vessels coming from *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, *the East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, into any port of the united kingdom, for an owner, charterer, or consignee of such vessel, in which case they may be collectively twenty ounces, in weight), and the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address and superscription; and in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board the vessel; and the persons hereby exempted shall be entitled to have their letters which come within the above conditions before the master of the vessel delivers the other letters in his charge to the post office; provided nevertheless, that all ship letter gratuities payable by law to masters of vessels bringing any such letters shall in all cases be paid to the post office by the parties to whom the same may be addressed (in addition to any postage payable thereon) before delivery of such letters to the parties entitled to receive the same, whether such letters shall be delivered at the port of arrival of such vessel or elsewhere.

Gratuities to masters of vessels.

XXXVI. And for encouraging masters of vessels, not being post office packets, to undertake the conveyance of letters; be it enacted, that the post-master general may allow to masters of vessels, on letters and newspapers conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office between places within the united kingdom, a sum not exceeding two shillings and six pence for each and every number of one hundred of such letters and newspapers, and for any less number in the like proportion, and may allow to the masters of vessels bound from the united kingdom to the *East Indies* a sum not exceeding one penny for each letter and one half-penny for each newspaper conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office, and may allow to the masters of all other vessels a sum not exceeding two-pence for each letter conveyed by them for or on half of the post office from the united kingdom to places beyond sea, and may allow to the masters of all vessels not exceeding two-pence for each letter brought into the united kingdom, which they shall deliver at the post office at the first port at which they touch or arrive, or with which they communicate, (all which gratuities may be paid at such times and places, and under all such regulations and restrictions, as the post-master general shall in his discretion think fit); and every master of a vessel outward bound shall receive on board his vessel every post letter bag tendered to him for conveyance, and having received the same shall deliver it, on his arrival at the port or place of his destination, without delay; and every master of a vessel inward-bound shall cause all letters on board his vessel (except those belonging to the owners of the vessel, or of the goods on board, which do not exceed the prescribed weights,) to be collected and enclosed in some bag or other envelope, and to be sealed with his seal, and to be addressed to any of her majesty's deputy post-masters, that they may be in readiness to send on shore by his own boat, or by the pilot boat, or by any other safe or convenient means, in order that the same may be delivered at the first regular post office which can be communicated with, and at the regular port or place where the vessel shall report, shall sign a declaration in the presence of the

Masters of outward bound vessels to receive letters, and to deliver them at the first port of arrival

person authorized by the post-master general at such port or place, who shall also sign the same, and the declaration shall be in the form or to the effect following; (that is to say,) 'I *A. B.*, commander of the [*state the name of the ship or vessel*], 'arriving from [*state the place*] do, as required by law, solemn- 'ly declare, that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, 'delivered or caused to be delivered to the post office every letter 'bag, package, or parcel of letters that were on board the [*state* 'the name of the ship], except such letters as are exempted by law.

Declaration to be made by master

And no collector, comptroller, or principal officer of the customs shall permit such vessel to report till such declaration shall be made and produced; and no vessel shall be permitted by any officer of the customs to break bulk, or to make entry in any port of the *British* dominions, until all letters on board the same shall be delivered to the post office where postage are or hereafter may be established, and from whence such letters may be despatched by post, except such letters, commissions, and other matters and things as are exempted by the post office acts from the exclusive privilege of the post-master general, and also except all such letters as shall be brought by a vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, all which last-mentioned letters shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the persons appointed to superintend the quarantine, that all proper precautions may be by them taken before the delivery thereof; and when due care has been had therein, the said letters shall be by them dispatched in the usual manner by the post; and the principal officer of customs at every port shall search every vessel for letters which may be on board contrary to the post office act, and may seize all such letters and forward them to the nearest post office; and the officer who shall so seize and send them shall be entitled to a moiety of the penalties which may be recovered for any such offence; and in case an officer of Her Majesty's customs shall find a letter superscribed as the letter of an owner or charterer, or consignee or shipper, exceeding the weight herein-before limited, then the officer shall seize so many of the letters as shall reduce the remainder within the proper weight, and he shall take the same to the nearest post office, and the post-master of the place shall pay to the officer delivering the same any sum the post-master general, with the consent of the lords of the treasury, may think fit, not exceeding two shillings and six-pence for every post letter so seized; and the post master general may appoint any person to demand, from the master, of vessels arriving at or off a port of the united kingdom, all letters on board the same not exempted by the post office acts; and the master of any such vessel shall forthwith deliver all such letters on board to such person, on his demanding the same.

Officers of customs not to allow vessels to report before declaration made

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the penalty which by an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the post office of the united kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the post office laws; and for explaining certain terms and expression employed in those laws*, is imposed on every master of a vessel outward bound to *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, who shall refuse to take a post letter bag delivered or tendered to him by an officer of the post office, shall henceforth extend and apply to the master of every vessel outward-bound who shall refuse to take a post-letter bag, delivered or tendered to him for conveyance by an officer of the post office; and that the penal-

Certain penalties under 7 W. IV. c. 32. further extended

postage set forth in above table, it shall not be compulsory to send them by post.

Mode of sending newspapers or parliamentary proceedings

XLIV. And be it enacted, that no printed paper whether newspaper or votes and proceedings in parliament, or of the colonial legislature, shall be sent by the post, either free or at the aforesaid rates of postage, unless the following conditions shall be observed:

First, it shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides.

Second, there shall be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

Third, there shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper.

Fourth the said printed papers shall be put into the post office at such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, as the post-master general may appoint, including therein the payment of postage on such as are going out of the united kingdom when put into the post office, if the post-master general shall so require.

Fifth, all foreign newspapers brought into the united kingdom under this act are to be printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, unless the commissioners of her majesty's treasury shall in any case direct that any foreign newspapers shall be exempted from the restriction hereby imposed.

Examination of printed papers, &c.

XLV. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may examine any printed paper or any packet which shall be sent by the post, without a cover or in a cover open at the sides, in order to discover whether it be contrary in any respect to the conditions hereby required to be observed, or to any regulations which the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, may from time to time make in respect of any paper or packet of such a description, and also, in the case of newspapers, to ascertain in what language the newspapers brought into the united kingdom from any foreign country shall be printed and published; and also in order to discover whether the newspapers printed and published in the united kingdom (excepting those printed in *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, which, for the purposes of this act, are to be considered as part of the united kingdom) are duly stamped; and in case any one of the required conditions has not been fulfilled, the whole of every such paper or packet shall be charged with treble the duty of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter, except as to foreign newspapers not printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, which shall be charged with full postage as letters; and as to every such printed paper going out of the united kingdom, the post-master general may either detain the paper or forward the same by the post, charged with treble the duty of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter: and in case a newspaper printed in the united kingdom (except as aforesaid), and transmitted by the post under this act, shall appear not to have been duly stamped, the same shall be stopped and sent to the commissioners of stamps and taxes.

Post-master general to determine questions of postage

XLVI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which a question shall arise whether a printed paper is entitled to the privilege of a newspaper or other printed paper thereby privileged,

so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post under the post office acts, the question shall be referred to the determination of the post master general, whose decision, with the concurrence of the lords of the treasury, shall be final.

Transmission of newspaper to Foreign countries at low rate of charge.

XLVII. And for providing for the transmission of newspapers between the united kingdom and foreign countries free of postage, when satisfactory proof shall be laid before the post-master general that *British* newspapers addressed either to a person or to a place within a foreign country, and also that newspapers addressed to a person or a place in the united kingdom from such foreign country, are respectively allowed to pass by the post within that country free of postage; be it enacted, that the post-master general may, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, transmit by the post *British* newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in such foreign country from the united kingdom, to any port out of the united kingdom, other than Her Majesty's colonies and possessions, free from postage; and he may, with the like consent, receive from such foreign country foreign newspapers free from postage, or he may, with the like consent, charge for every newspaper transmitted to or received from a foreign country a rate of postage which he may consider equivalent to the rates of postage payable in that country on newspapers either transmitted from or received in that country, but in all cases, whether the newspaper be transmitted free or otherwise, subject to a sea postage of one penny payable on the newspaper being put into the post office, for every newspaper delivered at the post office to be conveyed by vessels not being post office packets, and also to a like postage for every newspaper received by vessels not post office packets, addressed to a person or to a place within the united kingdom.

Higher charge may be again imposed.

XLVIII. And whereas by reason of the postage which may be charged on newspapers in foreign countries or from other circumstances, it may be expedient again to impose the rates of two pence on newspapers; be it enacted, that the post-master general, with the consent of the lords of the treasury, may again charge and demand the said respective rates of two-pence on newspapers received from and sent to any foreign country.

Colonial newspapers.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or by packet boat or private ship, from one colony to another colony, whether through the united kingdom or not; and also allow foreign newspapers to pass through the united kingdom either to Her Majesty's colonies or from one foreign country to another foreign country, by packet boat or private ship; and also allow *British* newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a foreign country, and colonial newspaper to be sent through a foreign country to the united kingdom, or through the united kingdom to a foreign country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage and under all such regulations and restrictions as the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit.

Limitation of time for posting newspapers.

L. And be it enacted, that every *British* newspaper sent by the post to places out of the united kingdom shall in all cases be put into a post office or receiving office in the united kingdom within seven days next after the day on which the same shall be published, the day of publication to be ascertained by the date of such paper; and in case a paper shall be put into a post office

after the expiration of such seven days, the post-master general may either detain the paper, or forward it by post charged with full postage as a letter.

Newspaper re-directed

LI. And be it enacted, that in case any person to whom a printed newspaper brought into the united kingdom shall be directed shall have removed from the place to which it shall be directed, before the delivery thereof at the place, it may (provided it shall not have been opened) be re-directed and forwarded by post to such person at any other place within the united kingdom free of charge for such extra conveyance; but if the newspaper shall have been opened, it shall be charged with the same rate as if it were a letter from the place of re-direction to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered.

Allowance to masters of vessels for newspapers.

LII. And be it enacted, that the post master general may allow the masters of vessels, other than packet boats, a sum not exceeding one penny on every printed newspaper, foreign or colonial, brought into the united kingdom from a port or place out of the united kingdom, and delivered by them at the post office of the post town at which they shall touch or arrive, and a sum not exceeding one penny on every printed newspaper conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office from the united kingdom to any port or place out of the same, in respect of which no gratuity is herein-before authorized to be allowed.

Letters to soldiers and soldiers

LIII. And be it enacted, that the following classes of persons may both send and receive letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, by the post, on their own private concerns, at a postage of one penny for each letter; (namely,)

Every seamen employed in her majesty's navy, whether at home or abroad, whilst such seamen shall be actually employed in her majesty's service.

Every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in her majesty's regular forces, Militia fencible regiments, artillery, or royal marines, whether at home or abroad, whilst actually employed in her majesty's service.

Every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in the service of the *East India* company whilst actually employed in the service of the company.

But the letters of commissioned officers or warrant officers, whether in the army or navy, or midshipmen, or masters, mates of the navy, are not included in this provision.

And with the respect to letters sent by any such privileged persons, the following conditions shall be observed; (that is to say) the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas, as herein-after mentioned,) shall be paid (or the letter, if posted within the united kingdom, shall be duly and properly stamped,) on being put into a post office established under the authority of the post-master general; and upon such letter shall be superscribed the name of the writer, and his class or description in the vessel, regiment, corps or detachment to which he shall belong; and upon every such letter there shall be written in the hand-writing of and signed by the officer having at the time the command of the vessel, or of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which the privileged person belongs, the name of such officer and the name of such vessel, or of such regiment, corps, or detachment.

And with respect to letters received by the post by any of the said privileged persons the following conditions shall be observed; the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas as hereinafter mentioned) shall be paid (or the letter, if posted within the united kingdom, shall be duly and properly stamped) upon putting it into a post office established under the authority of the post-master general, and it shall be directed to the privileged person, specifying on the superscription thereof the vessel, or the regiment, corps, or detachment to which he shall belong; and the deputy post-master of the place to which such letter shall be sent to be delivered shall not deliver such letter to any person except the person hereby privileged to whom it shall be directed, or to some person appointed to receive the same, by writing under the hand of the officer in command.

And whenever the letters sent or received by any such privileged persons shall be sent from parts beyond the seas without the said postage of one penny being pre-paid every such letter shall be charged to the party receiving the same with a rate of two-pence; and any letters received by the post under this enactment by any such privileged persons which may have been re-directed shall not be charged any postage on or in respect of such re-direction.

Privileged persons may send and receive letters by private ships

LIV. And be it enacted, that any such privileged persons may both send and receive letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, by private ships, between the united kingdom and places beyond the seas, on their own private concerns, at the like postage for each letter, and subject to the like conditions and regulations, in all respects, as are herein before mentioned in respect of letters sent and received by any such privileged persons by the post; but whenever the letters sent or received by any such privileged persons shall be conveyed, or be intended to be conveyed, by private ships, the gratuities payable by law to masters of such vessels in respect of such letters shall in all cases be paid to the post office in addition to such postage.

Not to extend to foreign postage

LV. And be it enacted, that the said privilege shall not extend to any letters liable to any foreign rates of postage.

Postage privileges to cease

LVI. And be it enacted, that, except in the cases herein specified, all privileges whatsoever of sending letters by the post free of postage, or at a reduced rate of postage, shall wholly cease and determine.

Additional charges may be made on letters not pre-paid.

LVII. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may at any time hereafter charge, for the use of her majesty, on all letters, newspapers and other printed papers sent by the post, on which the postage shall not be pre-paid, and which shall not be duly and properly stamped, and also on all letters sent by the post without being duly and properly stamped, although the postage thereon shall be wholly or in part pre-paid, such higher rates of postage than would otherwise by law be payable on such letters, newspapers, or other printed papers as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury by warrant under their hands from time to time deem expedient, and may also remit any of the rates of *British* postage or inland postage for the time being payable by law on the transmission of post letters, newspapers, or other printed papers, to such extent as the lords of the treasury shall from time to time direct.

Postage of foreign letters may be altered.

LVIII. And whereas communications may from time to time be opened with foreign post offices, which may render an

alteration in the rates of postage expedient; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's treasury from time to time, and at any time after the passing of this act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of *British* postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant, and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repay any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, and the power hereby given to alter and fix rates of postage shall extend to any increase or reduction, or remission of postage.

Payment of postage established by treasury warrant

LIX. And be it enacted, that the rates of postage from time to time to become payable under or by virtue of any warrant of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, under this act, shall be charged by and be paid to her majesty's post-master general, for the use of her majesty, on all post letters, newspapers, or other printed papers to which such warrant shall extend; and that in all cases in which any rates of postage shall be made payable under any such warrant, every such warrant shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall, within fourteen days after making the same, be laid before both houses of parliament (if then sitting), or otherwise within fourteen days after parliament shall re-assemble; provided that any rates made payable by any such warrant may be demanded and taken immediately after they shall have been so published in the *London Gazette*, although the same shall not then have been laid before parliament

Postage not prepaid to be paid by the receiver

LX. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which the postage of any unstamped letters shall not have been paid by the sender, it shall be paid by the person to whom the letters is addressed on the delivery thereof to him; but if the letter be refused, or the party to whom it is addressed shall be dead, or cannot be found, the writer or sender shall pay the postage; and this enactment shall apply to every packet, newspaper, and thing whatsoever chargeable with postage which shall be transmitted by the post.

Gratuities to masters of vessels may be altered

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's treasurer to make any reduction or increase or alteration they may consider expedient in the gratuities allowed by this act to masters of vessels for letters and newspapers conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office, or delivered by them to the post office, and to allow and authorize such gratuities for the conveyance of letters and newspapers to masters of vessels passing to or from between any of her majesty's colonies or possessions beyond the seas, as they shall think fit, and also to allow and authorize any gratuities to be paid to pilots, seamen, or others on the letters and newspapers they may bring to any post office from any vessels.

Combustibles not to be sent by post

LXII. And be it enacted, that no person shall post or cause to be posted or sent or cause to be sent, or tender or deliver in order to be sent by the post, any letter containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance, and no such letter shall be forwarded by the post.

Letters to be sent as directed by the post-master general

LXIII. And be it enacted, that all post letters shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered, under and subject to all such orders, directions, and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations and restrictions as to the form,

size dimensions, enclosures, or otherwise, as the post-master general with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, shall from time to time direct.

Limits of post towns.

LXIV. And to prevent disputes as to the limits of post towns within which letters are to be delivered by the post; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general from time to time, in all cases in which he shall deem the same expedient, by writing under his hands, to fix and declare the limits of any post town within the united kingdom or other Her Majesty's dominions, which shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever.

Letters with contraband goods.

LXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general, or any of his officers, to detain any post letter suspected to contain any contraband goods, and forward the same to the commissioners of Her Majesty's customs, who, in the presence of the person to whom the same may be addressed, or in his absence, in case of non-attendance, after notice in writing from the said commissioners requiring his attendance, left at or forwarded by the post according to the address on the letter, may open and examine the same, and in case on any such examination any contraband goods shall be discovered, the said commissioners may detain the letter and its contents for the purpose of prosecution; and if no contraband goods shall be discovered in such letter, the same shall, if the party to whom the same is addressed be present, be handed over to him on his paying the postage (if any) charged thereon, or, if he shall not be present the same shall be returned to the post office, and be forwarded to the place of its address

For prosecution of offences

LXVI. And for the more effectual prosecution of offences committed against the post office, be it enacted, that in any indictment or criminal letters for any offence committed upon or in respect of any property which may be laid in or stated to belong to the post-master general, it shall be sufficient to state any such property to be or to belong to and to lay it in "Her Majesty's post-master general; and it shall not be necessary to specify the name or addition of any such post-master general; and that whenever, in any indictment or criminal letters for any offence committed against the post office acts, it shall be necessary to mention for any purpose whatever Her Majesty's post-master general, it shall be sufficient to describe such post-master general as "Her Majesty's post-master general," without any further or other name, addition, or description whatsoever.

Post-master General to be a body corporate

LXVII. And to enable the post master general for the time being to hold and take conveyances and leases of messuages, tenements, lands, and hereditaments for the service of the post office, and to transmit the same to his successors, be it enacted, that for such purpose her majesty's post-master general and his successors shall be and is and are hereby made a body corporate, and shall have a seal; and that all messuages, tenements lands, and hereditaments, of whatsoever nature and tenure now vested in her majesty's present post-master general, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, in trust for her majesty and her successors, shall immediately on the passing of this act be and become vested in him in his corporate capacity, and his successors for ever, in trust as aforesaid.

Repeal of acts or parts of acts:

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of an act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Third, intituled third, intituled *an act to amend an act pass-*

ed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, for granting to his majesty the sum of twenty thousand pounds towards repairing roads between London *and* Holyhead *by* Chester, *and between* London *and* Bangor *by* Shrewsbury, *and for giving additional powers to the commissioners therein named to build a bridge over the* Menai Straits, *and to make a new road from* Bangor Ferry *to* Holyhead *in the county of* Anglesea, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters and packets conveyed by post by way of *Dublin* and *Holyhead*; and so much of an act passed in the first and second years of the reign of His late majesty's king

1 & 2 G. 4. c. 75. *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act for applying a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland *for the purpose of building a bridge over the river* Conway *in the county of* Carnarvan, *and for empowering additional rates of postage on letters and packets conveyed over the said bridge*, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters and packets conveyed by post to and from any part of *Great Britain* or *Ireland* by way of *Conway* and *Chester*; and so much of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king

4 G. 4. c. 75. *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act for vesting in commissioners the bridge now building over the* Menai Straits *and the river* Conway, *the harbours of* Howth *and* Holyhead, *and the road from* Dublin *to* Howth, *and for the further improvement of the road from* London *to* Holyhead, as enacts that the additional rates of postage granted by the said act of the fifty-ninth year of the reign of king *George* the third shall be continued to be charged and received; and so much of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty's king *William* the Fourth, intituled

6 & 7 W. 4. c. 25. *an act for granting additional rate of postage on letters between* Great Britain *and* Ireland *by way of* Milford *and* Waterford, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters conveyed by post by way of *Milford* and *Waterford*; and so much of any other act or acts as authorize or require any additional rates to be charged and levied on letters to and from *Ireland* by way of *Holyhead* in respect of *Menai Bridge*, by way of *Conway* and *Chester* in respect of *Conway Bridge*, and by way of *Milford* and *Waterford*; and so much of an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 11. *an act for the management of the post office* as directs the respective post office receivers general of *England* and *Ireland* to distinguish in their accounts the respective additional rates of postage granted in respect of the *Menai* and *Conway* bridges, and on letters conveyed by way of *Milford* and *Waterford*, and to the payment of the amount thereof into the exchequer; and so much of an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, entituled

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 36. *an act to repeal the several laws relating to the post office*, as repeals any part of an act passed in the third year of the reign of king *George* the Fourth, intituled *an act to amend the general laws now in being regulating turnpike Roads in that part of* Great Britain *called* England, and as repeals any part of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entituled

4 G. 4. c. 95. *an act to explain and amend an act passed in the third year of the reign of his present majesty, to amend the general laws now in being for regulating turnpike road in that part of* Great Britain *called* England; and also an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an*

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 78.

act for the regulation of the duties of postage; and an act passed in the same session of parliament intituled *an act for regulating the sending and receiving of letters and packets by the post free from the duty of postage*; and so much of any other act or acts now in force as authorize the sending or receiving letters and packets by the post free from the duty of postage; and also an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty intituled *an act to impose rates of packet postage on East India letters; and to amend certain acts relating to the post office*, excepting so much thereof as authorizes the payment out of the revenue of the post office of any deficiency in the superannuation fund for old and infirm letter carries; and also an act passed in the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled *an act for imposing rates of postage on the conveyance of letters by packet boats between places in the mediterranean and other ports*; and also the hereinbefore recited act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled *an act for the further regulation of the duties on postage until the fifth day of* October *one thousand eight hundred and forty*, and the several treasury warrants issued in pursuance of the said last-mentioned act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and rescinded, except as to any act done or performed, or any appointment made, or any power, authority, or consent given or granted under or by virtue of the said recited acts, or any of them respectively, or by or in pursuance of the said treasury warrants, and except in respect of any postage duties which may have become payable under or by virtue of any of the said acts or treasury warrants hereby repealed and rescinded, or any proceedings for recovery of such duties, and except also as to any offence committed against the provisions of the said acts hereby repealed or any other acts, and any fine or penalty incurred by reason of any such offence, or any proceeding for recovery of any such fine or penalty, or for the punishment of any offender

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 35

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 78

1 & 2 Vict. c. 97

and 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52

LXIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, in their discretion to authorize and empower the receiver general of the post office in *England* from time to time to pay to the receipt of her majesty's exchequer, out of the revenue of the post office, by quarterly, half-yearly, or annual payments, as the commissioners of her majesty's treasury may think fit, such an annual sum or sums of money as they may deem equivalent to the annual amount of the additional rates of postage which were payable under the said recited act passed in the sixth year of the reign of king *William* the Fourth, up to the time of the suspension of the said rates, which annual sum or sums shall be calculated and fixed on an average of the produce of the said additional rates for three years up to the time at which the same were suspended; and the said sum or sums shall be paid accordingly for and on account of the *Mayford Road* fund, and shall be carried to the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and be applied as the said additional rates would have been applicable by law if the same had not been suspended or repealed.

A sum to be paid out of the postage rates to consolidated fund equal to additional postage rates repealed.

LXX. And be it enacted, that wherever the warrant of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury is required by this act such warrant may be under the hands of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, or any three of them; and that whenever the order, consent, authority, or direction of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury is prescribed by this act, such or-

Treasury warrant may be under the hands of the lords of treasury or any three of them.

der, consent, authority, or direction (not being by warrant) may be signified either under the hands of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, or any three of them or under the hand of one of their secretaries or assistant secretaries.

Interpretation. LXXI. And be it enacted, that the following terms and expressions, whenever used in this or any other post office act, shall have the several interpretations herein-after respectively set forth, unless such interpretations are repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of the provisions in which they may be found; (that is to say,) the term "*British* newspapers" shall mean newspapers printed and published in the united kingdom liable to the stamp duties and duly stamped, and also newspapers printed in the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, although not liable to stamp duties; and the term "inward-bound" shall be held to include vessels bound as well to any port in the united kingdom as to any port in any of her majesty's colonies; and the term "outward-bound" shall be held to include vessels bound as well from any port in the united kingdom as from any port in her majesty's colonies; and that the term "united kingdom" shall mean in the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* and the Islands of *Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark*, and *Alderney*; and that the term "her majesty's colonies" shall include every port and place within the territorial acquisitions now vested in the *East India* company in trust for her majesty, the *Cape of Good Hope*, the Island of *Saint Helena*, the *Ionian Islands*, and *Honduras*, as well as her majesty's other colonies and possessions beyond the seas (the Islands of *Man, Guernsey Jersey, Alderney*, and *Sark* only excepted); and that the term "by the post" shall extend to and include the transmission of post letters as well by any general or two-penny or penny or convention post as by packet boat; and the term "post town" shall include every city, town, and place where a post office is or shall be established; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this act shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in the said act passed in the first year of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the post office of the united kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the post office laws, and for explaining certain terms and expressions employed in those laws*, so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of such terms and expressions.

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 36.

Commencement of act. LXXII. And be it enacted, that this act shall come into operation on the first day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Act may be altered this session. LXXIII. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed during the present session of parliament.

The SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

On all letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between the united kingdom and foreign parts, or between any of the places out of the united kingdom hereinafter-mentioned, there shall be charged and taken the following rates of British postage; (that is to say,)

	s.	d.
By packet boat between Dover or any other port in the united kingdom and Calais, or any other port in France, a packet rate of.....	0	3

Between France and any place in the united kingdom distant from Dover or other port in the united kingdom not more than eight miles, a rate (the packetrate included) of	0	5
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than eight miles and not more than thirty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of	0	6
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than fifteen miles and not more than twenty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of	0	7
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than twenty miles and not more than thirty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of	0	8
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than thirty miles and not more than fifty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of	0	9
And between France and any place in the united kingdom distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than fifty miles, or between France and London or any place in the united kingdom through London, an uniform rate (the packet rate included) of	0	10
Between any part of the united kingdom and Spain, otherwise than through France, an uniform rate of	2	2
Between any part of the united kingdom and the united states of America, an uniform rate of	1	0
Between London and the following place, by way of France; viz, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and unto ma rate of	0	10
Between London and Germany, by way of France	1	4
Between London and Switzerland, by way of France	1	2
Between London and Spain, by way of France	1	7
Between London and the following places, by way of France; viz., Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the Archipelago	1	7
Between London and Holland	1	4
Between London and Belgium	1	4
Between London and Switzerland	1	8
Between London and Germany	1	8
Between London and Denmark	1	8
Between London and Sweden, and other parts of the north of Europe	1	8
Between London and the following countries, through Belgium, or Holland or Germany; viz. Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Malta, Ionian Islands, Greece, Turkey, the Levant, the Archipelago, Syria, or Egypt	1	8
Between any part of the united kingdom, and any place in the East Indies, via France in addition to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf packet rate hereinafter mentioned	0	10

Nevertheless all foreign letters herein rated between London and a place abroad (but not including letters between France and any port in the united kingdom distant from Dover or any

other port in the united kingdom not more than fifty miles) which shall be sent to or from any place in the united kingdom, without coming to or passing through London, shall be charged as if they had been sent from or to London.

And the rates of British postage for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet boats between the places herein-after mentioned, shall be as follows:

	s.	d.
Between a port in the united kingdom and Lisbon or any other port in Portugal	1	7
Between a port in the united kingdom and the kingdom of Greece, or any port in Syria or Egypt, but not including letters transmitted between the united kingdom and the East Indies	2	3
Between Suez or Bussora, or any other port in the red sea or Persian Gulf, and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by her majesty's Mediterranean packets to or from the united kingdom only excepted)	1	0
Between any of the ports or islands or places situate upon the mediterranean sea, the Adriatic sea the Archipelago, the black sea, in Turkey, in Europe and Asia, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, in the Mediterranean, and upon the northern coast of Africa, whether in the Mediterranean or in the straits of Gibraltar (not having been first brought or conveyed from the united kingdom, or not being intended to be conveyed to the united kingdom)	0	6
Between any of the ports or places last aforesaid and any port or place in the East Indies, by way of the red sea or the Persian Gulf, in addition to the aforesaid Red Sea or Persian Gulf packet rate	0	5
Between a port in the united kingdom and the island of Madeira	1	0
Between a port in the united kingdom and any port in the Island of Cuba in the West Indies, or any port in Columbia or Mexico	2	1
Between any port in the British possessions in the West Indies and any port in Columbia or Mexico	1	0
Between any port in the united kingdom and Brazil	2	7
Between any port in the united kingdom and Buenos Ayres, or any other ports on the continent of South America (other than Columbia, Brazil, or Mexico)	2	5
Between any port in the united kingdom and any ports in the island of Saint Domingo, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Saint Thomas, Saint Croix, Saint Martin, or any other foreign island in the West Indies between which and the united kingdom no rate is herein-before authorized	1	3

And in addition to the foregoing rates, except on letters between the united kingdom and France, and between the united kingdom and Spain, (otherwise than by way of France,) and between the united kingdom and the united states of America, there shall be paid on every such letters as aforesaid an inland rate of postage of two pence for the distance any such letter shall be conveyed, within the united kingdom; and on every letter so transmitted as herein-before mentioned, exceeding half

an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this act contained as to letter, estimating and charging such additional rate at the amount herein-before directed to be charged and taken on every letter so transmitted, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and charging the inland rate as aforesaid, but so that letters herein rated between London and a place abroad shall not be charged any inland rate for the distance between London and the outport at which the packet boats conveying the same shall be stationed.

Transit letters.

And on every letter between foreign countries, or between any foreign country and any of Her Majesty's colonies transmitted by the post through the united kingdom there shall be charged and taken for the distance any such letter shall be carried within the united kingdom (in addition to the rates to and from the united kingdom to which such letter will be liable under this act) any such inland rate or rates of postage, not exceeding one shilling on any letter not being more than half an ounce in weight, as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury may, by warrant under their hands, direct and on any letter exceeding that weight progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this act contained as to letter, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this act if not exceeding half an ounce in weight, but so that no such letter be transmitted through the united kingdom unless the British postage chargeable thereon be paid before the same be sent out of the united kingdom, or unless there be a treaty between the post-master general and the post office of the foreign country from which it shall have been forwarded, or to which it shall be addressed, for collecting and accounting for the British postage on such letters.

THE APPENDIX.

PART II.

Acts of the Supreme Government.

Act No. I. Dated January 27, 1843.

An Act for amending the Law concerning the Registration of written Conveyances and other instruments affecting Titles and other interests to Land.

Whereas the Registry Laws now in force in the respective Mofussils of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, provide that registered conveyances and other Instruments affecting Titles to land and other interests therein shall not take precedence of unregistered conveyances and instruments in cases where the party registering shall have known of the existence of such unregistered conveyances or other instruments. And whereas a complicated system of law has arisen out of the construction which is to be given to the provisions regarding the knowledge of parties, or notice had by them in such cases. And whereas much perjury has been committed in investigations touching the fact of such notice or knowledge, and much of the time of the Courts has been occupied with such investigations. And whereas in consequence of forgeries, perjuries, fraudulent concealments, and other practices, no person purchasing or advancing money on the Security of Land, can safely rely on the conveyances or other instruments affecting the title to such land or other interest therein affording, by means of their being registered, a Security against conveyances or instruments being set up, as of previous date, by unregistered claimants:

It is hereby enacted, that all provisions contained in any Regulation or Regulations of the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Codes, touching such knowledge or notice as aforesaid, of previous unregistered conveyances, or instruments affecting titles to land or other interests therein, shall be repealed from the first day of May next; and every conveyance or other instrument affecting title to land, or any interest in the same authorized by those Codes respectively, to be registered, shall so far as regards any lands to which the same relate, be void as against any person claiming under any subsequent conveyance or other instrument duly registered, unless the prior conveyance or instrument shall have been duly registered before the registration of the subsequent conveyance or instrument; any alleged notice or knowledge of such prior conveyance or instrument notwithstanding. Provided always that this Act shall not be construed to extend to any conveyance or other instrument made before the first day of May next.

Act No. II. Dated February 1, 1843.

An Act to regulate the Sittings of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

I. It is hereby enacted, in modification of Section 10, Regulation XXV. 1814, that when a single Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, trying a case in Appeal, regular or special, from any Subordinate Court; shall be of opinion that the decision appealed from ought to be reversed or altered, he shall always

call in two other Judges of the Court to sit with him, and that the Appeal shall be then heard by the three Judges sitting together, and be decided by them without any additional voices. In such cases the decree or final order shall be signed by the three Judges, if they agree together; but, if one of them dissent from the view taken by the majority by the two Judges who agree together, and the signature of the third Judge shall not be considered requisite, but his opinion shall be recited in the decree or final order.

II. Provided, that the above rule shall not be applicable to summary appeals, or to appeals in miscellaneous cases, nor shall it be held to interfere with the powers of a single Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, under Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation IX. 1831.

ACT No. III. DATED FEB. 1, 1843.

An Act for amending the Rules of Special Appeals.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 1st day of May next, a Special Appeal shall lie to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta and Allahabad respectively, to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Madras, and to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Bombay, from all decisions passed on regular Appeals in the Civil Courts subordinate to them respectively, which shall appear to be inconsistent with some law, or usage having the force of law, or some practice of the Courts, or shall involve some question of law, usage, or practice, upon which there may be reasonable doubt.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that applications for Special Appeals shall not be admitted unless they are presented to the proper Court as aforesaid within the period limited for the presentation of regular Appeals.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every application for a Special Appeal shall be accompanied by copies of the several decrees previously passed on the case.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every application for a Special Appeal duly presented to the proper Court as aforesaid shall be heard by a single Judge of the Court in the presence of the Special Appellant, or his Vakeel, or Agent and it shall be competent to the Judge at his discretion, to call for and peruse any document forming a part of the record of the cause, and to summon the opposite party to answer the application.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that if it shall appear to the Judge that a Special Appeal is admissible under this Act he shall pass an order accordingly and shall at the same time reduce the point or points to be determined to writing in English in the form of a Certificate which shall be translated into the vernacular language in use in the Court and the Special Appeal shall then be brought on the file of the Court to be heard and determined in due course: Provided that it shall not be necessary to call for or refer to any part of the proceedings the reading of which is not required for declaring the point or points of law stated in the Certificate.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if it shall appear to the Judge that a Special Appeal is not admissible under this Act he shall reject the petition, and his order so rejecting a petition for a Special Appeal shall be final.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that in every case of Special Appeal admitted as aforesaid the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall determine the point or points, as stated as above enacted, and no other point or part of the case whatever.

VIII.* Provided that when the special ground of Appeal may have been incorrectly or incompletely certified, it shall be competent to the Court to amend the Certificate. Provided that such amendment shall relate only to the point or points originally stated in the Certificate, and it shall not be lawful for the Court to receive or add any new point or points.

IX. And it is hereby declared, that the existing Laws and Regulations of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay relating to Special Appeals,

shall continue in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing contained in this Act shall affect the hearing of second or Special Appeals which shall have been admitted and be pending in Appeal before the said 1st day of May next, and that all such second or Special Appeals shall be heard and decided in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

Act No. IV. Dated March 24, 1843.

An Act for amending the Law concerning Appeals from Justices of the Peace, and from Magistrates acting under the Statute 53 Geo. III. Ch. 155.

Whereas, in many cases provided by law, offences may be prosecuted before Magistrates not acting within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, and which such Magistrates may take cognizance of either in their Magisterial capacity under the Regulations, or as Justices of the Peace. And whereas the Appeal from convictions before Magistrates acting in their Magisterial capacities, and from the like convictions before Justices of the Peace are subject to different rules. And whereas in all cases of convictions before Justices of the Peace in the Mofussil and before Magistrates exercising jurisdiction under the provisions of Statute 53 Geo. III. C. 155, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, or other injuries accompanied with force committed by British subjects, the law as to Appeals requires amendment.

I. It is hereby enacted, that an Appeal shall lie from all sentences passed by any Justice of the Peace acting without the local limits of any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts upon convictions had before him for any offence, and from all sentences passed by any Magistrate upon convictions had before him exercising such jurisdiction as aforesaid to the same authority and subject to the same rules as are provided by the Regulations and Acts of the Government in the case of sentences passed by Magistrates in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction. And cases so made the subject of Appeal shall not be afterwards liable to revision by means of a Writ of Certiorari.

II. And it is hereby provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to take away the power of quashing any conviction by means of a Writ of Certiorari, in any other case than where there has been such Appeal as aforesaid.

Act No. V. Dated April 7, 1843.

An Act for declaring and amending the law regarding the condition of Slavery within the Territories of the East India Company.

I. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no public Officer shall in execution of any decree or order of Court, or for the enforcement of any demand of Rent or Revenue sell or cause to be sold any person or the right to the compulsory labor or services of any person on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery.

II. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no rights arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of another as a slave shall be enforced by any Civil or Criminal Court or Magistrate within the Territories of the East India Company.

III. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry or by the exercise of any art, calling or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift or bequest shall be dispossessed of such property or prevented from taking possession thereof on the ground that such person or that the person from whom the property may have been derived was a slave.

IV. *And it is hereby enacted that any act which would be a penal offence if done to a free man, shall be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery.*

ACT No. VI. DATED APRIL 21, 1843.

An Act for amending the Law concerning the jurisdiction and procedure of the Courts of Ameens and Moonsiffs.

I.—In modification of Clause 4, Section 18, Regulation V. of 1831 Bengal Code, it is hereby enacted, that in the trial and decision of all original suits referred to them by the Judge, the Principal Sudder Ameens shall be guided by the rules established for the conduct of business in the Courts of the Zillah and City Judges.

II.—And it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of Section 4, Act No. XXV of 1837, in respect to appeals from decisions passed by Principal Sudder Ameens, in Suits of the nature specified therein, be extended to all interlocutory orders passed by those Officers in such Suits.

III.—And it is hereby enacted, that such parts of Regulation XXII. 1814, as prohibit the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs from requiring security from defendants; or from attaching their property in cases pending before them; or from realizing fines imposed by them without first obtaining the sanction of the Zillah Judge, be repealed.

IV.—And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs to demand security from the defendant, under the provisions of Sections 4 and 5, Regulation II. 1806, in cases pending before them; and also to proceed, without reference to the Zillah Judge, to the realization of fines imposed by them, provided that all orders passed by the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs under this Section, be subject to an appeal to the Zillah Judge.

V.—And it is hereby enacted, in modification of Section 22, Regulation V. of 1831, that decrees passed in the Courts of the Judges or Principal Sudder Ameens, in cases of appeal from decisions of the Sudder Ameens or Moonsiffs, shall be executed by the Courts in which the original decisions were passed, under the general rules prescribed for the execution of decrees passed by those Courts—applications for the execution of such decrees shall be presented, together with a certified copy of the decree of the Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen to the Court of original jurisdiction. In appeal from the orders of the Moonsiff or Sudder Ameen in such cases, the decision of the Zillah or City Judge shall be final.

VI.—And it is hereby enacted, that Clause 2, Section 13, Regulation XXIII. 1814, and Clause 4, Section 5, Regulation V. 1831, be repealed.

VII.—And it is hereby enacted, that no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or reason of descent, be in any Civil proceeding whatever, exempted from the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Moonsiffs, in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

VIII.—And it is hereby enacted, that persons in vested with powers of Moonsiff shall be competent to receive, try, and determine suits of every description under the restrictions as to local jurisdiction and value of property mentioned in Clauses 1, 2 and 3, Section 5, Regulation V. 1831. Provided, however, that no Moonsiff shall try any suit, in which he himself, or any of his relatives, or dependants, or any of the Vakeels or Officers of his Court shall be a party.

IX.—And it is hereby enacted, that in cases, where by reason of the above Section, a Moonsiff cannot try a suit because he himself, or any of his relatives, or dependants, or any of the Vakeels or Officers of his Court is a party to the suit, it shall nevertheless be competent to the Moonsiff to receive the suit, and forward it to the Judge of the Zillah to which he is subordinate, who may thereupon refer the same for trial and decision to any other Moonsiff of the District.

ACT No VII. DATED APRIL 28, 1843.

An Act for abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I. and II., and Regulation VIII. of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of such Courts.

I. It is hereby enacted, that the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George be empowered by an Order in Council to abolish the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, and the Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, now existing in that Presidency, and to establish new Zillah Courts to perform the Civil and Criminal functions now performed by the said Provincial Courts, and to replace the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, by Courts constituted according to Regulations I. and II. of 1827, or Regulations VII. and VIII. of 1827, at his discretion.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every Zillah Court established under this Act, shall be superintended by one Judge, who shall be styled Civil and Session Judge of the Zillah.

Civil Jurisdiction.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the Zillah Courts established under this Act, shall exercise within the limits assigned to them, respectively, by the Order in Council by which they are constituted, the same Civil jurisdiction as is now exercised by the Provincial Courts of Appeal, except the Original jurisdiction vested in those Courts in suits for an amount or value less than 10,000 Company's Rupees, and shall be vested with the same authority, and shall be subject to the same rules and restrictions as such Provincial Courts of Appeal, except as hereinafter mentioned.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Original jurisdiction vested in the Provincial Courts of Appeal in suits for an amount or value less than 10,000 Co.'s Rs. shall be transferred to the subordinate Zillah Courts constituted according to Regulations I. and VII. of 1827.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that Section VII. regulation VII. of 1827 be rescinded.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that in every Zillah in which there is a subordinate Court constituted according to Regulation VII. of 1827, the Zillah Court shall take cognizance of the Appeals which by Section VIII. of that Regulation are reserved from the jurisdiction of such Court.

VII. *First.*—And it is hereby enacted, in modification of Section IX. Regulation VII of 1827, that in all cases, in which a Principal Sudder Ameen has occasion to call upon a Collector, Subordinate Collector, or Assistant Collector, or other European Officer of Government, to do any thing in any matter before his Court, he shall transmit to such Officer an Extract from the Proceedings of the Court containing a brief Abstract of the case, and specifying what is required to be done by him, with a request that he will comply therewith, and that he will return an answer stating what he has done within a certain time, and such Officer shall comply with the requisition so conveyed to him, in the same manner as if it had been accompanied by a precept from the Zillah Judge.

Second.—*Provided*, that if such Officer does not comply with such requisition the Principal Sudder Ameen shall report the case to the Zillah Judge, who shall proceed thereon as if the requisition had been made by a precept from himself.

VIII. *First.*—And it is hereby enacted, that Appeals shall lie to the Zillah Court from all decrees or orders of Subordinate Civil Courts constituted according to Regulations I. and VII. of 1827, and of Sudder Ameens and District Moonsiffs in cases in Appeals are now allowable but such Appeals must be preferred within the period of 30 days, to be calculated as prescribed in the existing Regulations.

Second.—Provided, that whenever a Court constituted according to *Regulation* I. of 1827, or according to Regulation VII of 1827, is established in any Zillah at a place remote from the station of the Zillah Court, the Sudr *Udalut*, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, may order Appeals from the decisions and orders of District Moonsiffs stationed within the limits assigned to such Courts, to be preferred to such Court. But it shall be competent to the Zillah Judge, at his discretion, to call up to his own Court, from time to time, Appeals received by any such Court, and to dispose of them himself.

Third.—Provided also, that the Judge of any Zillah Court may refer to any Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah, any Appeals from District Moonsiffs which may be filed in the Zillah Court.

Fourth.—Provided also, that if any such Appeal from a decision or order of a District Moonsiff, which may have been under this Section referred for decision, or preferred in the first instance, to a Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen, be dismissed without any decision being come to on its merits, it shall be competent to the party aggrieved by such order of dismissal to prefer a Summary Appeal from it to the Judge of the Zillah, and it shall be the duty of the said Zillah Judge to hold such proceeding on such Summary Appeal as he may consider proper; and, having satisfied himself that the order dismissing the Appeal has been passed without sufficient cause being shewn for such dismissal, it shall be competent for such Zillah Judge to issue his Precept to the Court by which the Appeal may have been dismissed, requiring that the Appeal shall be again admitted on the file, and a decision passed upon it after mature consideration of its merits.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that Appeals, Regular, and Summary, from decisions and orders of the Zillah Courts, shall lie to the Sudr Udalut, under the same rules and restrictions as are applicable to similar Appeals to the Sudr Udalut from the Provincial Courts of Appeal

X. *First*.—And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to a single Judge of the Sudr Udalut to hold a sitting of Court on all matters within the cognizance of that Court, and to pass orders or judgments in conformity to the Regulations, subject to the following provisions.

Second.—On the hearing of any Appeal from the decision or order of any Court of inferior jurisdiction, in any case, regular or miscellaneous, if a single Judge of the Sudr Udalut shall be of opinion that no sufficient ground has been shewn to impugn the correctness or justness of such decision or order, it shall be competent to such single Judge, without reference to the order of the file, to confirm the same without requiring the attendance of the opposite party, and with or without a revision of the whole proceedings, as the nature of the case may appear to require, and to communicate the order of confirmation, through the Court from whose judgment the Appeal was made, to the opposite party, with a view to enable such party to take immediate measures for the execution of the decree. On the other hand, if a single Judge shall be of opinion that the decision or order appealed against ought to be altered, or reversed, as being manifestly unjust or at variance with some Regulation in force, or in opposition to the Hindoo or Mahomedan Law or other Law applicable to the case, or as having been passed without sufficient investigation of the merits, or as grounded on an assumption obviously erroneous, or irrelevant with reference to the points at issue, it shall likewise be competent to a single Judge to issue an injunction pointing out the irregularity, illegality, or other defect, apparent in the proceedings, decision, or order, appealed against, and requiring that the Court by which the same may have been held, or passed, shall revise the case, and proceed thereon in such manner as may appear conformable to justice and to the Regulation.

Third.—A single Judge of the Sudr Udalut may exercise his discretion in calling for the proceedings of the Lower Courts, or such parts of them as may appear necessary, and may further order a report in English, or in the Vernacular language commonly used in the Court, as the occasion may render

advisable, on any points requiring explanation, prior to passing a determination on the case or matter in Appeal.

Fourth.—It shall further be competent to a single Judge to direct, that the execution of any judgment or order passed by any inferior Court, in all cases in which that measure may appear to him expedient, may be stayed until a final decision has been passed thereon.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of Clause 21, of the foregoing Section, shall be applicable to the Judges of Zillah Courts, and to Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that any provisions of the existing Regulations which require inferior Courts to furnish the Sudr Udalut with translations of papers written in the Vernacular languages of the country, which they may transmit to that Court in Appeals and other cases, be rescinded.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of Sections XIII. and XIV. Regulation V. of 1802, that all processes and orders therein described which may issue from the Sudr Udalut, shall be directed to the Zillah Courts established under this Act.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Judges of the Zillah Courts to refer the execution of decrees of the Sudr Udalut, and of their own Courts, to the Subordinate Judges, or Principal Sudder Ameens of their Zillahs, respectively, who shall proceed therein under the rules prescribed in the general Regulations applicable to such cases, provided that an Appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen, under such reference, to the Zillah Court in the first instance, and secondly a Special Appeal to the Sudr Udalut.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that all other processes issued by the Sudr Udalut and directed to the Zillah Court, or originating in the Zillah Court, shall be served under the orders of the Zillah Judge by the proper Officers of the Court.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of Section VI. Regulation III. 1833, that the power of suspending Sudder Ameens from Office, thereby vested in the Zillah, Assistant, and Native Judges, shall for the future be vested in the Judges of Zillah Courts established under this Act.

XVII. *First.*—And it is hereby enacted, that all parts of Regulations VI. and VII. 1816, in which the Zillah Judge is mentioned, shall be understood as applicable to the Judges of the Zillah Courts established under this Act, excepting Section LVI. Regulation VI. 1816, which shall be applicable to the Subordinate Judges and principal Sudder Ameens, as extended by Section V. Regulation III. of 1833. And all parts of Regulation VI. of 1816 in which the Provincial Court is mentioned, shall be understood as applicable to the Sadr Udalut.

Second.—Provided, that district Moonsiffs may be employed by Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, as well as by Judges of Zillah Courts, in the manner and for the purposes specified in Sections LX. and LXI. Regulation VI. 1816.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when a Zillah Judge sees reasons for calling up under Section LIV. Regulation VI. 1816, any cause that may be depending before a District Moonsiff, he may refer it for trial to the Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen, of the Zillah, or to a Sudder Ameen, or another District Moonsiff.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a District Moonsiff shall forward to a Zillah Judge under Clause 24, Section III. Regulation I. 1829, a Suit instituted in his Court, in which he is directly or indirectly a party, or otherwise personally interested, the Judge may refer it for trial either to a Sudder Ameen, or another District Moonsiff.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Judges of Zillah Courts may refer to the Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, applications for the executions of decisions of District Punchayets preferred under Section XVII. Regulation VII. 1816.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to Judges of Zillah Courts to pass orders of their own authority on complaints preferred under Section XI. Regulation XII. 1816, according to Clause 4 thereof.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Zillah Judge shall be competent to receive and pass orders of his own authority on complaints preferred under Section XXVII Regulation VII. 1832.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that Civil Actions and Criminal prosecutions under Clauses 1 and 2, Section VIII. Regulation VI. 1816, with respect to District Moonsiff, and as extended by Section XIII. Regulation VIII. 1816, with respect to Sudder Ameens, shall be brought before the Zillah Courts established under this Act.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that Section III. Regulation VIII. 1816, be rescinded.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of Section XIV. Regulation VIII. 1816, that Sudder Ameens shall have authority to order execution of the decisions passed by them, according to the rules for the execution of decrees applicable to the Courts to which they are attached, and to issue all process relative to the causes and proceedings before them under their own official seal and signature, and to realize fines imposed by them without reference to any Superior Officer.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Judges of the Zillah Courts established under this Act shall exercise within the limits assigned to those Courts respectively, the same Criminal jurisdiction as is now exercised by the Judges of the Courts of Circuit; and shall be vested with the same authority, and subject to the same rules and restrictions, as far as they are applicable and consistent with this Act.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Judges shall hold permanent Sessions in the said Zillah courts for the trial of all persons accused of crimes and offences now cognizable by the courts of Circuit, who shall be committed for trial by the subordinate Judges, or Principal sudder Ameens, of the Zillahs respectively.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that section II. Regulation XXIII, 1833, be rescinded.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, in modifications of clauses 1st and 3d, section IX. Regulation X. of 1816, that if upon a perusal of the depositions given before the Magistrate, or any competent Officer of Police, it shall appear to the subordinate Judge, or Principal sudder Ameen, before whom a prisoner is brought charged with a crime or misdemeanor subject to the jurisdiction of the Judge of the Zillah court of session, that there is evidence of the prisoner being concerned in the perpetration of the crime or misdemeanor with which he is charged, and if the deponents confirm their depositions on oath before him, it shall be competent to the subordinate Judge, or Principal sudder Ameen, without further investigation, to commit the prisoner to take his trial before the session Judge.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that the session Judge shall commence the trial immediately, and shall take the examination of the prosecutor and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the defence of the prisoner, and the examinations of the witnesses for the defence, and if more witnesses have been previously summoned and are expected to attend, or if the session Judge thinks it necessary after the commencement of the trial to call for further evidence, he shall adjourn the proceedings, permitting the prosecutor and witnesses to return to their houses, unless he shall see special cause to detain them in order to their being confronted with the other witnesses whose attendance is expected.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that except in cases in which the Session Judge thinks proper to proceed as authorized in Section XXXII. of this Act, the Mahomedan Law Officer attached to the Zillah court shall sit with the Session Judge of or the trial of persons charged with crimes now cognizable by

courts of circuit, in like manner and subject to the like Regulations as are now applicable to Law Officers sitting with the courts of circuit.

XXXII. *First.*—And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to session Judges in the trial of criminal cases, to avail themselves at their discretion of the assistance of respectable Natives, or other persons, in either of the two following ways,

Viz.—By constituting two or more such persons Assessors, or Members of the court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses. The opinion of each of the Assessors shall be given separately and discussed, and if any of the Assessors or the authority presiding in the court, desire it, the opinions of the Assessors shall be recorded in writing.

Or by employing them more nearly as a Jury. They will then attend during the trial, will suggest, as it proceeds, such points of enquiry as occur to them, (the court, if no objection exists, using every endeavour to procure the required information,) and after consultation will deliver in their verdict. The mode of selecting the Jurors, the number to be employed, and the manner in which their verdict shall be delivered, are left to the discretion of the Judge who presides.

Second.—Provided, that the Law Officer may be one of the Assessors or Jury.

Third.—Provided also, that the decision shall be passed by the Judge according to his own opinion, whether he agrees with the Assessors or Jury, or not, if the case be one which under the existing Regulations it is competent to him to dispose of finally. But if he differs from the Assessors or Jury, his decision shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the court of Fouzdaree Udalut to which the case shall be immediately referred.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to a single Judge of the Fouzdaree Udalut on a revision of the proceedings held on any Criminal trial by any court of inferior jurisdiction, to reverse or alter the sentence or order passed thereon, provided such reversal or alteration be in favor of the accused, whether for acquittal, mitigation of punishment, or otherwise.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that if a single Judge of the Fouzdaree Udalut on a revision of the proceedings in a trial held by a session Judge, concur in opinion with the session Judge, whether for conviction or acquittal, it shall be competent to such single Judge to pass a final sentence, except for capital punishment, which as heretofore shall in all cases require the concurrent opinion of two Judges of the court.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the court of Fouzdaree Udalut on a review of the abstract statements of Prisoners punished without reference, to mitigate the sentence passed on any prisoner when such sentence may appear on the session Judge's own shewing of the facts, manifestly illegal or too severe, and it shall not be necessary for the court to call for the proceedings in such cases, unless they shall see special reasons for so doing. It shall further be competent to the court in like manner to annul the sentence passed in any case when such sentence may be in opposition to any Law or Regulation in force, and to require the Session Judge to pass a new sentence according to Law.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of section II. Regulation III. 1833, that the authority to over-rule judgments passed by sudder ameens in criminal cases shall be vested in the session Judges.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that session XXIV. Regulation X. 1816, clauses 2 and 3, section IV. Regulation II. 1823, clause 2, section V. and clauses 2 and 4, section VIII. Regulation VI. 1827, shall be applicable to session Judges instead of Judges of circuit.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that prosecutions against Magistrates and their Assistants under section XLIII. Regulation IX. 1816, shall be instituted in the Zillah courts established under this Act.

XXXIX. *First.*—And it is hereby enacted, in modification of section III. Regulation XII. 1829, that it shall be the duty of the session Judge to bring to the notice of the Foujdaree Udalut any gross misconduct of any Native Officer of Police which may have come under his observation in a case investigated by himself, or which may have been reported to him by a subordinate Judge, or Principal sudder ameen, and which appears to him to deserve the penalty of dismissal, and it shall be competent to the Foujdaree Udalut to order the dismissal of such Officer.

Second.—Provided, that the Session Judge shall furnish a copy of his Report upon the case to the Magistrate, and the Foujdaree Udalut shall not pass a final order upon it until the answer of the Magistrate, which shall be addressed to that court, has been received and considered.

XL. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Session Judge to bring to the notice of the Magistrate any minor neglects, or omissions, or transgressions, of the Subordinate Officers of Police which have come under his own observations, or have been reported to him by a Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen, and such notifications shall be recorded in the periodical returns to the Foujdaree Udalut.

XLI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Session Judge to report to the Foujdaree Udalut any neglect or delay on the part of the Magistrate, or the Subordinate Officers of the Magistrate, by which the course of justice has been seriously impeded in cases before himself, or which have been reported to him by a Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen.

XLII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the session Judges, subordinate Judges, and Principal sudder Ameens, to communicate directly with the District Officers of Police for the purpose of obtaining all the evidence that appears to be forthcoming in cases in which prisoners have been forwarded by them charged with crimes and misdemeanors, section LV. Regulation XI. 1816 notwithstanding.

XLIII. And it is hereby enacted, that except as provided in section XLVII. of this Act, Europeans and Americans charged with offences not punishable by the Magistrate, committed within the local jurisdiction of a Principal Sudder ameen, shall be sent for trial to the session Judge, who shall proceed thereon in conformity with the rules applicable to his own Court, or to courts constituted according to Regulation II. of 1827, as the case may require.

XLIV. And it is hereby enacted, that in any Zillah, in which the Governor in Council of Fort St. George deems it expedient to establish the Zillah Court, and the Court or Courts under Subordinate Judges, or Principal Sudder Ameens, at separate stations, it shall be competent to the said Governor in Council, by an Order in Council, to authorize the Session Judge to take cognizance of all Criminal cases subject ordinarily to the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts, as well as cases subject to his own jurisdiction, which shall be sent to him by the Magistrate or Officers of Police of such Talooks as shall be herein indicated, and to dispose of such cases according to the rules applicable to them respectively.

XLV. And it is hereby enacted, that in any Zillah in which the Governor in Council of Fort St. George deems it unnecessary to establish a subordinate Civil and Criminal court, constituted according to Regulations I. and II. of Regulations VII. and VIII. 1827, it shall be competent to the said Governor in council, by an order in council, to authorize the civil and session Judge to exercise the civil and criminal Jurisdiction assigned to such Courts, besides the proper civil and criminal jurisdiction of the zillah court, and to take cognizance immediately of criminal cases, within his proper jurisdiction as session Judge, as they are sent up by the Police and Magistracy.

XLVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when the said Governor in council deems it proper to establish in any such zillah a court under a sudder Ameen at a detached station, it shall be competent to the Governor in council

to authorise the auxiliar amien to receive and dispose of civil suits arising in the portion of the zillah over which jurisdiction shall be assigned to it without the intervention of the Zillah Judge, under the limitations as to amount or value prescribed by the existing Regulations: and also to receive and dispose of criminal cases sent to him by the Police and Magistracy of the district subject to his jurisdiction, for which the punishment prescribed shall not exceed the limitation specified in section VII. Regulation X. of 1816.

XLVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the governor in council of Fort St. George shall establish a court under a European principal auxiliar amien at Cochin, such principal auxiliar amien shall exercise within the jurisdiction assigned to him all the powers of a criminal court constituted according to Regulation II. of 1827, and also all the powers of a Joint Magistrate.

XLVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when the subordinate criminal court at the station of a zillah court is constituted according to Regulation VIII. of 1827, the Zillah Jail shall be under the charge of the session Judge.

XLIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when the subordinate criminal court at the station of the zillah court is constituted according to Regulation II. of 1827, the Zillah Jail shall be under the charge of the Judge of the subordinate criminal court, and the session Judge shall be vested with authority to visit the Jail, and to pass orders according to section XXXII. Regulation VII. of 1802, and section VII. Regulation X. 1832.

L. And it is hereby enacted, that the subordinate officers and Vakeels, who shall be appointed to the zillah courts establish under this act, shall be subject to the same rules as are applicable to the subordinate officers and vakeels of the provincial courts of appeal.

LI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall direct what Law Officers shall be appointed to the zillah courts established under this Act, and shall order the manner of their appointment, and such Officers shall be subject to the same rules as the Law Officers of the Provincial courts of Appeal.

LII. And it is hereby enacted, that the governor in council of Fort St. George may appoint an assistant Judge to any zillah court, to whom the Judge shall have authority to refer any appeals which may be depending before him, excepting appeals from the subordinate courts constituted according to Regulation II. or Regulation VII. of 1827, and such assistant judge shall be empowered to try and dispose of cases so referred to him under the rules applicable to the Judge.

LIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in council, by an order in council, to authorize the Governor in council of Fort St. George at any time to change the stations of zillah courts and the limits of their local jurisdiction, and to abolish any of the zillah courts which shall be first established under this act, and to establish new zillah courts in any parts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

LIV. *First.*—And whereas it is deemed expedient to extend the powers vested in Magistrates by Regulation IX. of 1816.

It is hereby enacted, that the Magistrates be authorized to exercise the powers vested in criminal Judges by section VII. Regulation X. of 1816, concurrently with the subordinate criminal courts.

Second.—Provided that in all cases in which Magistrates shall exercise the additional powers hereby vested in them, the form of procedure shall be the summary as required to be observed in the Subordinate Criminal Courts in similar cases, and the same record shall be kept of the trial.

LV. And it is hereby enacted, that in every case in which a Magistrate shall exercise such additional powers of Appeal from his sentence or other may be preferred to the Session Judge within one month, and it shall be competent to the session Judge upon such an Appeal to annul or alter the sentence or order, provided that he shall not increase the punishment awarded by the Magistrate.

VI. *And it is hereby enacted*, that all criminal cases which may be depending at the time of the abolition of the Zillah and Provincial Courts, shall be disposed of by the Courts acquiring jurisdiction over the same in virtue of this Act: provided, however, that prisoners who may have been committed for trial by the session Judge in his former Office of Criminal Judge, or Joint Criminal Judge, and who may object to be tried by that Officer, shall be tried by the session Judge of another court, or by the special Commissioner of the Division, or by an Officer specially appointed by Government.

ACT No. VIII. DATED APRIL 28, 1843.

An Act for disposing of the Original Suits and Appeals depending before the Provincial Courts of Appeal in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the abolition of which is authorized by Act No. VII. of 1843.

Whereas it is necessary that provision should be made for the disposal of Original suits and appeals depending before the Provincial courts of appeal in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the abolition of which is authorized by Act No. VII. of 1843:

I. It is hereby enacted, that the Governor in council of Fort St. George be empowered to appoint a single Judge to hold a court in place of each of the said Provincial courts at the station of such Provincial court, with a special commission to dispose of all original suits and appeals which may be depending before such court, on the date on which the said Governor in council shall order the functions of the provincial courts to cease.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the Judges, who shall be appointed for this purpose, shall be styled respectively, viz.

Special Commissioner for disposing of the causes depending before the late Provincial Court for the (Northern, Southern, Central or Western) Division.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every special commissioner so appointed, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed to be taken by Judges of the Provincial Courts of appeal, before any person who shall be commissioned by the Governor in council of Fort Saint George to administer it.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the special commissioners shall transfer the original suits on the files of provincial courts, in which no proceedings have been held beyond the filing of the pleadings, and exhibits, to the zillah courts within whose jurisdiction they would fall respectively if they were commenced *de novo*, and such suits shall be tried and decided by the Judges of such zillah courts subject to appeal to the Sudr. Udalut.

V. *First.*—And it is hereby enacted, that all other original suits, and all appeals on the file of the Provincial courts, shall be tried and decided by the special commissioners, who shall have the same powers as heretofore have been vested in two or more Judges of such courts sitting together, subject to the same rules and restrictions, and under the same provisions for appeals to the Sudr Udalut.

Second.—Provided, that in a case of special appeal from a lower court, if a special commissioner differs from the court from whose decision the appeal is preferred, he shall not pass a final judgment reversing the decision, but shall record his opinion and transmit the record of the case to the Sudr. Udalut, to be laid before a single Judge of that court, whose judgment, confirming or reversing the decree appealed against, shall be final.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the execution of Decrees of the special commissioners, and also of the provincial courts for which process was not issued previously to their abolition, shall be committed to the Judge of the Zillah in which the suit was instituted, or if the suit was instituted in the provincial court, to the Judge to whose jurisdiction the suit would fall if it were commenced *de novo*. The records of the cases shall be transmitted, together with the Decrees, to the respective Zillah Judges who shall proceed in the execution of the Decrees in the same manner as if they were passed by themselves, and appeals from their orders shall lie to the Sudr. Udalut.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Judges of the Zillah Courts shall proceed in like manner to complete the execution of Decrees of the provincial courts under process previously issued, subject to appeal to the Sudr. Udalut.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that from decisions passed by Zillah Judges, assistant judge and Principal Sudr. Ameens, previously to the abolition of the Provincial courts, in cases appealable to those courts, in which the time allowed for appealing shall not have expired at the date of their abolition, an appeal shall lie to the Sudr Udalut, provided that the petition of appeal be presented to the Sudr Udalut or to the civil Judge of the Zillah in which the original suit was decided, within one month from the expiration of the period within which it ought to have been presented under the Rules applicable to appeals to the provincial courts.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George to authorize the appointment of Ministerial Officers and Vakeels of the courts of the special commissioners, who shall be subject to the same Rules as are applicable to the Ministerial Officers and Vakeels of the provincial courts.

Act No. IX. Dated June 14, 1843.

For the Incorporation of a Bank at Madras.

Whereas the Hon'ble court of directors of the East India company, by and with the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, has directed the abolition of the present Government Bank at Madras, and in lieu thereof has sanctioned the establishment of a Bank at Madras on the principles hereinafter set forth, and has required the Government of India to pass an act of incorporation for the same;

I. It is therefore hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of July next ensuing, in the year of our Lord 1843, the persons whose names are included in the schedule hereunto annexed, having severally subscribed and signed their acceptance of the terms of incorporation specified in this act, and with the Government of Madras on the part of the East India Company having paid into the Government Treasury the amount of capital stock subscribed by them respectively and taken receipts for the same from the sub-Treasurer to the Government of Fort Saint George shall, together with the Governor in council for the time being of the Presidency of Madras, be a corporation Body corporate and Politic by name of the Bank of Madras, with perpetual succession to them and their successors as Proprietors for the time being of the said Bank as hereinafter mentioned and provided, and shall possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate.

Provided however that it shall be lawful to the governor general of India in council at any time before the 1st of September next, to rectify any errors in the schedule of the said Proprietors by notice in the Official Gazettes of Calcutta and Madras, so that no alteration be made in the principles upon which such schedule has been framed.

II. And it is hereby declared and provided, that if any of the persons whose names are in the said schedule shall have failed to make good their subscriptions on or before the 1st day of May last past, the shares to which such names are attached where claimable and might be taken by the persons who having made application for shares which were received after the prescribed amount of capital had been taken and subscribed for by the parties in the said schedule, had been permitted to have their said applications registered as received: and the shares which shall have so lapsed having been tendered to such applicants in the order of such registry according to the list given in to the governor in council at Fort Saint George, shall be and are the property of such persons provided they shall have in the manner hereinafter mentioned paid up their subscriptions on or before the 20th day of May last past. And in the event of there having remained any unpaid shares after the

parties whose names had been so registered had thus had the option of completing the payments due on such shares, then such remaining unpaid shares are declared to have been at the disposal of a General Meeting of the Proprietors convened for that purpose: And it is hereby enacted, that the persons who shall have become the proprietors of the lapsed shares in the manner above provided or under an appropriation made at such General Meeting of Proprietors by payment of the amount subscribed shall be considered to belong, and shall to all intents and purposes belong to the corporation Body corporate and Politic by name of the Bank of Madras, and shall possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities the same as the persons according to the original schedule who shall have paid up their subscriptions on or before the 1st day of May last past. AND it is hereby declared and required that as soon after the promulgation of this act, as may be practicable, the governor in council at Fort Saint George shall publish in the Official Gazette of that Presidency a schedule of the Proprietors of the Bank of Madras as incorporated under the provisions of this act, and that the same shall be transmitted to be republished in the Official Gazette of Calcutta.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the capital stock of the Bank of Madras shall be Thirty Lakhs of Rupees, whereof Three Lakhs shall be the property of the governor in council of Madras, for the time being on behalf of the East India Company, and the persons whose names are in the schedule hereunto annexed, or in any schedule corrected in the manner provided for in the 1st Section of this act, or those names shall be in the schedule published by order of the governor in council at Fort St. George in the Official Gazette of that Presidency as required in section II. of this act, shall be Proprietors of the shares of the said capital stock set against their names respectively.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be in the power of the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time, by an order duly published in the Official Gazettes of Calcutta and of Madras, to authorize the said capital stock to be increased, and to make such order and direction for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital as to him may seem fit, giving due notice thereof to the Proprietors of the said Bank for the time being, and allowing to them a period of not less than twelve months to fill up such subscription themselves, and likewise to prescribe in what manner and form the Proprietors shall subscribe and pay into the said Bank the proportion of new stock to which they may respectively be entitled, and also to make such order and direction as to him the said governor general in council may seem fit for the disposal of the amount of new stock that may not be subscribed for, and paid up by the Proprietors in the manner and form that may be so prescribed.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the capital stock of the Bank of Madras shall be divided into shares of One Thousand Rupees each, which shall be numbered accordingly, and three hundred of the said shares numbered from No. 1 to 300 shall be the property of the Governor in Council of Madras, for the time being, on behalf of the East India Company, and the remainder shall be the property of the Proprietors who shall have paid up the same, and no separate interest or share in the stock of the said Bank of less amount than 1,000 Rupees shall be created or held by any Proprietors, and if at any time the capital of the said Bank shall be increased, the new stock added thereto shall in like manner be divided into shares of 1,000 Rupees each, and no Proprietor shall be entitled to claim a share of such new stock of less amount than 1,000 Rupees.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that on the said 1st day of July 1843, or as some early day after that date, provided the subscriptions have been paid up as above prescribed, the governor in council of Madras shall notify in the Official Gazette of that Presidency that the Bank of Madras being incorporated as above provided, shall from the date of such notification be opened for the transaction of all manner of business authorized by this act, and the said Bank shall and may sue and be sued by its corporate name, and shall and may use such common seal as the Directors of the said Bank shall from

time to time appoint, and shall be competent to acquire and hold either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any description of property whatever, and to transfer and convey the same.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that immediately on the opening of the said Bank of Madras the business of the present Government Bank of Madras shall cease, and it shall proceed to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, and all such Notes of the Government Bank of Madras which shall be then outstanding shall be payable thenceforth at the Bank of Madras which shall pay them on being verified by such Officers as the governor in council of Fort St. George may appoint for the purpose, on presentment, as if they had been issued by the Bank of Madras.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that on Monday of every week, so long as there are any Notes of the Government Bank outstanding, the Bank of Madras shall cause to be made up a statement of the Notes of the Government Bank paid by them in the course of the preceding week, and transmit the same to the governor in council of Madras with the Notes, who shall thereupon cause the amount, with all reasonable expedition, to be repaid to the Bank of Madras.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that after the delivery by the sub-treasurer at Madras, to whom all subscriptions on account of the capital of this Bank will have been paid, as above provided, of the amount of capital stock to the Directors of the Bank, the receipt which may be granted by the sub-treasurer to the subscribers respectively shall be cancelled, and a certificate signed by three Directors of the Bank of Madras shall be delivered to each Proprietor, and any person who is a proprietor of more than one share of the capital stock, may at his option demand a certificate for each of his shares, or one certificate for all his shares, or several certificates, each of which may be for any number of his shares.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that no Proprietor shall be allowed to increase his share in the capital stock of the said Bank beyond the amount of Fifty Thousand Rupees, excepting on occasion of any increase being made to the capital stock of the said Bank under the authority of the governor general in council, in the manner prescribed in section IV. of this act, in which case any Proprietor holding stock to the full amount of fifty thousand rupees shall, notwithstanding, be entitled to subscribe to the increased capital stock in a rateable proportion; and excepting any addition to his interest in the said capital stock arises from succession, Bequest, or Marriage.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the said share or shares of the capital stock of the said Bank shall be of the nature of personal Estate of the Proprietors thereof respectively, and that the same shall be transferable by endorsement to be made on the certificates thereof, respectively, under the hand of the Proprietor or Proprietors, or his or their attorney duly authorized, which endorsement shall specify the name of the person or persons to whom the said transfer shall be made, but no such endorsement shall be effectual to transfer any such share or shares, until such endorsement shall have been registered at the Bank of Madras, and such registration shall have been noted on such endorsement under the hand of an officer appointed for that purpose, by the Directors of the said Bank.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said corporate body of the Bank of Madras shall consist and be composed of the Registered Proprietors for the time being of the said shares of the capital stock of the said Bank, and of no other person or persons whatsoever.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the business of the said Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, of whom three shall be appointed and be removable by the governor in council of Madras, and the remaining six shall be elected by the General Meeting of the Proprietors of the said Bank, and shall be removed by vote of the majority of a General Meeting of the said Proprietors.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that the first Directors of the said Bank shall be such three persons as may be appointed by the Governor in Council of Madras to be Directors of the Bank, together with six persons of those

whose names are inserted in the schedule of Proprietors published in the Official Gazette of Fort St. George, in the manner prescribed by section II. of this act, and who being entitled to not less than six shares or 6,000 Rupees of the capital stock of the said Bank shall be elected at a General Meeting of the persons whose names are inserted in the said schedule to be held at such time and place as the governor in council of Madras may fix by public notification in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, and the election shall be made by the persons who according to the said schedule of Proprietors may be entitled to shares of the capital stock of the Bank, and the said persons shall vote at such election in person or by proxy according to the quantity of stock respectively held by them, and the Directors so appointed shall appoint Officers, and take all necessary steps for opening the Bank when this act shall take effect for its incorporation, and the rotation amongst the six Directors first appointed under the next preceding section, shall be established according to the number of votes; the two Directors elected by the fewest votes first vacating and the two in the year following, and so in succession in the third year.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that two of the six Directors elected as provided in section XIV. and to be elected by the Proprietors, shall in rotation go out of Office on the second Monday in the Month of December in every year, on which day in every year a General Meeting of Proprietors shall be held by for the election of two Directors in their stead; but no Director going out by rotation as aforesaid shall be re-elected at the election which takes place thereupon though he shall be eligible for a future election.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that in case of the death, resignation or absence from Madras for more than three months, or disqualification under section XVII., or removal as aforesaid of any Director elected as provided in section XIV., or to be elected by the Proprietors after the incorporation of the Bank of Madras, the Directors shall call a General Meeting of the Proprietors, to be held within fifteen days of the day of notice, for the purpose of choosing a successor, and such successor shall come in to the place in rotation above mentioned of the late Director.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be capable of serving as a Director by election of the Proprietors who shall not be Proprietor in his own right unincumbered of six shares or six thousand rupees of the capital stock of the Bank of Madras, or who shall be a Director of any other Bank issuing notes payable on demand within the Town or suburbs of Madras.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that at a General Meeting of the Proprietors, every election and other matter in question shall be decided by a majority of votes, and that no person shall be allowed to vote at any such Meeting in respect of any share of the said capital stock acquired by transfer, or purchase, or otherwise than by act of Law, unless such transfer shall have been completed six Months at the least before the time of tendering such vote.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that at all such General Meetings the Proprietors shall vote according to the following scale:

The Proprietors of		
2	Shares shall be entitled to	1 Vote.
6	.....	2 "
12	.....	3 "
25	.....	4 "

and no Proprietors shall be entitled to more than four votes.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor in council of Madras to give a proxy in writing, signed by one of the secretaries to government, to any person whom the governor of Madras may appoint to attend any general meeting of the proprietors, and that the holder of such proxy shall be entitled to give four votes upon all matters or questions that may be submitted to such Meeting, except upon the election or removal of such Directors as are elected by the said Proprietors.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that any Proprietor or Proprietors entitled to vote at any General Meeting may give a proxy in writing, either General

or special, under his, her or their hand, or the hand of his, her, or their attorney duly authorized to any other Proprietor, and that such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and that such proxy shall entitle the person to whom it is given, to vote, on such matter or matters, as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that at the first Meeting of the Directors, after their election, in every year, they shall choose a President from among themselves, and if the office of President shall become vacant they shall at their next Meeting choose a successor for the remainder of the current year, and that during any vacancy, or in the absence of the President, the senior Director shall be Vice President for the time being, and that such President, or Vice President shall have the casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes at Meetings, either of Directors or Proprietors.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Presence of at least three Directors shall be necessary to form a Board for the transaction of business, and the said directors shall establish a weekly rotation among themselves, so that not less than three Directors may attend every Meeting of Directors, provided always that nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude any Director from attending any meeting of Directors.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that all accounts of the said bank, and all instruments not under seal whereby the said bank can in any manner be bound, except the cash notes of the said bank shall be signed by three Directors, and shall be of no validity unless so signed, and that the seal of the said bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of three Directors who shall sign their names on the instrument in token of their presence, and that such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness, and that unless so signed by three Directors, such instrument shall be of no validity.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Directors shall have power to appoint such Officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of the said bank and to remove any Officer of the said bank and to fix the salaries of such Officers, provided that the whole expense of the Establishment of the said bank shall not, in any one year exceed 50,000 Rupees, without previous authority from the General meeting of the Proprietors.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that no person who shall hold the Office of secretary, treasurer, head accountant, or head shroff of the bank of Madras, shall engage in any other commercial business, either on his own account, or as agent for any other person or persons, or act as a Broker for the sale or purchase of government securities, and that every person appointed to any one or more of the said Offices shall give security to the Directors for the faithful discharge of his duty in the sum of 50,000 Rupees.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank of Madras shall not be engaged in any kind of business, except the kinds of business hereafter specified, that is to say—

1st. The discounting of Negotiable Securities.

2d. The keeping of cash accounts, including the realization of Dividends and Interest on Government Securities to the credit of constituents of the Bank.

3d. Buying and selling of Bills of Exchange payable in India.

4th. The lending of Money on short Loans.

5th. The Buying and selling of Bullions.

6th. The receiving of Deposits.

7th. The issuing and circulating of cash Notes and Bank Post Bills.

8th. The selling of property or securities deposited in the Bank as security for Loans and not redeemed, or of property or securities recovered by the Bank in satisfaction of debts and claims.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank shall discount no negotiable security, and make no Loan, unless the amount of cash in possession of the said Bank, and immediately available, shall be

equal to at least one-fourth of all the claims against the said Bank outstanding for the time being and payable on demand.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank of Madras shall not discount any negotiable securities which shall have a longer period to run than three months, or lend any money for a longer period than three months, and that they shall make no loan or advance on any Bank share or certificate of shares, nor on mortgage, or in any other manner on the security of any Lands, Houses or Immoveable Property, or on any negotiable security of any Individual or Partnership Firm, which shall not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or Firms unconnected with each other in general Partnership, nor be in advance at one and the same time, to any Individual or Partnership Firm, either by way of discount, loan, or in any other manner (saving by loans upon the deposit of government securities, or Goods not perishable as hereinafter mentioned) beyond the amount of three Lakhs of company's rupees—Provided always that the advances upon Bills of Exchange accepted by the Government or upon other Government obligations, shall not be considered as an advance within the meaning of this restriction.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank shall make no loan other than such loans as are described in the clause next preceding except on deposit of Public securities in the full amount of the loan, and which Public securities shall be so endorsed or otherwise transferred as to put them at the absolute disposal of the said Bank of Madras, or on deposit of Goods not of a perishable nature, and of an estimated value exceeding the amount of the loan by at least one-fourth.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank shall not be at any time in advance to the government more than seven Lakhs and a Half of company's rupees, provided always that the holding of government securities, or of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the government or of other government acceptances or obligations derived to the said Bank from individuals and not overdue, or subscribed and paid for by the Bank, shall not be construed as being in advance to the government within the meaning of this Clause.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank of Madras shall not suffer any person or persons or body corporate keeping cash with the said Bank of Madras to overdraw his, her, or their account.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank of Madras may issue Promissory Notes payable either on demand, or at a date not exceeding thirty days after sight, which Notes shall and may be signed on behalf of the said Bank by such person as the Directors of the said Bank may appoint or authorize in that behalf, provided always that the total amount of such Notes in circulation at any one time shall not exceed One Crore of Rupees, and provided also that no such Note shall be for a smaller amount than Ten Rupees.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Bank to make loans, or negotiate any Note, Bill, or other instrument containing any promise, undertaking or order for the payment of Money elsewhere than within the limits of India.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank of Madras to receive in deposit Goods not of a perishable kind, and to contract for the safe keeping of the same.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank shall cause the Books of the said Bank to be balanced on the 30th day of June and the 31st of December in every year, and that a statement of the Balance on every such day signed by a majority of the said Directors, shall be forthwith transmitted to one of the secretaries to the governor in council of Madras, and that the governor in council of Madras shall at all times be entitled to require of the said Directors any information touching the affairs of the said Bank, and the production of any documents of the said Bank, and that the said Directors shall comply with every such requisition.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that an account of the profits of the said Bank shall be taken half yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every year, and that a Dividend thereof shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and that the amount of such Dividend shall be determined by the Directors of the said Bank on the ground of the actual profits made by the said Bank during the six calendar months preceding the day up to which such half yearly account shall be taken; provided that such reasonable expences as have been incurred in procuring this Act of Incorporation, shall, upon being audited and admitted by the said Directors be paid out of the Funds of the Bank as soon as it is opened for business, and that the amount so paid shall be defrayed out of the future profits of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors, and provided that the said Directors, subject to the control and sanction of the Proprietors at the General Meetings, shall have power, when they see fit, to set apart from such profits, a sum not exceeding five per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank as a reserve against contingencies.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that on the first Monday of the Month of March in every year a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the capital stock of the said Bank shall be held at which the Directors of the said Bank shall submit to the said Proprietors a statement of the affairs of the said Bank made up to the preceding 31st of December, and such General Meeting shall be competent to pass solutions, and frame rules and directions relative to the affairs and conduct of the said Bank which shall be binding on the Directors and Officers of the Bank and on the Proprietors thereof until rescinded or modified respectively by any subsequent general meeting.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that any three of the said Directors of the said Bank, or any ten Proprietors of the capital stock of the said Bank may at any time convene a General Meeting of the Proprietors, upon giving fifteen days previous notice of such Meeting, and of the purpose or purposes for which the same shall be convened, as well to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being as also by public advertisement in the Official Gazette of Madras. And any General Meeting so convened shall have the same powers and authorities as prescribed in the preceding section of this act for the annual General Meeting to be held in the month of March

XL. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Bank of Madras, with the sanction of the governor in council of Madras, and with the approbation of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to establish Branch Banks at such places, and under such rules and restrictions as shall be determined by the Proprietors at their General Meetings. Provided however that such Branch Banks when so established, besides being subject to the rules and restrictions that may be imposed by the Proprietors, and to the control and orders of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, shall be bound by the same rules as to the description of business in which they are to engage, and the manner of conducting such business, and likewise in respect to the issue of Notes payable on demand, and the retention of cash to meet the same, and in all transactions and matters herein above referred to, as are prescribed for the Bank of Madras by this act.

XLI. And it is further enacted, that if any of the Proprietor shall become indebted to the said Bank, it shall be lawful for the said Bank to withhold payment of the Dividends on the Share or Shares of such Proprietor registered as his, or her own property, and not as held in trust, or as Executor of Administrator, up to payment of such debt, and to apply such Dividends towards payment thereof, and that after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given, either to such Proprietor, or his or her constituted Agent, or by Public Advertisement in the Official Gazette, it shall be lawful for the said Bank to refuse registration of the transfer of any such share or shares of such Proprietor until payment of such debt, and if the same shall remain unpaid for the space of six months after such notice, to advertise for public sale and to sell such share or shares, or so many as may be necessary, and to apply the

proceeds thereof towards payment of such debt, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, paying over the surplus if any to such Proprietor, or his, or her lawful representative.

XLII. And it is further enacted, that the said Bank shall continue as hereby constituted until the 1st day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord 1850, and shall thereafter continue in like manner until duly dissolved or modified; provided however that after the said 1st day of July 1850, the said Bank shall not, except upon the application or by the consent of the Proprietors of the said Bank be dissolved, or any wise modified without previous notice of twelve months at the least being given by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Government of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being of such intended dissolution or modification. Provided also that in the event of the said Bank at any time suspending any such Payments the benefits granted to the said Bank by the present act of incorporation shall be thenceforth forfeited.

SCHEDULE.

Names	*Number of Shares of* 1000 *Rs. each.*	*Amt in Rs.*
Joseph Pugh,	Forty, 40	40000
David Pugh,	Twenty, 20	20000
John Uday Ellis,	Twenty, 20	20000
Joseph Goulden,	Six, 6	6000
John Pugh,	Six, 6	6000
Major George Hutchinson, 24th Regiment Native Infantry,	Twelve, 12	12000
Surgeon Ramsay Sladen,	Twenty, 20	20000
Peter John Phillipps,	Twelve, 12	12000
Nathaniel Brindley Acworth,	Fifty, 50	50000
John Line,	Twenty, 20	20000
James Thomson,	Twenty, 20	20000
Surgeon Robert Balkie, M. D.,	Ten, 10	10000
Lieut col. Frederick Larkins Doveton, 5th Regt. Lt Cavy.,	Ten 10	10000
William Haylett,	Twenty, 20	20000
James Cuddy,	Five, 5	5000
James Scott,	Twenty, 20	20000
John Binny Key,	Twenty, 20	20000
William Scott Binny,	Ten, 10	10000
Henry V. Conolly,	Ten, 10	10000
Surgeon John Wylie, M. D.,	Twelve, 12	12000
Donald Mackenzie,	Twenty, 20	20000
William Liddell,	Ten, 10	10000
Colin C. Dunhill,	Four, 4	4000
Mathew Dunhill,	Four, 4	4000
Mark Dunhill,	Four, 4	4000
Reverend George William Mahon,	Twenty, 20	20000
John Carnac Morris,	Fifty, 50	50000
Major James Macdonald, 45th Regiment Native Infantry,	Fifteen, 15	15000
James Ouchterlony,	Forty, 40	40000
Lieut. Col. Alexander Tulloch, C. B.,	Twenty-five, 25	25000
John Murray, M. D.	Ten, 10	10000
Andrew Barrie,	Ten, 10	10000
Edmund Maraden,	One, 1	1000
Chocapah Chetty,	Four, 4	4000
Surgeon George Harding,	Twenty, 20	20000
John Dent,	Ten, 10	10000
Robert Grant,	Forty, 40	40000
Claud Currie,	Twenty, 20	20000
Surgeon James Smith,	Five, 5	5000

Names	*Number of Shares of* 1000 *Rs each.*		*Amt in Rs.*
George Gahan,..	Twenty,	20	20000
Thomas Kennedy MacFadzen,..	Ten,	10	10000
Eleazar Seth Sam,....	Six.	6	6000
Andrew Seth Sam..	Sixteen,	16	16000
Varden Seth Sam,....	Six,	6	6000
Alexander Maclean,..	Fifteen,	15	15000
Captain Isaac Campbell Coffin, 12th Regiment Native Infantry,..	One,	1	1000
Robert Clerk,..	Fifteen,	15	15000
William Hamilton Hart,..	Twelve,	12	12000
James Webster, ...	Ten,	10	10000
William Scott,..	Five,	5	5000
John Scott,....	Five,	5	5000
Peter Bell,..	Five,	5	5 00
Thomas Arthur Shamier,....	Twelve,	12	12000
Michael McDowell,...	Twelve,	12	12000
Lieut. Arthur Frederick Beavan, 39th Regiment Native Infantry,..	Five,	5	5000
Captain James Victor Hughes, 39th Regiment Native Infantry, ...	Seven,	7	7000
Edward Penton Thompson,..	Thirty-five,	35	35000
G P. Thomson,..	Thirty-five,	35	35000
Archibald Francis Arbuthnot,....	Twelve,	12	12000
William McTaggart.....	Twelve,	12	12000
Alexander Mackenzie,..	Twelve,	12	12000
James Liddell...	Ten,	10	10000
Major General Robert Bruce Fearon, C. B,... ..	Six,	6	6000
Joseph Bainbridge,..	Forty,	40	40000
R P Wheeler,...	Five,	5	5000
William Wheeler,....	Five,	5	5000
Lieut. Herbert William Wood, 4th Regiment.. Native Infantry,...	Ten,	10	10000
Charles William Eaton,..	Twelve,	12	12000
Robert Stephenson,..	Five,	5	5000
Peter Carstairs,..	Five,	5	5000
The Hon'ble John Sullivan,..	Forty,	40	40,00
Colla Venestachella Chetty,..	Twelve,	12	12000
Alexander Inglis Cheere...	Twelve,	12	12000
Alexander Fairlie Bruce,..	Twenty.	20	20000
Nicholas Baremby,...	One,	1	1000
Captain James Smith, 1st N. V Battalion,.. .	One,	1	1000
Surgeon Thomas O'Neill,....	Ten,	10	10000
Lieut. Col. Scudamore Winde Steel,..	Twenty,	20	20000
Lieut. Col John Ogilvie,..	Five,	5	5000
Robert Franck,...	Five,	5	5000
James Minchin,....	Twenty,	20	20000
Lieut. Col. George Sandys, 34 Regt Light Cavalry,	Twenty,	20	20000
Henry Dickenson,...	Twenty,	20	20000
William Johnson,....	Twenty,	20	20000
Rathnal Veerasawmy Naiken,..	Four,	4	4000
Thomas Parker Waller,....	Twelve,	12	12000
John Kirkwick,..	Four,	4	4000
Charles Kennett,....	One,	1	1000
John Jordan,..	Two,	2	2000
The Right Hon'ble John Lord Elphinstone,.....	Fifty,	50	50000
Thomas Moore Lane Surgeon,..	Twelve,	12	12000
Joseph Drewsling Pharoah,....	Two,	2	2000
John Goldingham,..	Twenty,	20	20000

Names.	Number of Shares of 1000 Rs. each.		Amt in Rs.
Henry Fox,.....	Four,	4	4000
William Miller,.....	Five,	5	5000
Leander Miller.....	Five,	5	5000
Captain John Henry Cramer, 24 M. N. Regt. Light Infantry.....	Five,	5	5000
Francis Rencontre,.....	Four,	4	4000
Walter Elliot,.....	Forty,	40	40000
E Brennen	Twelve,	12	12000
Wheeler Hood George Mason,.....	Four,	4	4000
Montague Robert Taynton,.....	Four,	4	4000
Théodore Rencontre,.....	Two,	2	2000
George Gilbert Richardson,.....	Ten,	10	10000
Malcolm Lewin,.....	Fifty,	50	50000
James William Burnside,.....	Two,	2	2000
John D'Vaz,.....	Two,	2	2000
Coopala Ramanjdoo Naidoo,.....	Five,	5	5000
Kenneth Macaulay,.....	Fifteen,	15	15000
George Monro Vickell Storey, ...	One,	1	1000
James Lacey Dighton,.....	Twenty,	20	20000
Lieut. Col. Peter Edmonstone Craigie, H. M.'s 55th,.....	Twenty,	20	20000
Lieut Stafford Vardon Engineers,.....	Five,	5	5000
Antoine Francois De'olons,.....	Ten,	10	10000
Surgeon Archibald Shanks, M D.,.....	Fifteen,	15	15000
Mrs K Chambers,.....	Ten,	10	10000
William Done Davis,.....	Thirty,	30	30000
Captain John James McMurdo, 45th Regt. Native Infantry	Two,	2	2000
Captain Walter William Rose, 17th Regt. Native Infantry,.....	Fifteen,	15	15000
Captain John Thomas Smith, Engineers	Five,	5	5000
Apothecary Henry Eason,.....	One,	1	1000
Lieut Col. Robert Alexander,.....	Five,	5	5000
Lieut. Col. George E. Jones, K H, H. M.'s 57th Regiment, ...	Thirty,	30	30000
Robert Dean Parker,.....	Five,	5	5000
Reverend M. Bowie,.....	Four,	4	4000
Lieut Col Joseph Leggett, 31 Regt. Light Infantry,.....	Five,	5	5000
Sir Henry C Montgomery, Bart.....	Ten,	10	10000
Captain Charles Edward Faber, Engineers,.....	Four,	4	4000
Noothalapaty Bashucarlo Naick,.....	Five,	5	5000
Captain George Augustus Underwood, Engineers,	Twenty,	20	20000
George Bird,.....	Eight,	8	8000
Thomas William Nailer,.....	Ten,	10	10000
Lieut. Col John Hill Winbolt, 24 Regt. Native Infantry,.....	Ten,	10	10000
John Hornley, ...	Five,	5	5000
Captain James FitzGerald, 43d Regt. Native Infantry,.....	Three,	3	3000
Assistant Surgeon William Rose,.....	Four,	4	4000
Major Duncan Montgomerie, 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, ...	Five,	5	5000
Stewart Forbes,.....	Five,	5	5000
Henry Kennett,.....	Five,	5	5000
Major John Ward, 30th Regt. Native Infantry,..	Two,	2	2000
Captain Archibald Douglas, 49th Regt. Native Infantry,.....	Twenty-five,	25	25000

Names	Number of Shares of 1000 Rs. each		Amt in Rs.
A. Chamier,..	Five,	5	5000
rick Mortimer Lewis,....	Ten,	10	10000
ain George Logan, 41st Regt. Native Infantry,	Five,	5	5000
in Augustus Deliutte, Engineers,..	Two,	2	000
Main Richard Budd, 32d Regt. Native Infantry,..	Ten,	10	10000
hn Trebeck Curran, Surgeon,..	Five,	5	5000
ptain Daniel Duff, 37th Regt. Native Infantry,	Five,	5	5000
jor William Taylor, 39th Regt. Native Infantry,	Ten,	10	10000
ut. Col. James Parry, 31st Regt Light Infantry,	Five,	5	5000
ptain Archibald Woodburn, 40th Regt. Native Infantry,..	Five,	5	5000
Captain Francis Greeley, H. H. Nizam's army....	Five,	5	5000
Major Alexander Lawe, Engineers,..	Five,	5	5000
The Venerable Henry Harper, A. M., Archdeacon,	Five,	5	5000
John Charles Starkenburgh...	One,	1	1000
Robert Orr Campbell,..	Four,	4	4 00
Lieut. Col. John James Underwood, Engineers,..	Ten,	10	10000
G. C. Venatachellum Moodelley,..	Two,	2	2000
C. Colenda Moodelly,..	One,	1	1000
Stewart Johnson Young..	Four,	4	4500
John Frederick Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon,....	Five,	5	5000
Major General Francis Whish Wilson	Twenty-five,	25	25000
Major Edward Archdale McCurdy, 27th Regt. Native Infantry,..	Ten,	10	10000
Assistant Surgeon James Supple,..	Ten,	10	10000
Henry Martin Blair,..	Ten,	10	10000
Assistant Surgeon James Eaton, M. D.,..	Twelve,	12	12000
Thomas W. Goodwyn,..	Ten,	10	10000
Assistant Surgeon Alexander Braithwaite Morgan, H. M.'s 55th..	Five,	5	5000
T. Soolochenum Moodelly,...	Twenty,	20	20000
Joseph Roberts,....	Twelve,	12	12000
Brigadier James Walsh, C. B ,....	Ten,	10	10000
Mrs Gertrude E. Williams,.....	Ten,	10	10000
Surgeon John Brown, M. D,.....	Five,	5	5000
Thomas Turner,.....	Ten,	10	10000
David Ross Limond,....	Ten,	10	10000
George S. Britain,.....	Twenty-five,	25	25000
Richard Taylor, ...	Fifteen,	15	15000
Connoor Arnachellum,.....	Seven,	7	7000
William Brealey Anderson,....	Ten,	10	10000
Dr. Alexander Smith, of Bengal,..	Forty,	40	40000
Major Westrop Watkins, 36th Regiment Native Infantry,..	Ten,	10	10000
William Anderson,..	Eight,	8	8000
Colonel William Cullen,....	Twenty,	20	20000
John Rosmal Coey,..	Six,	6	6000
Captain Thomas Larkins,....	Forty,	40	40000
George James Casamajor,..	Thirty,	30	30000
Patrick Grant,....	Twenty,	20	20000
Surgeon Cornelius Deormeux,....	Two,	2	2000
Captain John Charles Hawes, 1st M. E. Regiment,	Twenty,	20	20000
Captain George Leacock, 51st Regiment Native Infantry,..	Six,	6	6000
Gundavady Vencatarum Chetty,..	One,	1	1000
Rungamaik,..	One,	1	1000
Major John Wynch, Artillery,..	Five,	5	5000

Names	*Number of Shares of* 1000 *Rs. each*	*Amt in Rs.*	
Lieut. John Ouchterlony, Engineers,....	Four,	4	4000
Vurdarajooloo Naicker,....	Two	2	2000
Edward Samuel Atkinson,..	Ten,	10	10000
Miss Charlotte Eliza Anne Gardner,..	Five,	5	5000
Miss Martha Mary Louisa Gardner,....	Five,	5	5000
Henry James Gardner,..	Five,	5	5000
Captain C. J Westley, Bombay Army,..	Ten,	10	10000
Andrew Robertson,....	Twenty,	20	20000
Edward Peters,..	Twelve,	12	12000
Lieut. Col. Charles Dennis Dun, 44th Regiment Native Infantry,..	Fifteen,	15,	15000
William Elphinstone Underwood,....	Fifteen,	15	15000
William Waddell,....	Twenty,	20	20000
Edward Vincent,....	Two,	2	2000
Mrs. Hosanna Arathoon Kerakoose,..	Fifty,	50	50000
Nathaniel William Kindersley,....	Ten,	10	10000
Captain William Henry Simpson, 30th Native Infantry,..	Seven,	7	7000
Joseph Barrow,..	Fifteen,	15	15000
Benjamin Cardozo,....	Five,	5	5000
Felix Phillips,..	Five,	5	5000
Hew Drummond Elphinstone Dalrymple,.. ...	Twenty,	20	20000
Narrain Doss Gopaul Doss,..	Twelve,	12	12000
Jevaram Davy,..	Four	4	4000
Captain James Palmer Woodward, 9th Regt. Native Infantry,..	Five,	5	5000
Gurderdoss Govindoss,....	Twelve,	12	12000
P. Dasekah Charloo,..	Two,	2	2000
Vembaukum Nursiaglah, Brahmin,....	Two,	2	2000
Vembaukum Ragavah Charrier,..	Two,	2	2000
Major Frederick Minchin, 47th Regiment Native Infantry,..	Twenty,	20	20000
A. Venkatachellum Chetty,..	Four,	4	4000
Girdirdoss Vallabdoss,..	Twelve,	12	12000
William Paten,....	Two,	2	2000
Miss Maria Paten,....	One,	1	1000
Miss Catherine Paten,..	One,	1	1000
Miss Louisa Paten,..	One,	1	1000
Colonel Charles Augustus Elderton, 53d Regt. Native Infantry,..	Ten,	10	10000
Captain John Henry Bowden Cougden, 24 Regt. Native Infantry,..	Five,	5	5000
J. Holland, Dy Qr. Master Genl. Bombay Army,	Ten,	10	10000
Lieut. Col. Wm. Martin Borton, Artillery,.. ..	Five,	5	5000
Captain Alexander Shirriffs, 21st Regt. Native Infantry,..	Five,	5	5000
Captain Peter Thomas Cherry, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry,..	Five,	5	5000
Col. Thomas Fiddes,....	Seven,	7	7000
			2700000

ACT No. X. DATED JULY 15, 1843.

An Act for the Administration of Justice and Collection of the Revenue in the Districts of Kurnool and Bunganapilly.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the First day of September 1843, the Administration of civil and criminal Justice, the

Police and Superintendence of all Revenue affairs in the Districts of Kurnool and Bunganapilly vested in an Agent to be appointed by Government of Fort St. George with Assistants similarly appointed.

superintendence of the Police, and the collection and superintendence of the Revenues of every description within the Districts of Kurnool and Bunganapilly shall vest in such agent to the Governor of Fort St. George as shall be appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and shall be exercised by the said agent with the aid of such Assistants as may be appointed by the said Governor in Council.

Government of Fort St. George may prescribe rules for guidance of Agent and his Subordinates.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an Order in Council, to prescribe such Rules as the may deem proper for the guidance of the Agent aforesaid, and of all the Officers subordinate to his control and authority, and to determine to what extent the decision of the agent in civil suits shall be final, and in what suits an appeal shall be to the sudr udalut, and to define the authority to be exercised by the agent in criminal trials, and what cases he shall submit to the decision of the Foujdaree udalut.

And may fix the limit of final Civil Jurisdiction and of Appeals.

And may define authority of Agent in Criminal trials, and what cases shall be submitted to Foujdaree Udault.

On trials referred, Foujdaree Udalut shall pass judgment or pass order as in cases referred from a Judge of Circuit.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any Criminal trials referred by the agent under the rules which may be hereafter prescribed by the governor in council, the Foujdaree udalut shall proceed to pass a final judgment, or such other order as may after mature consideration, seem to the court requisite and proper, in the same manner as if the trial had been sent up in ordinary course from a Judge of Circuit

Civil Appeals to be decided by Sudr Udalut as appeals from Provincial Courts.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any Appeal from a decree of the agent, duly preferred under the rules to be prescribed as aforesaid, the court of sudr udalut shall proceed to try and determine it, in the same manner as Appeals from the Provincial court.

Government of Fort St. George competent with the previous sanction of the Supreme Government to make alterations in the limits of the jurisdiction of the Agent.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in council of Fort St. George, by an order in council, to make from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, such alterations in the limits of the aforesaid Districts placed under the jurisdiction of the said agent, as he may deem expedient.

Act No XI. Dated July 22, 1843,

An Act for regulating the service of Hereditary Officers under the Presidency of Bombay

Preamble. Whereas it has been found that the provisions of Regulation XVI. 1827 of the Bombay Code, are insufficient to secure the efficient discharge of the duties of Hereditary Officers:

1. It is hereby enacted, that sections XVII. and XVIII. of Regulation XVI. of 1827 of the Bombay Code, be rescinded.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that all Hereditary Officers of whatever denomination, belonging to, employed in the management of the Land Revenue, or of the Customs or Town Duties, or Excise, or other Revenue, or in the Police, or in the Civil Administration of the country, shall render the usual services of their respective Offices, as far as the same may be required by the Collector, or other Officer under whose control they may be placed by usage or the orders of Government.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that when the duties of an Hereditary Office fall in more than one Department, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Bombay to prescribe what Officer shall be vested with the control of such Office.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Collector or other Officer to whom the duties of an Hereditary Office are, as provided in Clause II. to be rendered, when the performance of those duties is claimed in rotation by different sharers to require that the sharers in the wuttun shall nominate a fit and proper person from among their number, who shall hold the Office as the Representative of the family either during life, or for such termn, at being less in each instance than (five) 5 years, as the Collector or Controlling Officer shall determine with the sanction of the Governor in Council, and in the event of the sharers not so nominating, when required or more of their number within a reasonable period to be fixed by the Collector or Controlling Officer, the Collector or Controlling Officer shall himself exercise the power of selection, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Collector or Controlling Officer to refuse to confirm the nomination by the sharers of any individual, if he shall have reason to think, that from age or personal disqualification the duties of the Office will not be properly performed by him, or if from character and past conduct the person nominated by considered unworthy of trust, provided that the grounds of such refusal shall be recorded in writing and that an appeal from such decision shall lie to the Governor in Council, whose order thereon shall be final.

VI And it is hereby enacted, that the collector or controlling Officer shall have power to punish Officiating hereditary Officers for misconduct or neglect of duty by suspension from office, pay, and emolument, or by fine not exceeding the computed official emolument of their offices for three months, and to levy the said fine in the mode authorised for realizing revenue demands.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted, that the collector or controlling Officer, in cases of misconduct or incompetency on the part of an Officiating Hereditary Officer, shall have power to dismiss such Officer from his employment, but no such dismissal shall take place, except on an investigation recorded in writing, which shall be submitted for the approval and sanction of the Governor in Council.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that, in conducting the investigation prescribed in the preceding Section, the collector or controlling Officer shall have the same authority as a Magistrate in compelling the attendance of parties and witnesses, and the production of papers, and in taking evidence.

IX. And it is hereby further enacted, that whenever any such Hereditary Officer shall be convicted of fraud or malversation, or of any criminal offence in the conduct of the duties of the Office by any Sessions Court, it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, to direct the confiscation of the wuttun, either wholly or in part, and after such confiscation the duties of the office shall be performed by such person as the Governor in Council shall appoint, and the surplus proceeds of the wuttun shall be disposed of for the benefit of the parties previously entitled thereto or otherwise in such manner as the said Governor in Council may direct.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that no female shall perform in person the duties of any hereditary officer,

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any hereditary officer is incapable of personally discharging the duties of his or her office by reason of sex, minority, mental or bodily infirmity, or manifest incapacity, it shall be lawful for the collector or controlling officer to call upon him or her, or his or her guardians to appoint a Deputy, subject to his approval, and on the party or parties failing to appoint a fit deputy within a reasonable period, the appointment shall be made by the said collector or controlling officer.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that all deputies appointed to perform the duties of hereditary offices under this act, and under section IV. Regulation V. 1833, of the Bombay Code, shall be subject to the same rules and penalties as the principals, and that the wuttun of the office shall be liable to confiscation upon the conviction by any sessions court of any deputy appointed by the hereditary officer in the same manner as it would be under the IXth section of this act upon the conviction of the hereditary officer himself.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to debar the right of any sharer to participate in the rents and profits of any hereditary office so held and filled as above provided, after provision shall have been made therefrom for the fit maintenance of the officiating hereditary officer, for which purpose it shall be competent to the collector or controlling officer to fix and assign a specific portion of such rents and emoluments, leaving the remainder only, subject to the claims of the other sharers—and further that the portion of the rents and emoluments so fixed and assigned shall be the official remuneration of the Officiating hereditary Officer, and shall not be liable to Civil process of any Court of Law.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever it may be necessary, as herein before provided, that the collector or controlling Officer shall appoint a Deputy to conduct the duties of an hereditary Office, it shall be lawful for him to assign to such Deputy a fit remuneration from the rents and profits of the said Office.

XV And it is hereby enacted, that the terms "hereditary district or village Officers or Officers" or "hereditary district or village revenue Officers or Officers" used in Regulation XVI. 1827 and Regulation V. 1833, of the Bombay Code, shall be held to apply to all descriptions of hereditary Offices and Officers

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ACT No. XII. DATED JULY 20, 1843.

An Act concerning the time at which and the language in which the decisions of the Judges in the Courts of the East India Company are to be written.

Whereas it is expedient, that the decisions of Courts of Justice and the reasons for the decision should be written and signed by the Judge at the time of pronouncing his decision, and in the vernacular language of the Judge:—

I. It is hereby enacted, that in all the Presidencies so much of all Decrees as consists of the points to be decided, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision, and all injunctions for the revision of Decrees in regular suits, and all orders for Reviews of Judgment, which shall be passed by Judges of the Sudder Courts, or by Judges of Zillah and City Courts, or by Subordinate or Assistant Judges of Zillahs, shall be written originally in English, and signed by the Judge or Judges at the time of pronouncing such decision and orders; and shall be translated into the vernacular language, commonly used in the Court wherein the suit to which the Decree or Order relates, shall have been instituted; and the translation shall be incorporated in the Decree.

II. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal or affect any Regulation of the codes of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, by which the Decrees of the Sudder courts are required to be written in English, nor to repeal or affect any Regulation of the code of the Presidency of Fort St George, by which the Decrees of the Provincial and Zillah courts, and the Auxiliary courts under Assistant Judges, and the orders of the Sudder Court and provincial courts on petitions presented to them, are required to be written in English.

III. And whereas it is expedient, that excepting as regards the language to be used, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs should be guided by the same rules as are herein-before provided for the guidance of the Superior Judges:—

It is hereby enacted, that in all the Presidencies so much of all Decrees as consists of the points to be decided, the decision thereon and the reason for the decision, which shall be passed by Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens or Moonsiffs, shall be written originally in the vernacular language of such Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen or Moonsiff, and signed by such Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen or Moonsiff at the time of pronouncing such decision and (in case such vernacular language shall not be the same as the vernacular language commonly used in the Court wherein the suit to which the Decree relates, shall have been instituted,) shall be translated into such last mentioned vernacular language, and the translation shall be incorporated in the Decree.

ACT No. XIII. DATED JULY 2D, 1813.

An Act for regulating inquiries into the truth of matters implicating the public conduct of Officers not removeable without the sanction of Government within the Presidency of Fort St George in Madras.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the provisions contained in the Regulations concerning inquiries into the truth of matters implicating the public conduct of European Officers, and so extend the same to all Officers not removeable without the sanction of Government:

I. It is hereby enacted, that Regulations III. of 1809, II. of 1810, VI. of 1818, and VIII. of 1822, of the Madras Code, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George in Madras, whenever either the Courts of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, or the Board of Revenue, shall be of opinion that substantial grounds do exist for making a regular and formal inquiry into the truth of any imputation of official misconduct affecting any Officer subject to their control respectively, and not removeable without the sanction of Government, they shall submit the documents on which their opinion may be founded, together with a statement of the charges reduced to distinct articles which they may propose to be made the subject of a regular investigation, to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, for his consideration and orders.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that any charge or information, of the description aforesaid, may be preferred direct to the Courts of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, or to the Board of Revenue, respectively, who shall examine the complainant or informant circumstantially upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and require the party accused to explain or reply to any matters they may deem to need explanation and make such further inquiries upon oath or affirmation upon the subject as they may judge proper.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that any charge or information may also be made before any Judge, Magistrate, or Collector, for any acts of the description beforementioned committed within their jurisdiction, respectively, who shall examine the complainant or informant circumstantially upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and shall transmit the deposition so taken to the Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, or to the Board of Revenue, according as the person accused may be subject to those Authorities respectively.

V. And it is hereby provided, that it shall not be lawful for the Courts of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, or the said Board, respectively, to act upon any such charge or information, unless the person preferring the same shall make oath, or solemn affirmation in case he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, that he believes the facts on which the charge is grounded to be true.

VI. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful for the courts of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, and for the said Board, respectively, to dismiss

any such charge or information, where they do not see any substantial reason for entering further into the inquiry. Provided, that on every occasion when they shall dismiss any such charge or information, they shall submit the same, together with all the circumstances of the case, in like manner as is provided in Section II. of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby provided, that the said courts of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalut, and the said Board, respectively, may, at any stage of the inquiry into such matters as aforesaid, require the person preferring such charge or information as aforesaid to furnish such security as may be deemed reasonable that he will attend and prosecute the charge to a conclusion, and in the event of security being so required all proceedings shall be stayed until the same shall be furnished accordingly.

VIII. And it is hereby provided, nevertheless, that if any matter of the nature aforesaid, affecting such Officer as is mentioned in the second section of this act, shall appear in the course of any proceedings, whether preliminary or otherwise, which shall come before or be reported to either of the courts of Sudr and Foujdaree adalut, or the said Board, respectively, those authorities shall act upon such matter, or institute such inquiry upon oath or affirmation as aforesaid, into the same as they shall deem proper for the purpose of such reference as aforesaid to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, although no charge or information be preferred as aforesaid: and in such cases it shall not be necessary before acting upon or instituting any inquiry concerning any matter so appearing in the course of proceedings, to require any oath or affirmation in regard to the truth of such matter.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, upon such reference as is mentioned in the second section of this Act, shall concur with the Authority by which it may be submitted, or if such Governor in Council shall, from information of the description aforesaid that may be laid before him in respect of any Officer not directly subject to the Courts or Board above named, deem it necessary to institute proceedings against any such Officer, he shall appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for making a regular and formal inquiry into the truth of the matters referred.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that on the appointment of every such Commission, the said Governor in Council shall direct whether the Commission shall be placed under the control of any of the Authorities aforesaid, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government, and all Commissions appointed as aforesaid shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Government.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Commissioner or Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, before entering on the discharge of his or their duties, shall take the following oath:

I, A. B., Commissioner for the purpose of (here state the object of the Commission) do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duty committed to me without fear, favor, or bias, to the best of my ability, knowledge, and judgment; so help me God.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a charge shall be referred for investigation to a special commission, the said Governor in council will determine whether the conduct of the prosecution shall be left to the accuser, or be undertaken on the part of Government. In the latter case, the said Governor in council will nominate such person or persons as may be deemed proper, to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Government.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be the duty of Commissioners appointed under this act, after receiving the plaint or charge, and the documents from which the same may have been prepared, to call upon the person accused for his reply to the accusation; to examine upon oath, or under a solemn declaration, the witnesses named by the accuser or the accused; to receive any further written documents offered in support of, or against the accusation; and to call for and take any further requisite evidence which may be indicated by the witnesses adduced or documents exhibited by either party,

and may appear to be necessary for the ascertainment of facts, or the discovery of the truth or falsehood of the charges or of any part thereof.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that for the discharge of the duties specified in the preceding section, or any other functions which may be delegated to a commission under this Act such Commission shall be vested with the same powers as are exercised by the Zillah Courts, except that all process to cause the attendance of witnesses, or other compulsory process, shall be served through the Zillah Judge, in whose jurisdiction the Commission may be held, and executed by the Zillah Judge in whose jurisdiction the witness or other person upon whom the process is to be served may reside.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that on the close of the evidence for the prosecution and defence, the accused shall be at liberty to record any observation upon the result of the inquiry which he may think necessary for the vindication of his conduct and character. The accuser, or the person appointed to conduct the prosecution on the part of Government, shall also be at liberty to record any remarks on the subject of the prosecution which he may deem requisite.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that as soon after the conclusion of the proceedings as circumstances shall permit, the commissioner or commissioners shall, when the commission shall be instructed to act immediately under the authority of Government, submit directly to the Government to which he or they may be subordinate, and in other cases to the Controlling Court or Board, the proceedings under the commission, accompanied by translations of papers not in the English language, together with a summary of the pleadings and evidence, and his or their opinion of the merits of the case.

XVII. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, or the controlling court or board, upon consideration of the report of any such commission as aforesaid, to direct the Commissioner or Commissioners to take further evidence, or to give further explanation of his or their opinion or opinions connected with the case investigated, and the Commissioner or Commissioners are authorized and required to take such further evidence, and to give such further explanation.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, or the Board to which any report of a Commissioner or Commissioners may be submitted as aforesaid after due consideration of the same, and after obtaining such further evidence or explanations as they may require, shall submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received by them to the Government, together with their opinion whether any and what charges have been established against the accused.

XIX. And it is hereby provided, that whenever a special Commission may be appointed under the Provisions of this Act, the said Governor in Council will determine, on a view of the nature and circumstances of the case, whether the accused Officer shall be suspended from the discharge of the functions of his office; and if so, whether he shall be permitted to draw the established allowances of his office, or otherwise.

XX. And it is hereby provided, that the Governor in Council on consideration of the report and proceedings submitted to him in pursuance of Sections XVI. and XVIII. of this Act, will pass such decision on the case as may appear to him most consonant to the principles of justice and consistent with the powers possessed by Government in matters of this description; and in the event of his deeming it necessary that the party accused should be brought to trial by a public prosecution before a competent Court of Law, will issue the necessary instructions for that purpose to the Law Officers of Government. But whatever proceedings may be held, or whatever decision or order may be passed by Government, individuals deeming themselves aggrieved by any Public Officer, will be at all times at liberty to seek redress according to the ordinary forms prescribed by law.

ACT No. XIV. DATED AUG. 5, 1843.

An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties and the manufacture of Salt in the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Regulation XVI. 1829, act II. 1838, and so much of Regulation IX. 1810 and of any other regulation and act, as affects the collection of customs duties or the manufacture of salt in the North Western Provinces of the presidency of Bengal, shall be repealed from the 1st day of September, 1843.

II. And it is further enacted, that from and after the days abovementioned, the following and no other duties of customs shall be leviable upon the import and export of articles into and from the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, that is to say:

On the import of salt, of all descriptions, two Rupees per maund, and a further duty of one Rupee per maund on the transmission thereof to the Eastward of Allahabad.

On the import of Cotton, uncleaned, four Annas per maund, cleaned eight Annas per maund.

On the export of Mimee, Kund, Chenee and all cleaned and refined Sugar, eight Annas per maund, Goor, Rás, Sheerah, and all unchinged and unrefined Saccharine produce, three Annas per maund.

The import of sugar in to any part of the said provinces, is, and shall remain, prohibited.

III. And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the government of the said provinces from time to time to make and issue such orders as may be deemed expedient for the collection of the aforesaid duties in such manner, and upon such line or lines, and at such places on or near such line or lines as may seem fit, and all such orders shall have the same force as if they formed a part of this act from the date notified in the gazette, wherein they shall be published.

IV. And it is further enacted, that from and after the first day of September 1843, the manufacture of alimentary salt throughout the North Western provinces of the presidency of Bengal, without the express sanction of the Government, is prohibited; and that any person engaging in the manufacture of such salt, or preparing or causing to be prepared works for the manufacture of such salt, without such sanction, and all zemindars or other proprietors of land, or their agents, conniving at such illicit manufacture, shall on conviction by the magistrate, within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred, be punished by a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, and on non-payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labor and that, all works at which such manufacture shall have been conducted, or which are designed for such manufacture shall be destroyed, and any salt which may be manufactured or stored thereat, shall be seized and confiscated.

V. And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collectors of customs and the collectors of land revenue within their jurisdictions, to destroy all works for the manufacture of salt, and to seize the salt stored thereat, and to apprehend the persons concerned in the manufacture thereof, and make them over for trail to the magistrate within the limits of whose District the offence may have occurred.

VI. It is further enacted, that all sugar imported into the said provinces, and all articles imported or exported without payment of the duties imposed by this act, or in contravention of the orders which may be made and issued under the provisions thereof, and all Boats, Carriages and conveyances, and all animals used in transporting the same, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

VII. And it is further enacted, that all persons evading or attempting to evade the payment of the duties imposed by this Act, and all persons aiding or abetting such attempts or evasions, or in any manner acting in contravention of this Act, or of any order made and issued under the provisions thereof and all Zemindars and other Proprietors of land, or their Agents, who shall

wilfully connive at such attempts or evasions or aid such acts, shall on conviction by the Magistrate within the limits of whose District the offence may have occurred, be punished by a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, and on non-payment thereof by imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labor.

VIII. And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for all Officers of the Customs Department to search any carriages and conveyances, and any packages upon reasonable grounds of suspicion that such carriages, conveyances or packages, contain any articles made subject to duty, or prohibited to be imported by this Act, and to detain all such articles as may be liable to confiscation under the provisions thereof.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that when whenever any articles or goods shall be seized or detained under the provisions of this Act the Collector or Deputy Collector of Land Revenue or Customs, within whose jurisdiction such seizure or detention shall occur, shall, with all practicable expedition, report the case for the determination of the Commissioner of Revenue, and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner to declare such articles or goods to be confiscated, or to impose such lesser penalty in lieu thereof as to him may seem fit.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for all Officers in the Customs Department to apprehend any person upon reasonable grounds of suspicion that such person is liable to punishment under this Act, and to make him over for trial with all practicable expedition to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may occur.

XI. Provided always, that any Officer of the Customs Department who shall without reasonable grounds of suspicion search any carriage or conveyance or any package, shall upon conviction thereof before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, be punished with fine not exceeding 250 Rupees, which fine shall be paid over to the party aggrieved, and on non-payment of such fine, with imprisonment not exceeding three months; and provided also, that any Officer of the Customs Department who shall under color of this Act apprehend any person without reasonable grounds of suspicion that such person is liable to punishment under this Act, shall upon conviction before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, which fine shall be paid over to the party aggrieved, and on non-payment of such fine, with imprisonment not exceeding six months.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that all Magistrates, or persons exercising the powers of Magistrate, shall be competent to receive and determine all charges against persons thus made over to them for trial on account of offences against this Act, and that all sentences passed in pursuance of this Act, shall be open to appeal under such Rules as may from time to time be laid down for the cognizance of appeals in ordinary cases.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all Officers of Police, and all Officers of the Government engaged in the Collection of the Land Revenue, are empowered and required to aid and assist the Officers of the Customs Department in the execution of this Act.

XIV. And it is further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall apply or be deemed to apply to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, or to the District of Ajmere.

ACT No. XV. DATED AUGUST 5, 1843.

An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.

Whereas the exigencies of the public service require that the Police and criminal Branch of the Judicial Department should be strengthened by the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency;

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Local Governments of both Divisions of the Bengal Presidency to appoint in any Zillah or District one or more Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates with the powers hereinafter specified.

II. And it is enacted, that every person appointed to the Office of Deputy Magistrate under this act, shall, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Magistrate of the District to which he may be appointed, a declaration according to act XXI. 1837.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that a Deputy Magistrate appointed under this act, shall be capable of being employed as a Judicial Officer or as an Officer of Police, or both, at the direction of the Local Government. As a Judicial Officer he shall exercise the powers of a covenanted Assistant under Regulations XIII. 1797, IX. 1807, 1821 c. III. or the full powers of a Magistrate according to such orders as may from time to time be issued in that respect by the Local Government, and in such cases he shall be subject to such authority in regard to appeals from his decisions and judicial orders as is provided for the decisions and orders of a Covenanted Assistant under the above Regulations, or of a Magistrate respectively. As an Officer of Police he shall be in all respects subordinate to the Magistrate under whom he may be placed; he shall exercise such powers as the Government, or the Magistrate with the sanction of Government, may commit to him, and shall obey all orders that may be issued, and perform all duties that may be assigned to him by that functionary, who shall be at all times competent, subject to such orders as he may receive from the Local Government, to extend, limit or resume the powers committed to such Deputy.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be held to disqualify any Uncovenanted Officer in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, from holding at the same time with any other, Office the Office of Deputy Magistrate.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that a Deputy Magistrate appointed under this act, shall not be dismissed from Office for misconduct, without the sanction of the Local Government. Whenever there may be reason to believe that a Deputy Magistrate is disqualified by neglect, incapacity or corruption for continuance in Office, a report shall be submitted by the Local Magistrate for the consideration and orders of the Local Government which shall be competent to suspend him, and order a further enquiry into his conduct, or to direct his immediate dismissal as may appear just and proper.

VI. And it is hereby declared, that no native of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, nor any natural born subject of Her Majesty resident therein is by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, color or any of them disabled from holding the Office of Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833.

ACT No XVI. DATED AUGUST 12, 1841.

An Act regarding the offering of Rewards for the Apprehension of Offenders.

Whereas inconvenience has been experienced from the Rules in force which provide that Magistrates shall apply to the Courts of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut and the Courts of Circuits, or Courts exercising the powers of the old Courts of Circuit when it may appear advisable to offer a reward for the apprehension of a known offender, or the discovery of unknown offenders in cases of magnitude. And whereas it is expedient that all such applications should be made to such Officer or Officers as from time to time may be empowered by the Local Governments to authorize the grant of rewards;

It is hereby enacted, that Sections 2 and 3, Regulation IX of 1808, and Sections XVI. and XVII. Regulation XVI. 1810 of the Bengal Code, be and the same are hereby repealed.

ACT No. XVII. DATED AUGUST 19, 1843.

An Act for the Appointment of Official Trustees in certain cases.

Whereas the property of Infants, Feme-Coverts and others vested in Trustees, is exposed to peculiar risks and hardships in the Territories, subject to the Government of the East India Company, not only from the insolvency

of Trustees, but from the frequent difficulties occasioned by their death, or absence, or refusal, or incapacity to act:

I. It is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which any property is subject to any Trust, and there shall be no Trustee willing to act, or capable of acting within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts in the said Territories, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court of each of the Presidencies in the said Territories, on petition to appoint the Registrar, or such other Officer of the Court, as the Court may from time to time select as the Official Trustee, under the provisions of this Act to be a Trustee of such Property, and that upon such appointment such Property shall vest in such Officer and his successors in office, and shall be held by them upon the same Trusts as the same was held previous to such appointment.

II. And it is hereby further enacted, that such Officer shall cause such Property to be invested in Government Securities or otherwise, as the Court shall direct, and that he shall be entitled to a Commission of one per cent. upon the amount thereof.

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court to make any orders respecting such Property so vested in such Official Trustee or the Interest or Produce thereof, and that all such orders shall be made on petition unless the Court shall direct a Bill to be filed.

IV. And it is hereby provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the Re-transfer of the said Property to the Original or any subsequently appointed Trustees, or otherwise, as the Court shall direct.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that where any Infant or Lunatic shall be entitled to any Gift, or Legacy, or Residue, or Share thereof, it shall be lawful for the Executor or Administrator, by whom such Legacy or Residue may be payable or transferrable, or the party by whom such Gift shall be made, or any Trustee thereof to pay or transfer the same to the Official Trustee appointed under this Act, and that the receipt of such Official Trustee shall be a discharge for the same, and that the same shall be subject to the like Provisions as are contained in this Act, as to other Property vested in such Official Trustee under the Provisions thereof.

VI. And it is hereby further enacted, that the Provisions of this Act, except as to the Commission to be allowed under the same, shall extend to any Property of Infants or Lunatics in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of each of the said Courts as Official Administrator.

ACT No. XVIII. DATED SEPT. 9, 1843.

An Act for the better custody of persons, convicted of Thuggee and Dacoity.

Whereas it often happens that the offences of Thuggee and Dacoity are committed by gangs, as well within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, as in those of native Princes or states in alliance with the said company, and it may be necessary for the safety of persons and property within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, that persons convicted of the like offences within the territories of such Princes or states, should be kept in secure custody, which cannot always be done within the last mentioned territories:

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the local government of any part of the territories subject to the government of East India Company, to authorize the reception and detention in any part of those territories, for the periods specified in their respective sentences, of persons sentenced to Imprisonment or transportation for the offences of Thuggee, Dacoity, or the offences of belonging to any gang of Thugs or Dacoits, within the territories of any native Prince or state in alliance with the said company. Provided always that such sentences shall have been pronounced after trial before a tribunal, in which a covenanted servant of the East India Company, duly authorized in that behalf by such Prince or state shall be one of the presiding judges. And it is hereby enacted, that every servant of the East India Company so authorized as aforesaid, shall forward with every prisoner a certificate of his conviction,

and a copy of the proceedings held at the trial, that the same may be forthcoming for reference at the place where the sentence of imprisonment may be carried into effect.

ACT No XIX. DATED OCTOBER 23, 1843.

An Act for amending the Law respecting the Registration of certain Deeds.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the true meaning and construction of Act No 1 of 1843.

I. It is hereby enacted, that the said Act is repealed, except in so far as it repeals all provisions contained in any Regulation or Regulations of the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Codes, touching the knowledge or notice had by parties to registered conveyances and other instruments affecting titles to land and other interests therein, of the existence of unregistered conveyances or other instruments affecting such titles or other interests therein.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the first day of May last past, every deed of sale or gift of lands, houses or other real property, a memorial of which has been or shall be duly registered according to law, shall, provided its authenticity be established to the satisfaction of the Court, invalidate any other deed of sale or gift for the same property which may not have been registered, and whether such second or other deed shall have been executed prior or subsequent to the registered deed—and that from the said day every deed of mortgage on land, houses and other real property as well as certificates of the discharge of such incumbrances, a memorial of which has been or shall be duly registered according to law, and provided its authenticity be established to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be satisfied in preference to any other mortgage on the same property which may not have been registered, and whether such second or other mortgage shall have been executed prior or subsequent to the registered mortgage, any knowledge or notice of any such unregistered deed or certificate alleged to be had by any party to such registered deed or certificate notwithstanding. Provided always that nothing in this Section contained shall be construed to extend to any deed or certificate made before the said first day of May last past.

III. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no conveyance or other instrument affecting title to land, or any interest in the same whether made before or after the said first day of May last past, other than such deeds or certificates aforesaid, are or shall be in any respect void for want of registration any Act, Regulation or Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

ACT No. XX. DATED OCTOBER 30, 1843.

An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.

I. Whereas it is expedient that the Governor General should visit the North Western Provinces and other parts of India unaccompanied by any Member of the Council of India, it is enacted that during the absence of the Governor General from the Council of India, it shall be lawful for the Governor General alone to exercise all the powers which may be exercised by the Governor General in Council, except always the power of making Laws and Regulations.

II. And it is further enacted, that this Act shall commence from the day on which it shall be notified by an order published in the Official Gazette, that the Governor General has quitted Calcutta for the purpose of so proceeding as aforesaid.

ACT No. XXI. DATED NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

An Act for regulating the Emigration of Labourers from India to Mauritius.

I. Whereas it has been represented that the demands of the Island of Mauritius for Agricultural labor will by the end of this year be greatly diminished, and it is desirable that effectual measures should be adopted for providing a larger proportion of Female Emigrants to that Island than has been procured under the present system of Emigration, it is therefore enacted, that

from and after the 1st day of January next ensuing, Emigration to Mauritius shall only lawfully take place under the provisions of the Act No. 15 of 1842 from the Port of Calcutta.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to nominate a proper person to act as Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, and that no Emigrant shall be permitted to embark without a Certificate from the Agent appointed by the Government of Mauritius, countersigned by the Protector, to the effect that such person has been engaged by him as an Emigrant to that Island on the part of the said Government.

ACT No XXII. DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

An Act for amending the Law relating to the Jurisdiction of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

Whereas by Section XVII. of Regulation III. of 1793 of the Bengal Code, it was amongst other things provided that the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs should not receive or entertain any suit whatever against a person who might be an inhabitant of Calcutta at the time the suit might be instituted, or might become a resident within the limits of the Town after the suit might be commenced:

And whereas inconvenience has arisen in consequence of persons escaping from the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Adawlut of the said Zillah of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs after suits have been commenced therein, and it is expedient to prevent such inconvenience:

It is therefore hereby enacted, that so much of the said Regulation as is hereinbefore recited be repealed.

ACT No. XXIII DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

An Act for amending the Law relating to the Jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier, and in some other places.

Whereas by Section XII. of Regulation II of 1801 of the Bengal Code, it was amongst other things provided that the Zillah Courts in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Hon'ble the East India Company, should not entertain any suit whatever against any individual actually resident, or being within the limits of the Town of Calcutta unless such suit should relate to real property situated without the limits of Calcutta or to the public Revenue:

And whereas so much of the said Regulation as is hereinbefore recited has been extended by other Regulations to other Provinces, Zillahs and Pergunnahs:

And whereas the provisions of the hereinbefore recited part of the said Regulation are inconvenient;

It is hereby enacted, that so much of the said Regulation as is hereinbefore recited be repealed, as well with regard to the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the East India Company, as to the other Province, Zillahs and Pergunnahs to which it may have been extended.

ACT No XXIV. DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

An Act for the better prevention of the Crime of Dacoity

Whereas it has been considered necessary to adopt more stringent measures for the conviction of professional Dacoits, who belong to certain Tribes, systematically employed in carrying on their lawless pursuits in different parts of the country, and for this purpose to extend the Provisions of Acts XXX. of 1836, XVIII. of 1837, and XVIII. of 1839, for the prevention of Thuggee, to persons concerned in the perpetration of Dacoity;

I. It is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall be proved to have belonged either before or after the passing of this Act to any gang of Dacoits, either within or without the Territories of the East India Company, shall be punished

with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for any less term with hard labor.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that any person accused of the offence of Dacoity with or without murder, or of having belonged to a gang of Dacoits, or of the offence of unlawfully and knowingly receiving or buying property stolen or plundered by Dacoity, may be committed by any Magistrate within the Territories of the East India Company, and may be tried by any Court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the Zillah where that Court sits.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that no Court shall, on trial of the offences specified in this Act require any Futwa from any Law Officer.

ACT NO. XXV. DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1843.

An Act for making the Provision of 5 and 6 Vic. C. 47, Sec. XI. applicable to India.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether so much of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "an Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," as provides "that from and after the 5th day of January 1843, any Articles of Foreign Manufacture, and any packages of such Articles imported into the United Kingdom or into the British possessions abroad bearing any names, brands or marks purporting to be the names, brands or marks of Manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be forfeited," is applicable to the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company:

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of May 1844, any Articles of Foreign manufacture and any packages of such Articles imported into the Territories subject to the Government of the said company bearing any names, brands or marks, purporting to be the names, brands or marks of Manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be forfeited.

THE APPENDIX.
PART III.

Civil Service Regulations.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

REGULATION AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the fifteenth year of his age; and no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardians of every candidate for the College, will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director:—

Sir,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my , to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the college, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour to be, &c.

Candidates for the college must produce the undermentioned documents previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the Parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwards, or elders; and in addition thereto.

A certificate agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian or near relation.

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the Parish of , in the county of , contains the date of the birth of my , who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by , Esq; and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly, or indirectly for the same; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son or by the hands of any other persons, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my , from the Director above mentioned."

"Witness my hand, this day of , in the year of our Lord "

In the event of no Parish register existing or be found, an affidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I , presented as a student for the East India college, by , do declare that I have caused search to be made for a Parish register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and further, I declare that from the information of my parents (or other relation,) which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the Parish of , in the county of , on , in the year , and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen or above twenty-one years.

"Declared before me this— } "Witness my hand this day of
"day of } "in the year of our Lord ."

The parent, guardian or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the declaration which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the Parish register.

The above-mentioned certificate, (and declaration in cases where a declaration shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian or near relation of the candidate respectively.

Candidates will be interrogated in an open Committee as to their character, connexions, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution

of the 6th July, 1809. The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the clerk of the college department. And the following Rules and Regulations are to be observed with respect to the examination of candidates:

Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the college or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

Each candidate shall be examined in the four Gospels of the Greek Testament and shall not be deemed duly qualified for admission to Haileybury college unless he be found to possess a competent knowledge thereof; nor unless he be able to render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Greek authors;—Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles, and Euripides; nor unless he can render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Latin authors;—Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, and Horace; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography, and philosophy.

Each candidate shall also be examined in modern history and geography, and in the elements of mathematical science, including the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the first four books of Euclid. He shall also be examined in moral philosophy, and in the evidences of the christian religion as set forth in the work of Paley.

It is however, to be understood, that superior attainments in one of the departments of literature or science, comprised in the foregoing plan of examination, shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications; and also that the examination shall be so conducted as to give to each candidate reasonable time to prepare himself for the said examination.

A student publicly expelled the college will not be admitted into the company's civil or military service of India or into the company's Military Seminary.

No person can be appointed a writer in the company's service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-three years, nor until he shall have resided two terms at least, in the college, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the Principal of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the college.

On a student's appointment to be a writer after he has left the college, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the court of Directors binding himself to pay the sum of £3,000 as liquidated damages, to the company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into by the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student: a moiety whereof to be paid at commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage and a looking-glass; also, with not less than two pairs of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving college by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus and library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

1st. Commences 19th January and ends 30th June, } in each year.
2nd. Ditto 10th September and ends 15th December }

The days for receiving petitions at the East India House from candidates for admission into the college, are the two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 10th January and 1st September in each year.

N. B. The students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

RECKONING OF TIME PASSED IN COLLEGE.

The East India Company having established a college in England, for the appropriate education of young men designed for their civil service in India, it will therefore be expedient that, under certain circumstances, the time spent by such young men in the said college *after* they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India, and it has been enacted that all time not exceeding two years, as shall be *bonâ fide* spent in the college, in the regular course of such education, by any person, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall *bonâ fide* spend, either before or after 17 years of age, two years at least, in the said college regular course of such education, and shall afterwards go to India, in the civil service of the said company, shall be appointed as to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 12th June, 1816.

Para. 21. We perceive by the abstract of the Act of the 53d of the present majesty, chap. 155, annexed to your list of civil servants, dated 31st May, 1814, that according to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now, upon his arrival in India, receive £500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act above mentioned has shortened the period two years, which it was required previously to the passing of that act, for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously thereto, for a servant to have resided as above-mentioned, to enable him to receive more than £500 a year; consequently that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely three years. Allowing, with respect to the servants educated at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years, passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

And whereas, by virtue of an act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of his said late Majesty, all such time as shall be *bonâ fide* spent in the college established in England by the East India Company, for the education of their civil servants by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, be accounted as to certain offices, place and employments, which such persons are entitled to hold in India, as so much time actually spent in India, provided that such persons shall, either before or after seventeen years of age, spend two years at least in the said college; and whereas it is expedient, that the privilege so granted, should, under certain circumstances, be extended to young men, who may have spent less time than two years in regular course of education at the said college; be it therefore enacted, that all such time not exceeding two years, as shall have been or will be *bonâ fide* spent in the said college in the regular course of such education as aforesaid, by any persons after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, who shall have proceeded or shall hereafter proceed to India in the civil service of the said company, shall be accounted as to all offices, places and employments to which such persons are entitled to be appointed, and to hold the salary, perquisites and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

In adjusting the original rank of the writers of 1808-9, and subsequent years, I have made it to commence from the 30th April, of the years they severally stood appointed to, finding it very difficult to adjust it, according to the old established rule, or form, the date of the arrival to this country of the first officers of each season, several gentlemen of one or non having of late years arrived at this presidency before any of the writers nominated to a preceding

season, which according to the old rule, would make the arrival of a writer of a subsequent season establish the original rank of all the writers of a preceding season. These difficulties will be obviated by the present arrangement, without creating any inconvenience.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

Any person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase or any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the service of the company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the company's service, provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such director, the appointment hereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibitions contained in an act made in the thirty-third year of the late reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the civil service of the E. I. company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the public service, or injury to the just claims and Meritorious exertions of individuals, and a modification of the said Act having been in part adopted in the Act of the forty-seventh of the same reign, relative to the Scholar's education at *Hertford College*; it has been enacted that any office, place or employment, the salary and perquisites whereof shall exceed the sums of fifteen hundred pounds, may be granted to and conferred upon any civil servant who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of four years antecedent to such vacancies; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments, shall exceed the sum of three thousand pounds *per annum*, such office may be conferred upon any of the said servants who have been actually resident in *India* seven years, at least, in the whole; and if the salary perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place or employment, shall exceed four thousand pounds *per annum* such office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants, who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of ten years, at least, in the whole.

LIMITATION OF SALARIES, &c. OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Abstract of an act of parliament passed 53d of George III limiting the salaries perquisites, and emoluments of the company's servants holding one or more offices, place, or employment in the civil line, according to the period of their actual residence in India, in the company's service: vide section 82.

Actual residence in India.	*£ Sterling per annum*	*Exchange.*	*Current Rupees per annum*	*Company's Rupees per annum.*	*Company's Rupees per Month.*
1 to 3 years	500 0 0	Part of Farthing at 1s 9 1/16 per Current Rupee	5,665 0 0	5,100 0 0	425 4 6
3 to 4 „	1,500 0 0	„	16,995 0 0	15,300 2 0	1,275 31 8½
4 to 7 „	3,000 0 0	„	33,990 0 0	30,600 4 0	2,551 11 8½
7 to 10 „	4,000 0 0	„	45,320 0 0	40,827 0 0	3,402 4 1

Extract from the hon'ble court of directors, in the Political Department, dated 7th August 1839.

We have resolved that writers for your presidency, who may be desirous of proceeding to their destination overland, shall be permitted to do so, without prejudice to their rank, provided they reach your presidency within twelve months from the date of their respective certificate.

RULES OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE, REGULATION OF SALARIES DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES, AND FURLOUGHS.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 20th January, 1840.

The following rules for the grant of leave of absence and for regulating deductions from Salaries and deputation allowances having been approved and passed by the hon'ble court of directors are published for general information, and will take effect in all the presidencies, settlements and stations under the government of India from the date of the arrival of the gazette containing them irrespect to all leave of absence granted after that date. The notes in italics show the interpretation put by the council of India upon the rules in their application to cases not specifically mentioned.

Rules for application for leave of absence and for fixing the local limits within which it may be granted (1)

SEC. I. No leave of absence from any office or station (2) can be granted, (3) but by the government of the presidency, under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter the specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belon .

NOTE—*This rule must be considered as superceding the rule under which commissioners of the land revenue and other officers have heretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.*

SEC. II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil Office quitting his station without leave will cease from the date of quitting until his return, or in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave to the date of such leave being granted him.

SEC. III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in section 5th.

SEC. IV. *Upon application duly made*, the government (4) of each presidency may grant leave of absence to any person or persons in the continent of India, whether within the territories subject to the government of the East India company or not, to any civil or military servant holding a civil appointment, subject to all the conditions prescribed in the rules that may be applicable to his case. *Upon similar application* the government of each presidency may also grant leave to such persons subject to like conditions, to proceed to the Island of St Helena, of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any place

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SECTION UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE TO BE CITED.

(1) Applications for leave of absence and for these rules should in future cite the particular Section of the rules under which they apply.

DEPARTURES—HOW TO BE REPORTED.

(2) All departures should be reported to the Secretary to Government, General Department on the Pilot quitting the ship.

POWER OF CERTAIN POLITICAL OFFICERS.

(3) To their subordinates the Residents at Gwalior and Nepaul, and Envoy and Minister at Cabul, and the Envoy to Persia, can give leave in the first instance, even to Europe, reporting to Government, each case for confirmation.

SPECIAL CASE.

(4) An officer of the N. W. P. Government arrived at Calcutta from England, and before he could quit, for his own proper division of the Presidency, was obliged by illness to return to Europe on a Medical Certificate. He requested leave of absence from the Government at Calcutta till the sailing of the ship in which he was about to embark, to enable him to draw the salary that might become due to him to that period. He was informed in reply that unless circumstances were shown for anticipating the orders of the Government of his own division of the Presidency he could not be complied with. He explained that his illness was such as to require immediate removal—and that the ship in which he had taken his passage would not bide. He could receive an answer to any application he might make to the N. W. P. On this his leave was granted in anticipation of the sanction of the local Government.

situate between the 36 h of North latitude, and the 50th degree of south latitude, such place being likewise between the 30th and the 180th degrees of longitude East of Greenwich, excepting however any Island in the mediterranean or levant, and excepting all places within the said geographical limit which may form part of Europe. Provided also that if any time the government of India shall deem it expedient to exclude any place or places within the limits above described from the operation of these rules, such exclusion shall be officially communicated to the subordinate governments, and all leave subsequently granted shall be regulated accordingly. A servant passing the limits herein prescribed will incur the immediate forfeiture of his office or employment, and of all official allowances whatever from the date of his quitting India. (5)

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR SICK LEAVE.

SEC. V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health it *must be accompanied by a certificate*, from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating from the personal observation the nature of the Disease, the symptoms by which it is Manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place, either within the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company or beyond them, but within the limits laid down in Sec. 4th, as the case may be, and such certificate must be submitted to the consideration of Medical Board, and if satisfactory shall be countersigned by one of its members. An application for an extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such certificate, like the former, must be examined and countersigned by a member of the Medical Board (6) If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the government of the East India company, he must furnish a certificate to the required effect from a surgeon or physician at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the principal medical authority of the colony or country. When any of the required particulars are neglected leave will be refused (7)

Sec VI. Civil servants absent from their stations under medical certificate will be entitled to the salaries of their respective offices, subject to the following deduction; If the salary exceed rupees 2,000 per mensem one-sixth for the first year, and for the second year one-fourth. If the salary do not exceed rupees 2,000 per mensem, one-eighth for the first year and one-sixth for the

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TRANSGRESSING INDIAN LIMITS.

(5) An officer of the Civil Service at Madras obtained leave for six months to visit Egypt on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay. The home authorities observed from the Bombay Gazette that he sailed thence for Suez on the 1st November, and from the newspapers that he was at Marseilles in the month of January.

The home authorities rule that although it might not have been the officer's intention to go to Egypt when he applied for leave of absence, it was prescribed by law (V Sec 37-33 Geo. III. C. 52 and 3 and 4 W IV C 85 Sec 79 and 1. Vic. Cap 47) that such a step as that here referred to involved the cessation of salary and allowances from the date of the officer's quitting his own presidency, and that accordingly the penalty described must be inflicted in his case and in *all similar cases*. It was *said to be* inflicted accordingly.

EXPLANATION OF SEC. V.

(6) In explanation of Section V of the Rules respecting absence from Civil Appointment on account of ill health, published under date the 28th of January last and in modification of the said Section "The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that in cases of extreme emergency, which, owing to the distance of the residence of the Medical Board, preclude the previous reference to that authority, the Certificate of the Medical Attendant required from Applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for consideration and countersignature of the superintending Surgeon of the Division, or of the nearest Division, which Officer in these cases will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the Certificate, instead of the Medical Board.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE—HOW TO BE SIGNED.

(7) All Medical certificates granted to Civil officers employed in the provinces, under which they propose to proceed to the hills without visiting the Presidency (in which latter instance the necessity of the case will be certified by a member of the medical Board) must be countersigned by the superintending Surgeon of the division. It will rest with the Government to admit of exception to the strict observance of this rule in cases of great emergency, or when attendance upon the Superintending surgeon would be hazardous and extremely inconvenient to an officer in a very delicate or precarious state of health.

second. But if the salary of office be not more than Rs. 500 per mensem no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only so much more than the prescribed deduction of one-eighth would reduce the allowance below Rs. 500 per mensem, only the excess beyond rupees 500 shall be deducted. For the second year the absentee shall become liable to the deduction of one-eighth and absent servant shall in no case retain any office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of official salary for a longer period than (8) two years, but a civil servant who may on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years will if below the rank of a senior merchant, be allowed to draw the subsistence allowance of a junior merchant, and if a senior merchant, the subsistence allowance of his rank; but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return or without sufficient cause shown, *that* allowance also will be forfeited, the period of a absence shall be computed from the date at which the absentee shall quit the limits of the territories subject to the presidency to which he may belong, to the date of his return within such limits, or if he shall proceed beyond sea from the date of his embarking at any place or port in India which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency; but if the place to which he shall proceed shall be within the territories subject to such presidency his period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. (9)

SEC. VII. Civil servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may as heretofore, apply to be admitted to Furlough by the honorable the court of directors, and the furlough will in such cases take effect from the date of leaving their presidency consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted and the difference refunded.

NOTE.—*This rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health excepting those granted under Section XII*

Thus a second leave within the Presidency not less than a se-

SEC. VIII. No second leave will be granted to any civil or military servant (10) holding a civil appointment who has been absent under the above rules for two years, until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such servant's

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EXCESS OF LEAVE.

(8) Mr A. B. a Civil servant, in 1837 took fifteen months leave to the Cape. In 1838 he again applied for nine months leave, for the balance of the two years. This was granted. In 1839 after an absence of 2 months and 10 days he reported his return, and exhibited at the same time that the transgression was wholly unavoidable on his part, because no vessel left the Cape for Calcutta during several weeks before he took his passage by the "Helen" the first vessel which offered on one account only because he took his passage in the "Helen" several five days before the expiry of his leave a period the argued unless which it was quite reasonable to except that he would reach Calcutta fully Brown the vessel was unfortunately detained both at the Cape and at sea in a manner not to be expected or controlled, and if he had taken his passage in vessels that sailed subsequently and reached Calcutta before the "Helen" he would have not exceeded his leave. The Government in the General Dept. in consideration of the circumstances that had delayed him and by which his leave had been exceeded with reference also to the fact that his appointment had not been [illegible] it was liable to be under the rules filled up on the expiry of the nine months, determined to transfer the representation in question of the officer's own Department, the Revenue in order that the expediency of restoring him to office from the date of his return might be considered in that Department. The Revenue Department did restore him to office but with a forfeiture of salary for the 15 days by which he exceeded his leave

(9) Mr A B in the latter end of 1836, received one year's leave of absence to visit the hills on medical certificate and remained at Simlah till near the expiry of leave, when health being in no way restored. Mr A B was ordered by his medical attendant to visit the Cape of Good Hope. He furnished the necessary certificate and received permission to proceed to sea for two years, and embarked on the which left the Sand Heads on the 7th January, 1840

The leave was to commence from the date on whose the ship should leave the ship at sea, and Mr A B supposed that consequently the cutting of a sixth from the first year and of a fourth from the second year's pay, was to commence from that date also.

The Civil Auditor, however, on the ground that the two years' sea leave then obtained, did not commence on that date but was merely a continuation of old Hill leave, cut one fourth for the first year instead of sixth, which causing a loss of the difference between one sixth and one fourth. Mr A B was informed that under all the circumstances of his case and referring to the extended period of three years' leave which was granted to him by the Government of the N W Provinces, the Right Honble the Governor of Bengal did not feel, that he could with propriety and to the indulgence received by allowing more than the terms with respect to the deduction from salary then had been admitted by the Civil Auditor.

CIVIL MILITARY—HOW TO APPLY.

(10) Military officers employed on Civil duties before applying through the Adjutant General's office for leave to proceed to Sea or on Furlough, are to apprize the Government under which they are civilly employed, of their intention of doing so—*Circular*. 2nd Oct 1838 [illegible]

cond time to see will be computed as forming part of the period of two years if taken before three years have elapsed since return from the first leave and the deductions will be made upon computation of the accumulated period of absence under all such leaves taken without the intervention of three years of consecutive service

return, but if such a servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from his station within three years after having been absent under the above rule for less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, subject to the limitations and conditions heretofore prescribed drawing the proportions of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

Sec. IX. Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance may obtain leave under medical certificate on precisely the same conditions as civil servants, except as to allowances: such officers, in common with those holding staff situations in the military department, will draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent on leave under medical certificate, in the form and manner prescribed in general orders to the military department, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

Sec. X. Civil or military servants holding civil appointments who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the act 1 Vic. Cap 47 and to draw their allowances (11) while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by the agents at the presidency or by themselves in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough or otherwise coming under retrenchment. (12)

Sec. XI. The government of each presidency may grant to civil or military servants holding civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servant. Such leave however will only be granted when the government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months to commence at or after the expiration of 23 months from the termination of their former leave, and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of 35 months from the termination of the last preceding leave. But no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall, if absent on private affairs, be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his salary and allowances for the entire term of absence, and if he shall continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become

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PASSAGE MONEY.

(11) Messrs A B and Co having under this Sec. asked to draw passage money on behalf of a Civil employed proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, were informed that they were mistaken in supposing any passage money payable to Civil officers, under such circumstances.

SECURITY, &c.

(12) The form of security should be after this wise. "We (or I, hereby guarantee that if we (or I) are (or am) permitted by the Government to draw the salary or allowances due to —— of the civil service (or in civil employ, as the case may be) during his authorized absence on leave, we (or I) will return, or make good the whole or any part of the sum drawn in excess or otherwise ruled by government, to be liable to be refunded by us (or me).

Mr A B a Civilian of the N W P arrived at Calcutta about to embark thence to the Cape on sick certificate—and giving as the security required by this Sec X that of a brother Civilian in the N W P requested the Government of Bengal to make his salary payable under that security to the Secretary to the Agra Bank. He was in reply referred to his own Government for the payment of his salary, at its Head Quarters.

To enable the salaries of the Civil servants of the N W P being made payable in Calcutta to Agents there, it is necessary that the General Department Secretariat at Calcutta be furnished with a certificate of the last payments made and due, from the offices of account and Audit at Agra, through the applicant himself—*This is important and often overlooked,*

vacant. If his protracted absence be occasioned by sickness, the case must be determined under the provisions of chapter II (13)

Sec. XII. (14) The Government of each Presidency may on sufficient cause being shewn, grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office, special leave of absence on private affairs Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction, the absentee if a Civil servant shall for the period in excess draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances, and if a Military Officer (15)

DEPOSIT.

(13) Besides the security it must be remembered that in cases where parties take Native Servants beyond sea a deposit of 500 Rs for each person (formerly at 50£) is required. This is done with a view to the meeting of any expence that may [illegible] on their becoming Vagrants &c after being discharged by their masters while beyond Sea. [illegible] proof of the return or death of the native Servant the deposit money is returned — great confusion has some times arisen and difficulty as to the return of the deposit money where one servant has been engaged, and the deposit made for him, and then [illegible] one [illegible] no [illegible] being made in his name. [illegible] often compare the certificate with the particular individual to whom it refers. The orders by which the deposit is required are these

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 3, 18[illegible].

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for servants to proceed on board ship with respect to the description of such servants, the Governor General in council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any servant on board ship shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful enquiry, the country to which each servant may belong.

His Excellency [illegible] has also pleased to direct, that extracts from former Orders of the honourable the Court of Directors, relative to servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for general information.

Extract from Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August 1807

11—" We have resolved that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's service, being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £ 50, be made in the company's treasury at your Presidency.

Extract from Paragraph 17 of a Public General letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January 1809

" We think it necessary here to state that in giving these directions it was our intention that the Deposit should be made not only for the return of Natives of India but for that of black servants in general and we therefore now direct, that the [illegible] deposit shall be made for the return of all servants who may be natives of any part of Asia or Africa or of other Countries whatever Continents, or Islands, which are situated within the limits of the company's exclusive Trade.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July 1814.

89—" We however direct, that in future upon permission being given for any female European servant to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our General letter of the 19th August, 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order whether the female servant is the wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or private in His Majesty's or Company's service, if so, to what Regiment or Corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India "

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1818

4—" We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers in the Company's service, who have come to England as attendants on Passengers during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India at the Company's expense.—these persons have no claim whatever upon the Company and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire that you will make our determination in this respect public, in order that females coming home in the service of individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India, at the Company's expense "

In the course of 18[illegible], a native servant went on board a vessel for England with his master, a passenger The master died; no deposit had been made for the servant, and he became a vagrant. The city police had to provide him in London with subsistence, and [illegible] upon the E I House to pay the bill, This was done, and the Court of Directors desired the Captain of the vessel who received him on board without sufficient authority, i e, without the certificate of deposit, might be called upon to pay the expense they had incurred. He was so called on and pleaded that he was ignorant of the servant being on board till he got to sea. Further that since the new charter act no licence was necessary for him to receive native servants on board. The question was then referred home

SPECIAL CASE.

(14) In 18[illegible], an officer of the N W P having obtained leave from his own Government for a certain time did arrive at Calcutta within it, but requested from the Calcutta Government, an extension for a short time till the sailing of the ship in which he had taken his passage He was told that though he would, if he had [illegible] his leave from the Agra Government he might embark, but that the question of granting leave for the extended period for which he remained in Calcutta preparing to embark for Europe would be decided by his own Government.

(15) Lieutenant Colonel A B Officiating Resident at Gwalior claimed the adjustment of his acting allowances by the apportioning a moiety of the salary of the Resident and another moiety of his own Salary as Political Agent at Mewar, in lieu of the half difference of Civil and Military allowances.

After consulting the Civil Auditor of the Presidency, Lieutenant Colonel A B was informed that the existing rule for regulating deputation allowances of an officer in the Military service was as follows — A Military man in Civil employ [illegible] officiating for another in a Civil office, draws precisely the amount cut from the absentee and forfeits, to pay the person acting for himself the same half difference between his military allowances and the salary of his Office "

It was further explained to Lieutenant Colonel A B that the Military pay of officers employed in Civil situations to which fixed allowances were attached, was ordered by the Home Authorities to be included in those allowances, their Military pay thus making a portion of such fixed Civil allowances,

only so much of the salary and allowances of any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed as added to the Military pay and allowances which he may be entitled to draw shall equal one-half of the emoluments of such Civil Office. After an absence of three months exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec XII) any Office held by the absentee shall become vacant. No second rule have under this, can be granted until after expiration of five years from the termination of the former leave, and the Government is specially to report each case with all the attendant circumstances to the Court.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR LEAVE PREPARATORY TO EMBARKATION AND FOR JOINING STATION.

SEC. XIII. (16) For embarkation to Europe on furlough or with leave under medical certificate or preparatory to retirement from the service a civil or military servant holding a civil appointment may take leave under such of the preceding rules as may apply to his case. If any officer desirous of retiring or about to proceed to Europe on furlough, shall not under the previous rules be entitled to any leave of absence, special leave may be granted him for one month if the distance of his station from the presidency or the port at which he shall intend to embark shall not exceed 300 miles, for 2 months if the distance be more than 300 and less than 600 miles, or for three months if it shall exceed 600 miles, but such leave can only be granted under medical certificate—and the absentee, if a civil servant, shall be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his salary and allowance if not more than 2,000 rupees per month, and of one-half if they exceed that sum. At the expiration of such special leave it may be renewed for one month, as just to the same deduction on satisfactory evidence being produced that the servant has been prevented leaving India, either by severity of illness or by the difficulty of procuring a passage; but no further leave can under any circumstances be granted. A military officer holding civil employment who may obtain special leave under this rule, shall draw only so much of the salary of his civil office as added to his military pay and allowance will equal one half of his civil Emoluments. If a civil or military servant holding civil office who may have obtained leave with the intention of embarking for Europe on furlough, or retiring from the service, shall subsequently abandon the intention and return to his station, his absence will be regulated under such of the rules in chapters II and III as may be applicable.

Note—This rule is only applicable to civil servants. Military Officers appointed to civil office will draw salary only from the date of joining as heretofore, the rule in force in respect to staff situations being applicable to them.

SEC XIV. There shall be allowed to officer appointed to any New Office the periods of one month, two months, or three months for joining accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last mentioned distance. Officers not joining their stations within the said period respectively shall forfeit their salary, for the time delayed in excess of the above periods, and if such excess shall exceed one month, the Office shall be vacated unless otherwise specially ordered by government.

SEC. XV. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant who shall be reported qualified for the public service by the examiners appointed by the government, to any civil station, there shall be allowed for travelling expences to the station, an allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road

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DRAWING OF PAY UNDER SECTION XIII.

(16) It being a source of inconvenience to public officers attached to the Civil Department who on the eve of embarkation for Europe or on leave are desirous of receiving their allowances up to the latest period with a view to close their accounts before their final departure from the presidency, the Civil Auditor may exercise a discretion in passing such allowances as may be eventually payable to the account of persons so circumstanced after the fatal period of their departure from this presidency, in like manner as those payable from the Treasury on their producing at the Civil Auditor's office certificates of non payment at their proper stations and in other respects as the Civil Auditor being satisfied that the permission of the Government has been previously obtained for leave to proceed to Europe or to sea. A deduction of a premium of one per cent. is made in complying with applications as above from officers of the Civil department in the Lower Provinces.

The Rule no lord is held applicable to deceased officers whenever their administrators or executors may be desirous of receiving an ad al payment of arrears of allowances due to the from the General Treasury at the presidency).

according to the poly metrical tables of the post Office, the Bill for which allowance will be passed by the civil auditor after the officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the government shall be necessary.

SEC. XVI. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining, but in the case of junior civil servants, the salary (17) of assistant will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rule through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

NOTE.—*This rule also is only applicable to civil servants Military servants drawing as in the case of staff situations no civil salary from the date of leaving one Office till the date of joining the other.*

SEC. XVII. In case of a change of office when an officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary on the joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the rule No XIV. regulating the time and distance for joining station shall be applicable, and the officer will, for the periods allow d in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR DEPUTATION (18) ALLOWANCES.

SEC. XVIII. The sum of Company's Rupees 52,200 per annum, having been fixed under the Orders of the Court of Directors as the Maximum salary of Civil Office for the Offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council Civil and Military servants holding Offices in the Political Department, who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance in consideration of the necessary expences of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual deputation allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expenses of this position.

NOTE.—*This rule will equally apply in case of a political Resident taking a leave of three Months for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.*

SEC. XIX Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an Office according to the following scales, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY.

When the Salary of the Officer does not exceed	*Per Mensem.*	
Company's Rupees, ... 600	400	When Deputation allowance shall be in excess of any subsistence allowance of the civil or military officers according to his rank.
Exceeding, ... 600 Not exceeding, ... 1,600	500	
Exceeding, ... 1,600 Not exceeding, ... 2,000	700	Ditto ..... Ditto
Exceeding, ... 2,000	1,000	Ditto ..... Ditto

(17) Vide notes to page 163 relative to salary of assistants.

(18) Mr A B [at Assistant to the Accountant General, whilst acting for the Presidency Pay Master, claimed the moiety of the Staff salary of that officer. This was refused, but he was allowed deputation allowance according to the Civil service Rules. In all such cases the deputation allowance is to be charged to the Military Department.

TO CIVIL SERVANTS HOLDING AN OFFICE OF INFERIOR EMOLUMENT WHEN OFFICIATING FOR A SUPERIOR.

When the Salary of the Office does not	*If the Office be at the same station.*	*If at a different station.*	
Exceed Rs..... 800	Co's Rs..... 130	Co's Rs 200	Which allowances shall be in excess of the entire salary of office, the person deputed may be receiving.
Exceeding, Rs..... 800 Not exceeding.. ..1,600	„ 160	„ 320	
Exceeding Rs.....1,600 Not exceeding.. ..1,900	„ 270	„ ... 420	
Exceeding 2,100	„ 375	„ ... 525	

NOTE—*Military persons acting for other Military persons holding civil Office will, as in the case of staff, draw half the difference between the incumbent Military allowances, and the consolidated civil salary as at present, that is will draw the amount retrenched from the absentee but when acting for a civil servant they will draw at the rates of this table and under the same rule as civil servants.*

A civil servant acting (19) for another will have no claim to commission or Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These will be regarded as forming part of the income of the officer to be relieved by the occupant subject to the prescribed deductions. The Grant of special allowances—of allowances to commissioners, and other officers for travelling expences, and to Officers of Districts or assistants or when employed on settlement or special Police Duties will be regulated by a supplemental set of Rules. (20)

Sec. XX. No civil servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the Office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the Deputation allowance according to the prescribed scale added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servants, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer holding two appointments on being deputed to officiate for another shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointment, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Sec. XXI. No (21) subordinate officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office of Establishment at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of 3 months, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

(19) All applications for appointments substantive or acting should be made to the head of the Government through the Governor General's private Staff, and not through as Official Department, the cognizance of such subjects in the first instance appertaining to the private patronage of the authority indicated. In cases of emergency a superior Board or Commissioner or other superior may appoint a person to the temporary charge of an office without such application pending a knowledge of the pleasure of the Head of the Government.

SPECIAL CASES

(20) Doubt having arisen as the rate of deputation allowance to be granted to officers nominated to act in temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to declare that officers nominated so to act are entitled only to a moiety of the Established deputation allowance granted to persons officiating in charge of the entire duties of the office.

(21) An Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department was acting as Deputy whilst the Deputy was acting as principal in Calcutta during the absence of the Secretary at Simlah. And during the absence subsequently of the Deputy at Simlah the assistant acted as Secretary and Deputy at Calcutta and claimed two distinct deputation allowances. This was disallowed by the Civil Auditor, and it was ruled that the deputation allowance granted to an assistant in the Office of a Secretary for doing the duty of Deputy be considered to merge in the larger allowance allotted by Government to the same assistant when placed in charge of the Office of Secretary.

arrear. But a servant previously (22) out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXII. A civil servant out of employment, if deputed to act at a distance, and civil servants having permanent employment, who may be so deputed and who may be restricted by any provision in these rules to the allowance of their own office, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first Appointment. When the entire sum received as deputation allowance may fall short of that which, according to the distance would be allowed for travelling expences the deficiency may be drawn. In all cases of absence under medical certificate, and in cases of absence on private affairs, when the absent officer shall not be subject to deduction, such payments shall be made at the charge of the government.

Since the above was in press, the Hon'ble Court issued the following orders:

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No 20 *of* 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Para —1. We have to acquaint you that we have adopted the following regulations with respect to the grant of extensions of leave to members of the India civil establishments repairing to this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave of absence, viz:

That civil servants coming to England under the absentee regulations or on special leave, shall immediately on their arrival, report themselves with their address, by letter to our secretary forwarding at the same time the certificates which they received in India.

That in all cases of leave, civil servants be required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term, for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it from us, six months before the expiration of the said leave.

That extension of leave will not in future be granted by us except in cases of sickness certified to our satisfaction or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave to a given period; he must at the expiration thereof, apply for, and obtain, our permission either to return to his duty or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

That the act of the 33d Geo. 3d. cap. 52. Sec. 71, as it respects civil servants applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and that no civil servant be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after five years absence under that enactment who has failed to obtain from us agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the act.

2. We desire that the foregoing regulations be published for general information and that each civil servant returning to this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave be furnished with a copy of his guidance.

We are, &c.

London, 2d Sept. 1840.

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(22) A Civil Servant of the N. W. Provinces, having returned from furlough on his arrival at Calcutta stated to the Government of Bengal in the General Department that he had applied to his own Government for employment there and desired to officiate temporarily in any of the Civil or Criminal Courts at the Presidency pending the receipt of instructions from them. He was informed in reply that the rule of practice in the service was that Civil servants attached to the N. W. P. at the time of their departure for furlough should be re-attached to that same division of the Bengal Presidency immediately on their return from the same; unless for special and satisfactory reasons the Civil servant desired a change and the head of the respective Government saw no objection. It was added that the applicant was at liberty directly to proceed to Allahabad; there to await the further orders of the local Government; and further that all applications for acting or at other appointments should be addressed to the private Secretaries of the Heads of Government—and that the one Government under such circumstances as those under review would not take the services of an officer belonging to the other Government without previous consultation and arrangement.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

Subsistence allowance to civil servants is granted with reference to the respective periods of their standing in the service; such as, 'senior merchant,' 'junior merchant,' 'factor or writer,' reckoned by the 12th, 9th, 6th, and 3d years from the first dating of their actual residence. That allowance is granted to civil servants 'out of employ' or not holding a permanent office so long as they may not be suspended or dismissed from the service. It has only apparently been maintained by a bye-law of the hon'ble company but its rights appear to be held on nearly the same principle as the principal pay proper of military rank.

The rates of subsistence are as follow:

To a senior Merchant....	£ 400 per Annum	=	Rs. 240 3 7	per men.
„ Junior Ditto.....	£ 300 Ditto.	=	„ 225 2 9	Ditto.
Factor or Writer.....	£ 200 Ditto.	=	„ 170 1 9	Ditto.

These Allowances have usually been denominated as the 'reduced subsistance to civil servants out of employ,' that term ('reduced') apparently bearing allusion to certain compensations, the company allowed at the earlier period of their commerce, as may be gleaned from the old records about the year 1780-91. They were then regulated at the same rate of exchange, as was assigned for the salary of the governor general, which exchange, had reference to the specific value in silver of the current rupee expressed in English money — Hence one current rupee was valued at one shilling, nine pence and parts of a farthing, and the sterling amount of all legalized income was converted at the same rate into the current and sicca rupees. Since the new coinage an addition of a rupee 8 annas per cent. is made on sicca value for the company's rupee.

Subsistence allowance is chargeable only so long as the officer may remain within India limits by express or implied permission of the governor of his own presidency, and without any official employment. It ceases whenever those limits are passed; nor is it regained or resumed until return to India in the actual service of the E. I. company.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.*

By an order of government, general department, dated 2nd October 1828, travelling allowance was restricted to cases of joining a first appointment and the same rule was extended to chaplains, medical and other officers. That rule has exceptions however in special cases under authority from an order of government.

Junior officers having once drawn the allowance for a near station on the first trip, have been considered entitled to a further allowance on removal, when not at their own wish, but by express order of government, thence to a remoter station. But if Mr. A. B. draws travelling allowance for Midnapore and not liking that station after reaching it *requests* to be sent on the Cuttack he will not receive any travelling allowance for the distance between Midnapore and Cuttack.

By a resolution dated 1st June 1830, the civil Auditor was directed to fix the rates of travelling allowance with reference to the rates in use at the post office. They were signified at 8 annas per mile with exception to the Delhi and Oude districts where the charge was 1 rupee 4 annas, and in the Juanpore division one rupee.

These rates generally governed the grant of travelling allowance, and were calculated by a table of distances printed by the post master general which also gave the additional charges made for certain routes direct from Calcutta. The cross distances also were ascertained by special application to the same authority. Since the publication of captain Taylor's Tables, however the distance, exhibited therein, have been adopted.

The time for travelling from one to another station had also been regulated by allowing one day for every ten miles of such distances, and a week (or 7 days) over and above such computed time. A delay beyond which involved forfeiture of salary.

By the more recent rules of 20th January last, other periods are assigned of one, two and three months for 300, 600, &c. miles on exceeding which the loss of salary and by a month more that of office takes place.

By these rules 8 annas per mile by Taylor's polymetrical distances is the general allowance made when due under their specific provisions. This advan-

* Private Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Agra, are not in future to be allowed any travelling allowance.

tage has been extended to civil servants out of employ, when deputed to act at a distance, and they are allowed a charge at the same rate as that sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. The charge however is now to be made after the performance of the journey.

Covenanted officers and others employed in the interior of their own districts on settlement and pull a duties draw a travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem with the countersign of commissioners of divisions and the superintendent of the police, provided their other allowance do not exceed 23,000 Rs. per annum. *Rule V.*

Commissioners and officiating commissioners of Division and superintendent of Police—draw a specific allowance of 250 Rs. on the same account for the circuit of their own jurisdictions whilst they hold respective charge.

The superintendent of police draws 500 Rs. per month travelling allowance: (23)

NOTE.—'*Whenever the Salary and other allowances of an officer, amount in the aggregate to less th n the rate of Rupees 25 000 a year, he shall receive Rupees 5 a day as travelling allowance, whilst actually employed on duty intents at a distance from his sudder station, or so much within that allowance as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate.*'

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the annexed rule, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th April last, shall be held applicable also to Military Officers employed in civil duties in the non-regulations provinces or elsewhere.

FURLOUGHS AFTER TEN YEARS' SERVICE.

Are granted under Paras. 21-23-24-25-26. *of the despatch of the Hon'ble Court, date 18th December*, 1824.

That after an actual residence in India, in the civil service, of the ten years or upwards, a convenanted civil servant of the company, upon either of the establishments of B ngal, Madras, or Bombay, (24 shall be entitled, whether on account of ill health, or from any other cause, and without reference to his private fortune to come once to Europe on leave for three years, and to receive for that period, from the company's cash, an allowance of £500 per annum, provided that in no case shall a greater number of servants come home under this regulation annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay; nor shall a larger number of servants who may have come home under this regulation, be absent in the whole at one time, than fifty, out from Bengal, twenty-seven, from Madras, and eighteen from Bombay; and that the preferrence shall be given, first to servants producing medical certificates upon oath, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority according to the rank assigned to them by the court of directors in the gradation list of the service.

23. The servants coming, in the first instance to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of their health, and being compelled from the same cause to come from thence to Europe, without previously returning to India, shall be considered as entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations.

24. That in all cases, as well in those of servants coming in the first instance to the Cape, as well as of those coming direct from India, the said allowances be considered as commencing from the date of leaving India and terminating at the expiration of three years from that date, or at the time of arrival in India, which ever may first happen.

SPECIAL CASES.

(23) Sir W Norris, Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, proceeded to the place of his destination not from any part of the United Kingdom but from the Island of Ceylon. Though it was ruled that he could not claim any thing was right under the Act 53d Geo III Cap 155, Sec 98, still in consideration of the arduous exposure attending his removal, he was allowed the sum of 1,000 Rs for outfit money.

(24) Mr. A B a China Servant having withdrawn his acceptance of the retiring pension offered to China Servants, consequent on the new charter was admitted to a furlough of three years commencing on the 7th of January, 1835, (the date of his departure from China) with an Absentee Allowance of £150 per annum; but as he had previously enjoyed a furlough while on the China Establishment, it was decided that he was not again to be allowed absentee furlough allowance in any case.

25. That the same be paid half-yearly in Europe, that on no account or plea whatsoever, the allowances in question be extended beyond the priod of three years.

29. That any servant being in the receipt of absentee allowance from a civil fund, shall not be entitled to receive during the same period of absence, the allowances prescribed by these regulations, beyond such amount as may bring the total of the annual receipts from both sources, to the sum hereby limited.

(25) FURLOUGHS.

First. A furlough granted to a civil servant, (26) whether under a sick certificate or otherwise, in conformity with the rules of the honorable court's despatch, dated 8th November 1824, shall be considered to have lapsed on the occurrence of any of the following events.

1st. On the death of the party in the course of 3 years from the date of his leaving the Presidency.

2d. On the retirement from the service by acceptance of an annuity, granted under the rules of the Bengal annuity fund institution

3rd. On return to India before the expiration of three years.

4th. On the expiration of three years from the date when the ship sailed in which the party proceeded to Europe.

Second. Civil servants will be entitled to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate at any time of the year, provided there shall not be at the period of their applying for the certificate, fifty-one individuals in the enjoyment of the furlough.

Third. On the 1st November and on every succeeding 1st November, the number of furlough to be tendered to civil servants of ten year's standing and not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill health, shall be calculated as follows;

Form of calculating available furloughs.

Complement of 51 furloughs as on the 1st November 1827.		
First year taken.....	14, deficient	3
Second year,.....	9, ditto	8
Add available by furlough rules,.....		17
Total available on the 1st November 1827,.....		28
Deduct taken within the year up to this day, on Sick Certificate,.....	5	19
Without Certificate,.....	7	
Remain available for 1st November 1828,.....		10
Retired on pension,.....		2
Deaths,.....		2
Total available to meet present applications,.....		20

RULE PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS

(25) No person, who shall have held any station whatever in India of the service of the East India Company being under the rank of degree of a Member in Council, and who having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council shall not return to India, within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office or be capable of again serving in India in the civil line of the Company's service, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court especially convened for that purpose, when eight day's previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, 53, Geo III Cap 52 Sec 78.

FURLOUGH IN INDIA.

(26) On a reference as to whether a civil servant could draw his furlough allowance in India, and take his furlough without proceeding to Europe it was ruled that a civil servant could not take furlough and remain in India even to save his residence; because firstly the Honble Court of Directors granted the furlough indulgence for reasons which would not hold if the servants remained in India, secondly because no officer by taking furlough and remaining would deprive another of the privilege; and lastly, because a civil servant remaining in India out of employ has the special subsistence allowance of his rank and therefore cannot need the special separate allowance assigned to servants absent on Furlough. The Hon'ble Court have however, allowed their servants to take their furloughs at the Cape of Good Hope, when for special reasons they have desired to remain there instead of going on to England, and doubtless this precedent will apply to all places within the limits laid down in the present leave of absence Rules.

Fourth. If the applications received by Government before the 1st November, of any year, should not equal in number, the available furloughs calculated as above, the same may be taken by servants either on sick certificate or otherwise at any time of the year following, until the number shall be complete. When it may be so, further certificates on account of lapsing furloughs shall not be granted, except on the applications being accompanied by sick certificates; the lapses in the course of the year being reserved to meet the demands of the service according to the principle laid down by the Honorable Court of Directors that is with the due preference to cases of sickness and seniority.

Adverting (27) to the inconveniences likely to arise both to the Government and to the Members of the civil service, from the withdrawing of applications for furlough after they have been granted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine, that, henceforward, any civil servant who shall withdraw his application for furlough after the same has been granted, shall be considered to have employed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence; unless the Government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

Individuals desirous of proceeding on furlough are hereby apprised, that applications for furlough only are in the first instance to be addressed to the Secretary to Government in the General Department; and then an affirmative answer having been received, the usual forms with regard to relief from the charge of office, and (28) certificates from the offices of account, which are

EXCEPTION TO RULE.

(27) This rule though always *liable* to be enforced, is not always enforced. But each case is decided on its own merits. Another case which may arise with regard to this rule under review is illustrated in the following correspondence

To the Secretary of the Governor General N. W. P. Simla. Sir, with reference to the 'Rules' for regulating the grant of furlough, copy of which was transmitted to me with your letter of the 31st October last No. 2462, I shall be much obliged if you will inform me as to the following point, viz. whether my application for furlough submitted last year ceases to have effect with the expiration of the present season or otherwise, and in the latter case, whether I am at liberty still to withdraw it, without incurring the forfeiting specified in the rules for such occupation of furlough when granted

2d. Because in the event of my being considered an applicant for the ensuing season, but with the option of withdrawing my application without prejudice to my furlough at a future time, I beg leave to withdraw my application for furlough accordingly, but I would not wish to do so at the eventual sacrifice of one year of the usual term

3rd. My reason for soliciting the above favor at the present time is, that I have heard it said that my former application for furlough will be considered in force for the ensuing season, and that I am not at liberty to withdraw the same, but with the loss of one year to my term of furlough hereafter. Such construction of the rules I had never heard of before, and I cannot help thinking it a mistaken one, but as the subject is of some importance to me, I trust I shall be excused in soliciting to be put right in regard to it.

I have, &c.

The answer was that 'there is a penalty fixed for resigning furloughs after one has been 'appointed, but not for withdrawing an application before the date (1st November) when the 'appreciation takes place, no other servant being injured or put to inconveniences by such 'a withdrawal, there can be no reason to enforce any penalty.'

Mr A B's name will accordingly be struck out of the list of persons whose applications are to be considered on the 1st Proximo.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN AGRA AND BENGAL.

(28) In cases where officers have served both in the N. W. Provinces and in Bengal Proper they must get certificates of no demands from the Accountant General, the Revenue Accountant at Calcutta, and from the Civil Auditor at Calcutta, also from the Revenue Accountant Agra, and the Civil Auditor Agra. Where there are no outstanding balances the applicant for furlough can immediately take his departure. Where there are, he must either wait for their adjustment before, or tender security for their due adjustment after, his departure. In one case an officer got certificates of no demands from all the officers of Account and Audit, except that of the Civil Auditor of the N. W. Provinces, in whose account there was an item of inadmissible balances of a contingent bill amounting to about 20 Rupees, and which would admit of the accounting of adjustment on the 15th of the month, on the 5th of which the Officer was about to sail. The Government under the circumstances of the case refrained from detaining him from proceeding to Europe by adhering to the usual practice of calling for a guarantee from his agents, and gave the usual papers to show the examination for furlough. In another case, on the breaking up of the Dinapur Provincial Court, the accounts and records were sent by the Judge in charge of the Provincial Court under orders direct from the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut to that station. In these accounts there were misdemeanor items detected against the Judge in charge of the Court. For 3 or 4 years by a complication of circumstances, these accounts remained unadjusted. It may be well to mention that the detection items of misconduct by the Judge against the Judge arose from the enactment of the Bengal Code having been made known to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which led to the form of examination required at the Dinapur Provincial Court. The Government decided that the Judge should not be detained for the mere adjustment of the accounts and the items against him as he was transferred; notwithstanding from the directing orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut that they intended by issuing the orders they did, to relieve him from the duty of adjustment, &c.

prescribed in the case of civil servants returning to Europe, are to be observed in the department in which the party is originally employed.

The rules above referred to having been fulfilled, application is to be made to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department for the certificate (29) (30) of permission to proceed on furlough prescribed in the first part of the 32nd paragraph of the printed despatch from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 9th of December 1824, and for the usual (31) license to be received on board the ship in which the applicant may intend to proceed, specifying the name of the ship and the time fixed for her departure from Bengal. Civil servants proceeding on certificate of ill health will also furnish themselves with the (32) certificate from the managers of the civil fund, required by the despatch above quoted, and will transmit a duplicate of such certificate to the secretary to the Government in the general department.

Civil servants intending to retire from the service or to leave the country upon furlough, shall give notice thereof to the accountant of the department to which they belong at least three months before the date on which they propose to leave the country in order to allow that officer to ascertain and bring to adjustment, as far as possible, any items of account standing to their debit in the public books.

It further appeared after special enquiries that of the sum of 5,000 Rs standing at the Judge's personal responsibility, 4,000 Rs were composed of items that were mere matters of account and only required to be entered into the books of the Accountant's office to be duly adjusted. The remaining 1,000 Rs. were composed of items, which could be easily credited to Government, and for this a limited guarantee of a respectable house holder to the amount was tendered to and accepted by Government, and the judge, whose case we have had under review, was allowed to embark for Europe.

(29) PART OF PARAGRAPH 32, REFERRED TO.

We desire that in every case of a civil servant upon your Establishment being permitted to come to Europe under the Regulations now communicated to you, he be furnished with a certificate from the proper officer, specifying the grant of the permission, and whether granted upon sick certificate or for private affairs, also specifying as nearly as possible the date of embarkation for Europe.

PROCESS WITH FURLOUGH CERTIFICATE.

(30) The furlough certificate should be delivered to the Auditor of India accounts at the East India House.

On civil servants returning also from England after having taking furlough they are required to Sign a Security Bond in two sureties, and to obtain a certificate at the East India House, paying at the same time the sum £ 3 for said certificate. Should a civillian forget or fail to do the above before he quits England, the papers are sent out by the Home authorities to the Bengal Government, and the civil servant is desired to attend before some officer at, or nearst to, the station of the Civil Servant in question to execute the bond. It is then returned to the Court of Director, with the names and addresses of the parties in England who may be nominated the sureties to the bond.

On a Civil Servant returning to India from furlough without having drawn the full £730 per annum for three years, he is entitled on production to the Civil Auditor of the East India House Certificate of what sums have been paid on account of furlough allowance, such arrears as that document may prove to be due.

ARRIVAL FROM FURLOUGH.

A Civil Servant returning overland may report his *arrival at Bombay* from thence to the General Department, which department will inform the one in which he has last served of the circumstances in order that arrangements may be regulated accordingly. But he will not be considered arrived within his own presidency or gunstion in any way until he shall have reached and report'd himself from Force, if coming by that route, from Bundelcund or if coming by that, and from Bulsad or the first station he may reach of the Baugor and Nurbudda Territories if coming that route.

Officers formerly attached and again about to belong to the N W Provinces should report themselves both to the Agra and Bengal Secretaries to Government in the General Department

LICENCE AND REPORT OF DEPARTURE REQUIRED.

(31) The same licence is required by civil employers from their own governments when about to embark from Bombay, to be received on board the ship or steamer sailing thence, in which they may intend to embark.

When officers do not proceed from the port of Calcutta, they should report their departure from the last place within the limits of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies. Where they proceed from Calcutta, they must report from the Pilot's leaving the ships.

(32) Besides this certificate, the civil servant returning to Europe should receive, and bear in mind the contents of the following:

To THE SUBSCRIBER, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Sir,—Understanding that you contemplate proceeding to England under [illegible] 4, 32, 33, & 34, sects. 3 I have the honor to call your particular attention to the rule noted in the margin,

"It is not your intention in resign the service upon leaving this country, you will observe that you are required to continue your contributions to the Fund out of any furlough allowance to which you may be entitled; and that in case of your being entitled to no such allowance you must continue to contribute as if you were, if you are desirous that any family you may leave at your death shall have an interest in the civil fund.

Upon either of the above suppositions, it will be necessary for you to take steps to have the monthly contributions due by you paid regularly in India. You also pay, in addition, the [illegible] from you during the three years for which furlough allowance is [illegible]

MODIFIED FURLOUGH RESOLUTION* OF 1839.

The subjoined we quote at length for the information of those who may be desirous of calculating their chances of furloughs, by looking back for the lapses that may fall in 1841, and 1842, by expiries of 1831.

(33) Resolved on the 5th November, 1839, that the following rules be established for the grant of furloughs to members of the civil service in part mo-

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or any part of that amount, if you prefer such an arrangement to making provision for monthly payments through an agent.

* When furlough allowance is £500 per Annum, or

Sa Rs 5,000 or	Co.'s Rs 5,3[illegible]	5	4	A memorandum is noted in the margin* of the amount of deductions receivable from subscribers who receive the furlough allowance of £500, and of that receivable from those who receive only £250 a year, from this you will readily perceive the amount of the payments for which you are required to make provision.
The ordinary deduction therefrom is	Rs 120	0	0	
The extraordinary ditto or 24 per Cent is	" 40	0	0	
Contribution per Annum	Rs. 160	0	0	
Ditto per member	Rs. 13	4	4	
When furlough allowance is £250 per Annum is Sa Rs 2,500 or	Co.'s Rs 2,[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	
The ordinary deduction therefrom is	" 120	0	0	
The extraordinary ditto	" 20	0	0	
Contribution per Annum	Rs. 140	0	0	
Ditto per member	Rs. 11	10	8	

which you are required to make provision.

The money must be paid to the sub treasurer, as treasurer of his fund; but you are requested, before sailing, inform me of the arrangement you may make

If it is your intention to resign the service, on or before sailing, and if the sum of your subscriptions to this fund, with interest, does not amount to Rs. 25,000 you will observe that it will be necessary for you now to pay to the treasurer of the fund, the amount by which the sum of your subscriptions with interest, falls short of the sum of Rs 25,000, if you wish that any family you may leave at your death shall be entitled to benefit under the rules of the civil fund.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

Honorary Secretary,

JUNIOR FURLOUGHS.

* The interpretation put upon the Resolution relating to the claim of servants who had been compelled by ill health to go to Europe before completing 10 years service in India, to a furlough, after they should have served that period, had been considered doubtful. It has lately been ruled by the Home Government that in the event of such parties preferring an application for leave of absence on private affairs after completing the prescribed term of service, it will be within the discretion of the local Government to comply therewith, always having reference however to the wants of the public service. But it is only in cases in which parties may be compelled by ill health after 10 years service to go to England a second time, that they are entitled to any pecuniary allowance for such second absence, and then only to the difference between £500 per annum for three years, and the amount drawn during their first absence.

LIMITATION OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS LEAVE

(35) The Home authorities with reference to that part of this resolution which allowed officers to go home on private affairs leave in anticipation, have ordered the strict observance of the principals laid down in the subjoined.

Extract Despatch to Fort St. George in the Public Department, dated 20th April, 1836

3 "In your despatch in this department dated the 4th September 1835, paras. 6 and 7 you "have brought to our notice two questions raised in respect on the regulations formed by us "for granting Absentee allowance to Civil Servants when in Europe

4. "The spirit of these questions is.—Whether it is competent to a Civil Servant who may "have completed a residence of 10 years to proceed to England and there await his turn to the "indulgence of the Honorable Court, having previously notified to Government his desire to "avail him. If they liberality of the Honorable Court upon the first occasion on which it should "be open to him?

5. "The question we answer in the negative. In framing the Regulations it was our object "that whilst each Civil Servant might be enabled once in the course of his service to have "the benefit of the Absentee Allowance the number annually returning to England with that "view should be limited, an object which would be defeated if Civil Servants were allowed to "come home and wait their turn in England."

Extract Despatch to Fort St. George in the public Department, dated 5th December 1837,

"Letter from Govt. dated 30th March, 1837 paras 71-72 "Court requested to reconsider their decision upon the "question of permitting a Civil Servant to come to Europe in anticipation of being admitted to the benefit of Absentee Regulations.

"7. We adhere to the determination communicated to you "in our despatch dated 20th April 1836, para. 5, that no servant "shall hereafter receive the Absentee Allowance who shall not "have been admitted by the local Government to the benefit of "the Regulations previously to leaving India, excepting only "such Servants as may have been compelled by ill health to quit "India on a voyage to some place within the limits of the Company's Charter or to the Cape of Good Hope and as may have "been subsequently compelled by the same cause to come to "Europe. In such cases where the Servant has resided more "than ten years in India the benefit will of course be withheld whenever the number of Absentees limited by the Regulations is complete,

dification of previous rules passed on the 6th October, 1825, and 18th September, 1828, and that the same be applied to the furloughs of the present year.

Rules for grant of furloughs.

1. Civil servants desiring furlough must as heretofore submit their applications so as to reach the office of the secretary to government in the general department at Calcutta, on or before the 1st November of each year, when the furloughs then available to complete the number 51, will be appropriated to the senior applicants who have completed 10 years of actual residence, provided they have subscribed to the civil annuity fund and have not forfeited their claim by a previous absence as juniors so as to bring their case within the orders contained in the 22d para. of the letter of the hon'ble court of directors, dated 8th December 1824.

2. The applicants on the 1st November shall further have the benefit of the furloughs that may lapse by return or expiry to the 31st March next following, but during this period applicants under medical certificates will be entitled to preference, and such applicants may as heretofore take their furlough, if any furloughs are available, at any period of the year.

Applying the above rules to the applications now before the government, the following will be the order of admission to the benefit of furlough in the present season.

The applicants entitled to furlough on the 1st November, ranged in the order of seniority, are as follows:

1. W. A. Pringle, 2 R. H. Scott, 3. H. (34) Nisbet, 4. F. MacNaghten, 5. W. R. Young, 6 G. Udny, 7. J. A. Dorin, 8. Edward Drake, 9. A. Reid, 10. W. H Woodcock, 11. (35) A. Fraser, 12. H. F. James, 13. G. H. Bettye, 14. W. J. H. Money, 15. E. F. Tyler, 16. W. R. Tinline, 17. N. B. Edmonstone, 18. J Muir, 19. B J. Colvin, 20. P. C. Trench, 21. H H. Beresford, 23. M. S. Gilmore, 23. J. Cumine, 24. W. P. Goad, and 25. W. M. Dirom

Of these Messrs. W. A. Pringle and R. H. Scott are admitted from this date.

Mr. W. R Young, Mr. W. J. Cumine, and Mr. P. Goad being applicants under medical certificate will be entitled to take the first furloughs that may lapse from this date.

Messrs. J. H. Crawford and C. W. Pagan whose periods of ten years' residence will be completed on the 7th of November of the present year, will also be entitled to avail themselves of any furloughs that may lapse after that date, their applications having been accompanied by medical certificates.

After furloughs shall have been allotted to the above applicants under medical certificate, and to any other similar applicants whose cases may be laid before the Governments of Bengal or of the N. W. Provinces in the interval between the 1st November, and the 31st March, the furloughs that may lapse

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* *Extract Last Orders on Resolution of* 1839.

6 "With respect to the Gentlemen who have been permitted to come to this Country under a promise or with the expectation of being admitted in turn to the benefit of a Furlough Allowance we shall not under the special circumstances of their case object to their receiving that benefit during their present absence, if upon the occurrence of vacancies, they shall be admitted by you upon the application left by them on quitting India, and provided that they return to the Presidency within the period of 5 years to which absence is limited by law.

"No permission is to be given to officers in future to go home and wait the chances of a prospective furlough."

(36) Mr. N. B wrote to Government saying that he required to be reserved for him, under medical certificate the first furlough that might fall in (and that he should be at liberty to defer his departure from India until) after the 18th of April 1840 He was informed in reply that the Government could not give effect to his application under medical certificate until the date when he should state it to be his desire to embark for England on furlough. But he was informed that, if, in the interval between the date of his application and the 18th of April, a furlough came to him by right of seniority, it would of course be appropriated to and reserved for him.

(37) In the course of November 1839, this civil servant begged to be informed of all applications for furlough that might be made between the 1st of November and 31st of March. On this Government determined to publish monthly, during the interval referred to, a disposition list, shewing applications for and grants of furlough, under the following heads, viz :—

By furlough	..	..	..	To A B on Medical Certificate.	
By death.	..	..	..	To C D ditto	
By expiry..	..	..	..	ditto	
Will lapse on return or expiry, and available accordingly.				Applicants succeeding to seniority under Medical Certificate, and general seniority in the order of their claims on,—	

until the date last mentioned, shall be allotted as they fall in, to the above applicants in the order of their rank in the above list.

For their assurance as to the time when they may reasonably expect to obtain furlough, the following list of the dates when the furloughs will respectively expire, if the incumbents do not previously return, is published for general information.

1.	H. R. Brownlow,..13th Dec. 1836	8.	R. W. Maxwell ..21st Jan. 1837.
2	A. Lang.. ..25th ditto	9.	W. S. Alexander, 27th ditto
3	R. Neave,.. ..25th ditto	10.	C. C. Jackson, .. 3rd Feb. 1837.
4.	C. Phillips,.. ..10th Jan. 1837.	11.	T. O. Vibart,....18th ditto
5	M. Caldicott,.. ..16th ditto	12.	H. Fraser, senior,28th ditto
6	H. Pridcock,.. ..18th ditto	13.	H. Lushington,.. 28th March
7	J. P. Gubbins,....18th ditto	14.	R. J. Loughnan, 28th ditto

The 36) president in council, considering that under the above rules a full allotment of furloughs will be made to the members of the Bengal civil service, and that the exigencies of the public service will not admit, without inconvenience, of a larger number of servants being absent than is provided for by the rules established, deems it expedient to require that leave to proceed to Europe, on account of private affairs, shall be sparingly granted to servants not entitled to the privilege of furlough, (37) and that applications for such leave be not complied with, except under special circumstances to be explained to the satisfaction of the heads of the respective governments of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces.

ASSAY MASTERS' FURLOUGH.

Whenever Assay Masters or deputy Assay Masters are compelled by ill-health duly certified to come to Europe they shall be permitted to receive the furlough allowance of Surgeon and assistant Surgeon respectively.

viz. 191£ 12s. 6d.
and 114 12 6
for the prescribed period of 3 years when it is to cease whether they may be al-

(36) Messrs. Money, Edmonstone, Colvin and French, memorial and the Court of Directors' praying that as the confident expectation under which they left India of being granted furloughs in the season 1836-37 had not been realized, and as there was a great probability of some of them being again disappointed in the ensuing season furloughs might be advanced to them in excess of the usual number for the season in which they left India, viz 1836-37, the same to be deducted from the authorized number of furloughs in the year or years in which a furlough might fall to any of the memorialists. By this arrangement the memorialists observed that the claims of other parties would not be interfered with, their own furlough would be available at a much earlier period than they otherwise could, as the proposed plan would have the effect of supplying their three years of furlough two years the end of 1841, when they would return to their duty in Bengal, and not any additional charge would be thrown upon India. To meet however the possible case of the furlough allowance being advanced to an individual who, when his time came, might not be able to claim it the memorialists suggested that to guard against such contingency, security might be required for the repayment of the amount received

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances in which the memorialists were placed, the Court of Directors determined as a special case, to comply with their prayer and to treat them as on furlough from the date of their quitting India. The Court offered the same boon to the other gentlemen who left India under similar circumstances, but it was made a condition with each of them that, if he availed himself of the indulgence, he should return to India at the expiration of his three years absence.

This is not to be quoted as a precedent: and the Court positively ordered that permission to gentlemen to return to Europe in anticipation of their procuring furloughs, should be never in future granted, it being their firm determination not to permit any servant hereafter to receive the absentee allowance, who should not have been admitted by the local government to the benefit of the regulations perpetually to leave India, excepting only such servants, as, having proceeded on account of ill health to some place within the limits of the Company's charter as to the Cape of Good Hope, might be compelled by the same cause to go from thence to Europe.

QUERY.

(37) Suppose a Civilian who has returned from his regular furlough to Europe after 10 years actual residence in India, is obliged to procure on medical certificate, either to the Cape or Hills within a few months after his return. In such a case is he to proceed merely upon the subsistence allowance granted to Civilians, or is he entitled to the allowances of his appointment (should he have one) subject merely to the usual deductions? The query in fact is—is the regular furlough to Europe to be considered the same as sick leave? for, if so, a civilian must serve 3 years before he can go on sick certificate, although a Military man may have leave as often as necessary.

ANSWER.

A Civilian who, after having stayed ten years in India, and been three in England on furlough and then having returned to India, gets a *substantive* appointment, and then wishes to go to sea on sick *certificate*, *may do so*, and *will draw the salary of such substantive office*, less the regulated deductions for leave: if he only hold an *acting* appointment he will lose his acting allowance, and only have the bare *subsistence* of his rank; and if he hold no appointment, neither substantive or acting he will also only have bare *subsistence* of his rank.

l wed to resume office in India or not, a point which the court reserve for their own sole decision.

FURLOUGHS PREVIOUS TO THE COMPLETION OF TEN YEARS SERVICE.

Are granted under the authority of Para. 22—of the court's despatch, of 8th December 1824, viz. In cases of civil servants compelled by illness, certified upon oath, to come to Europe previous to their completion of an actual residence in the civil service of ten years, such covenanted servants shall each be presented with the sum of 2,000 sicca Rupees as passage money, and shall be entitled, for a period not exceeding three years, to an allowance, from the company's cash, of £250 per annum, but servants having received this indulgence shall not in the event of their again coming to Europe after having completed a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance under the first Regulation, except their return be again occasioned by illness, to be in like manner certified upon oath, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of passage money, and that of £500 per annum for three years (38).

SALARIES.

The following extract from a resolution by the hon'ble the president in council under date 20th March, 1839, communicated to the Bengal government is published for general information.

Extract from the proceedings of the hon'ble the president of the council of India in council in the financial department, dated the 20th March 1839.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the 16th November 1830, the date when the hon'ble court's despatch dated 4th May 1830, was laid before the council of India for orders be the date which is to regulate the claim of incumbents to retain the allowances held by them on that date.

2nd. Resolved, that the date of the receipt of the present despatch in its application to the officers of the Bengal division of the presidency be the date when the letter from the secretary to the right hon'ble the governor general forwarding the despatch from his lordship's camp was laid before the council, viz 29th February, 1839.

3rd. With reference to the above dates Mr C. Tucker extra temporary Judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut, under date 16th December 1830 (made permanent 9th September 1838,) and whose salary since the former date has been fixed at 45,000 must, from the 20th ultimo, be reduced to 42,000.

4th. In like manner the salary of Mr. Hawkins, register, which on the 16th January 1838 was fixed at 32,000 must, from the same date, be reduced to 30 000.

5th. Of the civil and sessions Judges, the officers drawing salaries in excess of 30,000 rupees, who will fall under the orders for reduction contained in this despatch, are—

Messrs. R. P. Nisbet,
A. Dick,
J. Templer,
W. Dent,
H. Oldfield,

(38) In cases of extreme mental imbecility a friend may submit the application in behalf of the invalid, may be permitted to receive the usual passage money, and sign the Salary bills. Where there are any outstanding claims against the officer about them to go on furlough, the security of his Agent or any *respectable house holder* is usually accepted for the future adjustment of the claim of Government, and in one case where it was of vital importance that the invalid should embark in the first ship, and where there was not time to ask for and obtain an acquittance from the offices of Account and Audit in the N. W. Provinces where the invalid had since served as a Junior, but had not been in responsible charge of a treasury, an application was made to Government to dispense with the North Western Provinces certificate. In consideration of the circumstances of the case, especially as there was every ground for supposing that there were not any items standing against the invalid of so large an amount as would not be covered by the Furlough Allowances which it would be always in the power of the Court of Directors to take for the Government demands, this was granted.

Mr A. B. in March 1836 went to England before the completion of ten years, on Medical certificate. Having stayed three years in England, he wished to proceed to the Cape for two years this was allowed by the Home authorities—with the provision that he to was draw nothing from the Company's treasuries for the said two years, and that if he did not return to India with in that period—i. e. the completion of 5 years from the date of his having quitted it, he should lose

all of whom draw 32,000 upon augmentations made since the 16th November 1836. The other Officers named in the list as drawing more than 30,000 are old incumbents, viz Messrs. Cracroft, Lee Warner, and J. D'Oyly; and those who have received the higher rate of 30,000 before the 16th November 1836, viz Messrs. H. Barlow and H. Moore.

6th. Of the civil and session judges (in Number 28) the following draw allowances less than 30,000: Messrs. Smelt, Russell, Bisco, Gouldsbury, Gough, Cathcart, Guiding, Reeds and Dunbar. The salary of all these officers being 28 000 they are each respectively entitled to an increase of 2,000 per annum, provided that a deduction equivalent to furnish such an addition be immediately available, and if the deduction afford only a partial increase, the amount is to be 'equitably apportioned among officers of the same class.' The present amount available from civil and session judges is 10,000, but his honor in council regards the immediate saving made in the allowances of officers of the sudder court, as likewise available for the augmentation of civil and session judges' salaries. Thus the amount in hand applicable for augmentation from the 20th February last is 15 000.

*Court's Orders para. 53.

7th. Since that date Mr. Cracroft's resignation has been received; the Gentleman's salary was 41,800 being that of a 2d judge of circuit under the old system, considering of this amount the excess above 30,000 as personal, his honor in council deems 6 000 to be available for augmentation of the inferior grade of salaries of civil session judge. Thus the total amount at present available is 24,000, but in addition to the nine gentlemen named as filling the office of civil and session judge, a tenth, M. Revenshaw, draws the same allowances of 28,000 as an additional civil and Thuggee session judge, and the criminal duties to be performed in the trial of these officers, are at last of equal responsibility and grade with those of ordinary sessions; his honor in council is therefore disposed to admit the claim of this gentleman to be placed on the same footing in point of salary.

8th. Thus there are ten officers entitled to receive in the whole 20,000 rupees from the 20th February, but from that date till the departure of Mr. Cracroft, the amount available being only 15,000, they will each respectively receive only three-fourths of the augmentation allotted to them until the date when Mr. Cracroft's salary fall in, and from that date the entire increase.—The additional judges performing only civil duties, will continue to draw, as before ordered, only 20,000.

9th. In the statement laid before the president in council the next officers named are separate magistrates. Of these the chief magistrate of Calcutta, and magistrate of 24 pergunnahs are special officers, the allowances of which have been sanctioned by the hon'ble court. The remainder, twelve in number, have been appointed under an arrangement not before the court at the time of issuing their orders. The appointments having been substituted for those of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

10th. The despatch of the hon'ble court contains no orders specifically referring to these officers, but his honor in council is of opinion that the principle of the orders will apply, and therefore that the office of magistrate must be established with an equal salary, the duties performed and the powers exercised being all of the same description.

11th. Of the twelve magistrates appointed in Bengal three are drawing 18,000 Rs per annum and the remainder 12,000. The right honorable the governor general has proposed to fix the equal salary of 15,000 per annum for this class of officers, in which case Messrs. Ouseley, Gilmore, and Elliott would lose 3,000 per annum, and the remaining nine would obtain a corresponding increase. This would involve a net charge of 18,000 per annum, to meet which there is no deduction available from the salaries of officers of the same class, and as these officers were not embraced in the previous orders of the hon'ble court, and there has been no special salary assigned to this class of officers which was intentionally distributed unequally upon the principle of keeping the total the same, it cannot be assumed that there are vacancies of the higher grade.

12th. The President in council concurring in the expediency of fixing the salaries of the magistrates on the uniform scale proposed, to wit, 15,000 per annum, feels that he would not be warranted in providing the means by so large a net charge upon the resources of the country; since therefore the despatch in question contains no specific orders in regard to this class, resolved, that the case of the magistrates be submitted to the honorable court with a recommendation that they be uniformly on the footing of 15,000 per annum.

REVENUE.

13th. In the Sudder Board of revenue the salary of Mr. R. D. Mangles, temporary member, will require to be reduced from 45,000 to 42,000 but as, this gentleman has taken his departure in the 'Repulse' the case is only noted, for the saving which becomes available in consequence for other augmentations.

14th. Of the commissioners, Mr. Dampier only draws more than the amount fixed by the hon'ble court, his salary was fixed at 30,000, viz. 30,000,+3,000 for traveling charges on the 26th January 1830. The orders for reduction do not therefore apply to this case.

15th. The remaining six commissioners of revenue draw uniformly, 38,000 i. e. 35,000+3,000 travelling charges, which is the rate now finally established by the present despatch of the hon'ble court. There are thirteen gentlemen filling the office of collector only, of these, three, A. C. Barwell, J. Wilkinson and Wm. H. Belli, are old incumbents, not affected by the present orders.* Of the remainder of the officers of this class two (hon'ble J. C. Erskine, and H. Dick) draw 25,000 under appoints made subsequent to 16th November, 1830 each of these gentlemen will, therefore, under the present orders, lose 2,000 per annum, (1,000) to reduce their salaries to the scale of 23,000 fixed by the hon'ble court for this class. There are eight officers: —

A. Oakley,
N. Smith,
E. Sterling,
J. Laurell,
R. Forbes,
F. Skipwith,
W. Dirom,
H. C. Hamilton,

drawing only 21,000 per annum, and to each of whom therefore an increase of 2,000 per annum would have to be awarded were there funds available under the order to apportion the amount available from the *same class* which is in this case 4,000 per annum; each of the above eight gentlemen would receive from the 20th ultimo 500 per annum, and if the gain from reduction of Mr. Mangles be thrown into the account they will each receive in addition one-eighth of 3,000 per annum from the 14th March, the date of Mr. Mangles' departure, to wit, 375 per annum.

16th. According to the letter of the hon'ble court's despatch, there is no other fund at present available for addition to the allowances of the collectors drawing only 21,000, but as each of the three old incumbents, must be considered as collector of the 1st class, there will be a further 2,000 Rs. to be distributed upon each vacancy, and when the whole of these offices have lapsed the total salary of each of the collectors now drawing 21,000 will be 500+375 +750=1,625+21,000=22,625. Messrs. Erskine and Dick will, however, draw 23,000, there would still therefore be a grade amongst these officers—for their successors will still draw 23,000, i. e. superior allowances to their collectors.

17th. There is however an important point still to be noticed, which is this, that in the resolution of the 21st May 1827, upon the previous despatch of the hon'ble court, it was laid down as a rule that the total government payment to the class being taken at the amount fixed by the hon'ble court the distribu-

These officers draw the old salary of 18,810 besides commission, which more than makes up the deficiency. Mr. Barwell draws the special salary heretofore drawn by him as collector of Dacca, with the addition of a salt charge. The aggregate allowances of all these gentlemen is of course in excess of the present highest scale of salary, viz. 25,000.

tion, instead of being equable should be by grades; one-half drawing an amount in excess of the average, and the other half in the same proportion less. But if this principle had been followed out as intended, the amount available for increase of the under paid officers would, of course, have exactly equalled the demand, and it appears that the only reason why it is not the case, is that promotion to the higher grade has for sometime been suspended, and on that account there is, reckoning three incumbents of the former system as upper grade officers, a vacancy, at one of this grade to complete the number six, or one and half, if the exact half of 13 be taken, assuming 3 000 rupees per annum to be available for the augmentions; on this account a sum of 375 will be added immediately to the allowances of the underpaid collectors, which is the complement of the exact sum, of 2,000 for each. The effect of the court's present orders will therefore be that instead of drawing 13 000, immediately, 375 per annum of that amount will be payable from the date of Mr. Maugles' departure, and 750 in three parts, as Messrs. Barwell, Bell and Wilkinson vacate.

JUDICIAL—REVENUE.

23d. The next officers on the list are magistrate-collectors—to these the hon'ble court has allotted the uniform salary of 26,000 per annum, with exception to the three employed in Cuttack, who being also salt agents, are allowed to draw 24000. There are 14 officers of this class, of whom one only, Mr. Ruikes, draws 28,0 0 upon the ground of having small charge of customs—all the remainder, the Cuttack officers excepted, who draw also 28000 as allowed by the court in consideration of the districts being unsettled, and of there being a salt charge annexed to each receive 24,000 per annum. There are thus ten officers to be increased 2,000 rupees each, and as the salary authorized by the court for Chittagong in the previous despatch was 28,000, the government having urged its being raised to 30,000 on special grounds personal to Mr. Harvey, which the present despatch recognizes, there are none who will suffer corresponding deductions. According to the strict principal of the hon'ble court's despatch, there is no fund from which to provide for these officers the increases allotted to them, and as expediency of deviding the magistrate's office from that of collector's, appears now to be very generally admitted in Bengal, it may not be considered of so much importance to seek respectively for the means of raising the salaries of the magistrate-collectors in the manner proposed by the court.

24th. It is observed however, that the cases of there being no collector-magistrates on the higher salary of 28,000 is the same, as remarked in the case of the collectors only, viz. the suspension of promotions to the higher grade. The entire half therefore of the number of these officers may, on the same principle, be deemed entitled to the augmentation though they have not received it, in which case the fund, though in abeyance, exists for raising the whole to 26,000 from the 20th February last.

25th. In the business of administration there are evidently three distinct duties to be performed. The collection of revenue, the administration of civil justice, and the preservation of the police and peace of the country.

26th. The natural provision for the performance of these duties is through separate officers for each, and if heretofore the police and peace have been united first with the administration of civil justice, and subsequently with the collection of revenue, the doubling-up of distinct duties has been a *necessary* imperfection arising from the desire to diminish the number of public officers as well for the sake of economy as from the want of servants in sufficient number of provide separate officers for all three duties.

27th. The latter want is not at present felt because of the *extraordinary* supply of civil servants furnished by the hon'ble court in the years 1820, 1827, and 1826.

28th. Of the fifty servants nominated in each of these years, forty have now passed their tenth year, which is a period of service at which full competency for the most responsible duties is *ordinarily* reached. It is this condition of the service which enables the government and seems to require of it to

provide separate officers for each of the three classes of ministerial duties, which have of necessity to be performed in every district.

29th. The only class of officers remaining to be noticed is that of independent joint magistrates and collectors, who have always been appointed at out stations. Of these there are at present nine, of whom five receive 18,000 per annum, and four 12,000. If in order to follow out the principle laid down by the hon'ble court it be deemed necessary to equalize these allowances and consequently it should be determined to place them all on the scale of 15,000, there will be an excess of 3,000 beyond the amount required to raise the smaller salaries which may be added to the allowances of the magistrate-collectors, making a further addition to them of 300 rupees each per annum; but his honor, in council is inclined to respect the rights of incumbents of the class under review, and would not therefore order a present reduction, more specially as they are not included amongst the classes revised by the hon'ble court, so that the salary assigned is not in contravention of any orders of the hon'ble court. Moreover in several instances the separate joint office at the out station had existed at the same salary for a long time, and though of necessity known to the hon'ble court, they have not been ordered to be reduced—his honor in council therefore, instead of equalizing the allowances of these out station officers, prefers establishing 18,000 rupees as the ordinary salary of them, and seeking to reduce their number by a new distribution of zillahs so as to abolish the lower grade on 1,000 per mensem.

30th. There is an inferior class of officers not entered in the list called joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2 1 grade on the salary of head assistant under the old system, viz 8,400 per annum.

31st. These officers were until lately divided into two classes, the higher of which received 1,000 per mensem. These have now however been entirely absorbed. The abolition of the gradation system will therefore have no application to the remaining single grade of these officers, which, as an useful aid in troublesome districts may require to be maintained.

32d. It only remains to notice the individual cases:—these are the case of M. W. Young, secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, to whom the hon'ble court confirm his previous allowances of 30,000 but direct the salary of the secretary to board of customs, salt and opium, to be reduced to 19, 23,000 on a vacancy. This reduction will of course take effect.

33d. The cases of Messrs. Harvey and mills require no orders, as both these officers are now commissioners.—The case of the salt agents of Hidgellee and Tumlook is again referred to by the hon'ble court. The salaries of these officers were, in the previous despatch, ordered to be reduced from 50,000 to 42,000 Mr. Barlow, the salt agent of Hidgellee, as an incumbent, is entitled to continue upon his present allowances of 59,'00 but Mr. Martin appointed in August 1835 upon a salary of 3),000.

34th. It is not clear to the presidentin council whether this latter salary shall be raised.

35th. Having thus disposed of the questions arising out of this despatch, so far as they apply to Bengal,—ordered, that copy of the above resolution be sent to the right hon'ble the governor general for his lordship's information.

CONSTRUCTION OF ACT REGARDING LIMIT SALARIES.

Extract from a public general letter from the hon'ble the court of directors, dated the 12th June 1816.

Para 20. We receive by the abstract of the act of the 53rd of his present majesty, chapter 155, annexed to your list of civil servants dated 31st May 1814, that accordingly to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now upon his arrival in India receive £1,500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act above mentioned has shortened the period two years, which was required previously to the passing of that act for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 2,000 or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required pre-

viously thereto for a servant to have resided as above mentioned to enable him to receive more than £768 a year, consequently the remains the same as it was before the act of the 3rd was passed, namely, three years allowing with respect to the servant educated at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

NO ONE OFFICE SALARY TO BE PAID TO TWO OFFICERS AT THE SAME TIME.

The court of directors have laid it down as a positive rule that they 'will 'on no account consent to the salary of an office being issued to two persons 'for the same period of time.'

ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

No salaries can be paid by the sub-treasurer, at the presidency till after the publication in the official gazette of authority for their being paid on a specified date.

NO SALARIES TO BE DRAWN IN ANTICIPATION OF AUDIT.

No civil servants or civil employees (except under very peculiar circumstances, such for instance as those in which an envoy and his suite in central Asia are placed), can be excused for drawing their salaries or those of others in their abstract, in anticipation of the audit.

RETRENCHMENTS ON AUDITED BILLS.

On a question of whether the Government in the case of its having a claim against the drawer of an audited salary bill would recognize the bona fide transfer by endorsement to a third party,—it was noticed that it was the 'practice of the government to order retrenchments to be made through the civil auditor 'respectively upon the bills that might be subsequently brought for audit, and that government could scarcely imagine the case in which it would interfere between the audit and payment of a bill passed to an officer to whom the sum passed was absolutely due at the time of audit.

SALARIES UNDER 10 YEARS SERVICE.

Mr. A. H Collector and magistrate at Rajeshaye applied for full salary of his appointment for the period when in consequence of his standing being less than 10 years he received a lower allowance than that of the office. This application was not complied with.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL NOT LIABLE DEDUCTION.

On an application from Bombay as to the allowances of Mr. A. B. second member of council at the Presidency while absent at the Neerghery Hills the reference was answered by an intimation that the rules deductions in cases of absence could not apply to salaries fixed by Act of Parliament; but that the forfeiture of salary during absence, unless the office should rejoin would apply to members of Government.

SALARIES OF SPECIAL RESUMPTION OFFICERS.

The rule for the promotion of spirial Deputy-Collectors, as laid down by the supreme Government, this—'that no resumption officer shall be raised to a 'higher grade of salary, in consequence of the promotion of a junior in another 'line of the service, unless the Deputy Governor of Bengal determines that his 'merits are such, that he would have been promoted instead of that junior, but 'for his employment in the resumption line.

POWERS TO RECEIVE SALARY.

Messrs. A. B. and Co. applied to Government to receive under full power from Mr. E. F. a Civil servant, certain arrears of salary due to him. The Government sanctioned the Sub-Treasurer paying the arrears in question to Messrs. A. B. and Co. on duly audited salary bills. The application to Government was necessary, for without its sanction in such case the Offices of Pay and audit cannot pay or audit such bills. *This is a circumstance not sufficiently adverted to by agents generally.*

TANJORE COMMISSIONERS.

On the Tanjore commission being placed in abeyance by orders of July 1838, the salaries of the Commissioners were placed upon the same footing as those of Commercial Officers, whose situation were abolished consequently upon the withdrawal of the Company from their E. I. Trade; this gave them ½

of their previous full salaries, whilst out of employ, and the remaining ½ upon their nomination to any other office of inferior salary.

CARNATIC COMMISSIONER.

Mr. A. B. holding the above appointment submitted in expectation of being able finally to close the commission on the 1st of September 1839, instead of the 30th of April 1840, the latter being the date that had been fixed for its extinction by orders of August 1st 1838, his title to the full allowance of 3,000 Rs. per month for 29 months, to which the appointment had been raised,—and urged that even if he should leave India before April 30th, 1840, an equivalent should be paid over to him; and laid stress also upon the fact of his not having taken the annual month's leave or his Furlough, as giving him a claim to draw additional salary. It was ruled that all such claims and pleas were inadmissible, that the month's leave was an indulgence, not a right; and that the zealous servant who worked assiduously and brought his duties to a close sooner than anticipated, had his reward in a reputation for zeal and superior ability, but could not be allowed the salary of the additional time, that a less diligent person would have taken to do the same work. Further the continuance of a salary for a period after a servant had left India for Europe is prohibited by act of Parliament.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS ON CIVIL SERVANTS.

In some cases receive a Deputation allowance of 1,500 Rs. a month. In some a substantive salary, and in some instances no deputation allowance at all—a Government prosecutor has in one or two instances receive a deputation allowance of 300 Rs.

LAW COMMISSIONERS.

The Law commissioners having claimed under 3 and 4 Wm. IV. Chap. 85, Sec. 65, a salary 60,000 Rs. per annum instead of 50 000 as at present fixed, were informed that the sum of 50,000 Rs. having been settled, by a rule passed several years before the appointment of the Law commissions, as the highest for any person not a Member of Council, they must be regraded as coming within its operation.

A GENERAL RULE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ALLOWANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHEN EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY IN OTHER STATIONS OF THE SAME PRESIDENCY, OR DEPUTED TO ANOTHER PRESIDENCY.

Whenever a servant attached to one presidency shall obtain temporary employment under another presidency, and shall desire to draw the allowances of his substantive office at the place or in the presidency to which he has been deputed, he shall apply to the Government of his presidency for an order to the Civil Auditor to grant him a certificate of the amount salary less deductions, to which he is entitled, and the Civil Auditor of the Presidency in which he is doing duty shall, on the strength of that certificate pass to him a monthly sum on account, as the Civil pay of the other presidency; the amount so passed to be made payable at the treasury of the place where the officer is employed on duplicate or triplicate receipts, and to be adjusted in account by the Account or Accountant General of the presidency, as a remittance to the debit of the presidency on account of which it is paid. With respect to divisions of the same presidency, as the Collectors of one division are in the habit of granting bills on those of the other, which are adjusted through the two offices of account, the Governor General in Council, adopting the suggestion of the Accountant General, determines that when an officer of the N. W. Provinces, may be deputed to officiate within those of the Government of Bengal, or vice versa, the salary bill of his substantive office being transmitted for audit to the Auditor of the proper division, shall by him be forwarded to the Collector of the district where it is ordinarily payable, and that office shall, if it be duly receipted, issue and transmit to the officer a bill for the amount as per audit, payable to the individual at the Treasury of the place where he may be employed on duty. Such bills to be granted at par without any charge of hoondee.

This complex process is sometimes superseded by taking the certificate of the Officer himself (upon honor) and by passing a bill with the charge of one per cent. if coming within the other rates, and that of 9th June 1831.

The last named runs thus: 'The Hon'ble the Vice President in council is

pleased to direct that Collectors or other Officers in charge of public Treasuries shall, on the application of covenanted Civil Officers of Government on leave of absence within the limits of the Presidency authorized to draw their pay from any such public treasuries, grant Remittance bills for the amount of the allowances of such absent officers upon the Revenue Treasuries nearest the place of which they may reside on leave, the bill so granted being however restricted to the net amount of pay due, i. e. minus the several deductions which may be made by the Civil Auditor in favor of Government or on account of funds, &c. which are to be credited to the accounts in which the allowances may be chargeable to Government, viz. those of the divisions or Zillahs to which the Officers on leave stand appointed.'

The bills granted under this rule to Officers who may be on leave on account of private affairs will be subjected to a premium of one per cent. Bills granted to Officers who may be absent on medical certificate will be exempted from such premium.

BANK RULES.

The appointment of writers appears to have been originally established by an Act passed in the 24th year of his late Majesty, Geo. III. Cap. 25, Sec. 43 prescribing admissions between the ages of 15 and 22 years.

The Act 47th of the Geo III. Cap. 68, prescribed the passing of two years or four terms in the College established in England for the education of such persons as were intended for the Civil service in India, 'and so much of the time spent therein after the age of 17 years shall be accounted as time actually spent to India.' This is to qualify them to draw certain salaries under the limitations assigned in previous Acts.

General Department, 3d July, 1795.

Original rank was computed under an order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 3d of July, 1795, assigning to writers appointed in any season who at the time of appointment were residing in India, the commencement of their periods of actual service in India, from the time of their arrival at the Presidency to which they were nominated, of the First Writer appointed in Europe of the same season. And to Writers appointed in Europe their periods of actual service in India as commencing from the time of their arrival at the Presidency at which they were to serve.

It may be remarked however that in process of time the former of these Rules appears to have absorbed the latter, and to have been observed as the general rule of dating Original Rank.

It is also to be remarked that the periods of seniority were in practice computed from such dates of original rank reduced by one year below the terms specified in the Act as follows, viz.

For a Senior Merchant, 11 years or on entering the 12th year from the date of original rank.

Junior Merchant, 8 years or on entering the 9th year.

Factor, 5 years or on entering the 6th year, and income tenable by law, was likewise regulated or rated by the same periods: although strictly the completion of 6 years, 9 years, and 12 years, was denoted by the Acts.

In July, 1827, it appears the Hon'ble Court entered into a further definition in reference to certain questions proposed by the Madras Government; and in these words: 'Previously to the enactment of 53d Geo. III. Cap. 155, it was our practise to forward to your Lists of the relative rank of writers appointed from time to time to your Establishment: under the authority of that enactment, regulation were framed for the Government of the College of Haileybury, one of which provided that the relative Rank of Writers should be fixed by the College Council, and specified in the College certificate subject however to loss of Rank, in the event of the Writer failing to proceed to India within a specified time. The term of service as Writer, Factor, Junior and Senior Merchants, has reference to the periods of service specified in Paragraph 17 to 19 of the Appendix No. 66, to the second report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the company's affairs in 1810, viz.

'After five years Writers become Factors, after three years Junior Merchants, and after three years further Senior Merchants, the first of which periods includes time spent at our College at Haileybury.

A.	B.
5	3 years.
4	3 years.

Upon another occasion in consequence of a reference from this presidency, the Hon'ble Court's decision was given as follows thro' an order of Government, dated 15th November 1831. 'That in computing the term of service requisite to qualify civil servants when out of employ to draw the substance Senior Merchants, Junior Merchant, and Factor, the same principle shall be observed as Parliament has prescribed in fixing the qualifications for holding Offices of certain emoluments, viz. Actual residence in India in the company's service all wing however, time passed in the Haileybury College as provided for in the Act 47, c. Geo. III. cap. 68.'

PRECEDENCE IN OFFICE.

The last Act on this subject makes it lawful for the Government of India to appoint any meritorious civil servant under the rank of member of council to courts, Boards, and other official establishment in which several servants hold office collectively, and ordains 'that such servant shall take precedence at all in such courts, boards, &c. according to the seniority of his appointment as a member thereof although he may hereby not take precedence therein according to the seniority of his appointment in the service.' (30)

HAILEYBURY BANK.

The Act passed in the 10th year of Geo. IV. cap. 16 extended the privileges granted by the Act 47th of Geo. III. cap 68 in favor of young men who may have spent a less time than two years in the college establishment in England, and enacted 'that all such time not exceeding two years bona fide spent in in that college after the age of 17 years, on proceeding to India, shall be accounted as time spent in India, in regard to offices, places, and employments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to hold, the salaries parquisites, and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds per annum.'

RANK OF CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING TO INDIA AFTER FIVE YEARS' ABSENCE IN EUROPE.

When and as often as many person having held any civil situation in India in the service of the said company, and having departed from India by leave of the Governor in Council, or Governor in Council, shall be restored to the said company's service after an absence of five years from the time of such departure; such person from and after such restoration shall take rank and precedence only according to the time he shall have passed in the service of the said company at the period of his departure from India, and on his return to India. If any other civil servant or servants at the settlement to which he shall belong, shall then have passed a greater or the like length of time in the service of the said company as the person so restored had passed when he left India, the person so restored shall be placed and take rank immediately below such other civil servant or servants; any matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

SENIORITY.

The more recent provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, S. 107.

'So many of the said students in reference to those at the college at Haileybury as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the time of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list.

To the above may be added an article which has appeared in the 'East India Register' of recent date. 'The Rank of students leaving the college is

RANK OF THE MEMBERS OF BOARD OF CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM.

We. The first member of the Board of Customs in this way takes precedence over his senior in the service, the second member of the Board.

determined by the certificate of the p inci.ls—such Rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India which in six months after, they are ranked.'

N. B. The order of Rank is now settled by the hon'ble court and the Governments of India are informed by periodical communications specifying the names of Writers, the periods passed after the age of seventeen, the date of the court's order and that of sailing for India, with a reference for Rank to the certificates held by the individuals respectively. The data however do not appear to indicate any change in the mode previously adopted of computing seniority by actual service with an allowance of time passed in college in England.

Temporary absence under the furlough rules, does not interfere with the computation of original rank or seniority in the service, unless such absence be prolonged beyond five years; in which case restoration become necessary. Hence all the period of non-residence incidental to these rules or not exceeding five years at any one time is included in that of seniority.

Temporary absence from the presidency to which the officer belongs, with the express leave of the Government of India, limited by rule to two years is likewise included in the period of seniority, or so long as he may continue within the geographical limits of such leave. But any absence without such leave must be held prejudicial to rank as also every refusal to renew the term thereof.

Withdrawal from the service by a Civil Servant joining any mercantile concern or firm has been held a relinquishment, or surrender of the original as well as the local appointment, and all rank in the service ceases thence-forward. Such surrender involves a necessity of formal Restoration by the authorities at Home. Upon such restoration the loss of Rank would follow unless it be made express 'without prejudice' to it.

Suspension or removal from the service affects rank under the provisions of Act 53d of Geo. III. sec 83, which enacted, that 'no restoration by the hon'ble court of any servant so suspended or removed by the authority of the presidencies and Governments in the east Indies, shall be valid or effectual without the approbation and consent of the Board commissioners for the affairs of India.' Upon restoration, seniority would equality in this as in the preceding case be governed by the express terms of the order granting it.

Hon'ble courts' Order, No 3 of 1832. Genl. Dept.. 11th Jan., 1833.

The recal of a civil servant from India by a warrant under the sign Manual being only revocable by another warrant of the sovereign, permission, (after such revocation) granted by the Hon'ble court to return to India as a senior merchant' or without prejudice to prior rank, was held a virtual restoration to its general privilege.

Here it may be noted that by the Act 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 85, a power has been vested in the hon'ble court to remove or dismiss any of the officers of Servants of the East India Company, that their will and pleasure, with a special reservation in favor of any officers appointed by Her Majesty's Government who are not to be dismissed or removed without Her Majesty's approbation.

See Rule 3rd July. 1795, Gen. Dept. 1st Feb. 1807.

The transfer of a civil servant from one sister Presidency to another (which has sometimes taken place under the old rules) has given rank from the day of the first arrival, of the person of his own appointment, and the same governs the case of a Military Officer who is appointed by a civil covenant.

The Transfer of the civil servants of the late China and St. Helena establishments of the company has provided for by the Act 13rd and 4th of the 1st Reign, c. 85 Sec. 113, which enacted 'that a civil servant of the company employed in the Factory of Canton, or in the Island of St. Helena shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any Presidency or Establishment on the Indian territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if

he had been a civil servant of such Presidency or on such Establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

The preliminary order of the hon'ble court bearing date the 27th December 1833, assigned to the China civil servants their rank on the Bengal Establishment, from the date of their respective first appointments, with certain specific allowances of time, to from their election upon the offer of transfer to the Indian service, the same being varied in some respects, according to the situation of the officers at the time, but not exceeding six months to all servants in China, from the date of this Government receiving the hon'ble court's despatch and the same periods, as respected servants in China, were to be considered part of the time of resident necessary to qualify them for annuities in the event of their accepting the transfer.' The present position of those servants who have done so, is that of the last of the season of their own appointments. The same principle was formerly applied to certain civil servants of the then Fort Marlboro' establishment, who were transferred to that of Madras, and by an express act of Parliament were directed to be considered the youngest of their respective ranks.

SPECIAL CASES CONNECTED WITH THE RULES ON RANK.

Rank of a civilian supposed to be wrongly stated

Mr. A. B presented to Government that the Secretary to the C. S. A. F. had made an error in regard to his standing in the service, and urged a claim to priority of option of taking the annuity over certain other civil servants in consequence. He was told that the rules of the Annuity Fund prescribed definitely that annuities should be tendered to members of the civil service in the order of rank as fixed in the lists received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors and combined in the civil Auditor's books.

The rules of determining the method of computing the period of service is distinct from that which refers to rank, and though the period of service may have been completed under that rule before that of others standing higher in the gradation lists of rank, the latter would be entitled to take precedence, when both are alike qualified by standing and residence for the annuity.

Similar case.

Mr. A. B brought to notice a supposed mistake in regard to the position of his name in the gradation lists of the officers of civil service published in the Directories, and submitted a certificate granted by the Board of Examiners in Europe shewing his standing in the service and solicited that he might be restored to his rank. He was told that the circumstance represented by him would be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors as it was from the Honorable court that the lists of relative rank of civil servants were received, and that the Governor of Bengal did not feel that he would be warranted in making any alteration in them without a special sanction.

Similar case.

Mr. A. B. left Haileybury College in Dec 1842, and signed his covenant at the E. I. House on the 24th March 1813, and arrived at Calcutta in November of that year. In the E. I. H. register of 1812, Mr. A. B. was entered as nominated for Bengal 12th Jun. 1810 and as transferred from the Madras nominations on 30th March, 1810. The rules in force fix the period of 25 years' service to commence from the date of intimation of appointment, or from the date of covenant, which ever may be antecedent. By the Honorable Court's letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 1st April, 1814, rank was assigned to Mr. A. B. as a writer of the season 1808-1809, whereas by the Honorable court's despatch of 15th March 48 6 rank was assigned to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. who retired on annuities of the season 1837-38, and who entered the college at the same time with Mr. A. B. but who in consequence of being implicated in a disturbance were sent out to India before the completion of their fourth term, as writers of 1811-12.

By Para. 3 of the H Court's letters dated 25th January 1813 intimation of the appointment of Mr. G. H. (who proceeded to India in this same ship with

Mr. A. B.) and of 20 other writers was communicated to the General Government and Mr. G. H. who stated that he (Mr. subsequent to Mr. A. B retired on an annuity of 1837-38. The period of his service being calculated from the date of the Honorable Court's letter above mentioned.

Mr. A. B, never having proceeded to England on Furlough completed his period of 22 years' residence in India in Nov 1834. At the end of 1837 he applied for one of the annuities available in 1837-38 on the favorable terms of value and was told in reply that the date of intimation of his appointment as a writer' not being traceable on the records of Government, the period of his twenty-five years service must be held to commence from the date of his covenant, viz 24th March 18 3.

In consequence of this construction of the managers, which was subsequently upheld by the Government of Bengal, Mr. A. B. was debarred from taking an annuity before the 24th March 1838, by which the period available annuities of the season had been taken up (one of them by Mr. F. G, who completed his 22 years' actual residence on the 24th March 1838 only) and Mr. A. B. was consequently deprived of an advantage to which he conceived he was justly entitled.

Mr. A. B. argued that the circumstance of the intimation of his appointment' not being traceable in the records of the Bengal government,' was a matter which was entirely beyond his own control, and further that it was obvious he must have been appointed to the H. Co's service at a period coincident with, if not antecedent to messrs. C. D. and E F. and those other servants to whom rank was assigned by the court of directors of a date one or two years subsequent to that assigned by the honorable act to him, Mr. A. B

Mr. A. B. compelled by ill health and other circumstances to embark for England on furlough, and had no chance of obtaining an annuity of the season of 1838-9, the then supposed last year of the annuity on the favorable terms of quarter premium sanctioned by the honorable court, by reason of the large numbers of civil servants at the head of the list who it was understood had resolved to avail themselves of the six annuities of that season. Mr. A. B. therefore prayed that the court would ascertain from their records the actual date of his appointment to their service; and (not permitting him to suffer so serious a loss as would be entailed by his being compelled to pay rs. 50,000 to secure the same advantages, which but for a contingency entirely beyond his own control, would have been his for a payment of 30, 000rs) would be pleased to assign him an annuity out of the surplus funds, or out of the one-third annually carried to the credit of the court, on the favorable terms of quarter premium.

The home authorities found that Mr. A B's appointment took place on the 29th January 1821 and that the fact ought to have been duly brought to the notice of the local government with a reasonable period of its occurrence, and in that case it should have been so, on a much earlier date than that borne by Mr. A. B.'s covenant.

Further, that Mr. A. B ought to have been admitted to an annuity from the 29th January 1833, and should undoubtedly have been so admitted but from his being unfortunately deprived of the requisite means of proving his period of service. On that defect being remedied, the court of directors decided that Mr. A. B. might be permitted to purchase an annuity at a qualifier value commencing from 1st May 1838, and he was admitted to an extra annuity.

The point relative to the possible conflicting claims of rank and service, did not appear to the hon'ble government to call for interposition, because it was expressly stated in the rules of the fund that the annuities should be tendered to subscribers according to their seniority.

Further, the court of directors ruled that it was not necessary to disturb the rule by which the commencement of service is at present computed. If of the two documents, (the covenant and court's letter of notification,) upon which the decision rests, one only can be found; the question is to be decided by that one, unless as in the case of Mr. A. B.'s evidence exists which supplies the place of the document which is wanting. In such cases the servant is to be restored to the advantages of which accidental circumstances have deprived him.

Mr. C D. was appointed an officer at the same period as Mr. A. B. viz the 20th January 1842, and under similar circumstances his length of service must therefore be reckoned from that date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAY OF AUDIT.

From a delay of audit in a case, loss was occasioned to the Government; it was ordered to be adopted as a rule of the government and distinctly explained to the officers of account and audit that the home authorities would hold each office upon whom the duty of causing audit devolved, responsible for every loss incurred in consequence of his neglect in needlessly delaying to have recourse to the means which were available to prevent such loss.

Officers in charge of treasuries are to forward along with the half yearly reports on inadequate balances, a sufficient proof that the non adjustment of such items has been occasioned by circumstances beyond their control. Should any one item appear in two successive statements without proof being furnished that an adjustment had been applied for, it will be deemed a culpable remissness on the part of such officer; and the amount of the item will be deducted from his salary without reference to his having been the disbursing officer or not

TRANSFER RULES.

To C. TROWER, ESQUIRE,- *Civil Auditor.*

SIR,—I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a letter to the address of the secretary from to the government North Western Provinces the General Department of the government of India with copy of the resolution of the president in council dated the 8th May 1839, and of the letter dated 20th ultimo from the civil auditor at Agra, on the subject of transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other, and the regulation of their allowances under the circumstances there explained I am, &c.

General Department

(Sd.) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, }
the 20th June 1840 }

To J. THOMASON, ESQUIRE.

Secy. to the hon'ble the Lieut Gov. for the North Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd of June, and its enclosure, from the civil auditor at Agra, relative to Mr. A. B. and the rule, regarding the transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other.

General Department.

2. I am directed on the subject to refer the hon'ble the Lieut. Governor to the resolution of the president in council, dated 8th May 1839, of which a copy is annexed to the present letter, from which it will appear, that the transfer having been previously arranged between the two local governments, and allowed by the government of India; it takes place at the same time with the appointment of the servant to a situation in the division to which he is moved.

3 The civil auditor reckons the period allowed to join the new ots low, and passes the bill for such servants salary accordingly. If the salary is of higher amount, than the salary of the situation which he has left, he draws in the time allowed for travelling, out of the salary of his new appointment, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

4 Servants of one division are not eligible for deputation duty in another except under special circumstances.

5. When contemplation of permanent transfer the services of an officer from one division are obtained for employment in another before the vacancy at the appointment has taken place, as for instance, by the departure of the incumbent to Europe, the sanction of the government of India having been previously obtained for his being so placed at the disposal of the local govern-

ment to which he is not yet permanently attached, he will be considered thereto, but for a definite time, which may be extended if necessary, until by the vacancy of the appointment for which he is intended, he can be permanently transferred, when his perfect transfer and appointment will be simultaneously gazetted.

6 Pending this announcement, he will draw the salary of his appointment in the other division, and such deputation allowance to his new division as he is entitled to by the rules of the service, and his appointment would not be filled up till the permanent transfer was made and a new appointment assigned to him.

7 There is no reason why this rule should not be observed in all cases of transfer with a view to eventual appointment in a fixed situation of another division, such for instance as the case of Mr. C. D. last year, who was permitted on sick certificate to proceed to the North Western provinces, and obtained employment there, first in an acting situation, and eventually in a fixed situation. In that case the appointment that Mr. C. D held to the lower provinces having been filled up without reference to his exact position, it became necessary as a measure of just compensation, to permit him to draw an allowance equal to what he lost by the premature appointment of a successor to his late situation during the short period which intervened before he was appointed to another fixed situation in the North Western Provinces.

8. In the case of Mr. A B also on account of sick certificate, retained for employ in the lower provinces after his return from the Cape of Good Hope, the circumstances were special as provided in the rule above explained, but his appointment in Bundlecund has not been disposed of Mr A. B. having been recently appointed to a fixed situation in the lower provinces, will, from the date of that appointment (2nd of June) cease to have any connection with the North Western provinces, or to draw any part of his salary thence.

9. The word 'returns' made use of in the order of the government of India of the 20th November last as quoted in the reference from Mr Morland the civil auditor at Agra, meant only to denote that Mr. A. B when the separation of the jurisdiction took place being the incumbent of an office in the N. W. P. was annexed to that division of the Bengal presidency, and was by the order of the 20th November re-annexed to the lower provinces.

10. Mr. A. B.'s Salary bills a deputy collector of Bundelcund are to be audited at Agra up to the date of his recent appointment to a fixed situation in Bengal, when his transfer to Bengal and separation from Agra were completed.

11. The necessary directions will be given thro' the government of Bengal to the civil auditor of Calcutta to conform to the suggestion contained in the 5th paragraph of Mr. civil auditor Morland's letter to you dated the 20th May, viz. to furnish the audit office at Agra with a monthly return of all bills passed in the audit office at Calcutta for the salary of civil servants attached to the N. W. P.'s. absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which, from any other cause, may have obtained audit below with the deductions on account of leave, subscriptions to Funds, &c.

12. With regard to para 24 of Mr. Morland's letter it would not appear that the words placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal, have any different sense from the words 'transferred to the Bengal presidency.' In public correspondence and notifications they have it is believed, always been used indiscriminately. The gazette would always, in due time, inform the auditor when a transfer was completed by permanent appointment.

13 Assistants drawing every where equal allowance if transferred from one division to another should be considered as transferred altogether and be charged to the division in which they are employed from the date of transfer.

14. If servants are allowed to exchange appointments for their own convenience they ought to forego salary between the time of quitting the old appointment and joining the new one, and be considered for that interval as servants out of employ.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
the 24th June, 1840.

GENERAL CONSULTATION, 8TH MAY, 1839.

Read a letter from the secretary to the government of Bengal, general department, No. 307, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding the following letter on the subject of transfers of public officers from one division of the presidency to the other.

Letter from Offg. secretary to the governor general North Western provinces; dated the 7th February last.

Ditto to ditto, dated the 20th ultimo.

Ditto from ditto, dated the 5th ultimo.

Resolution. The president in council observing the difference of practice stated to prevail in the different divisions of the Bengal presidency, thinks that it will be expedient to provide by definite rule for cases of transfer of public officers from one division to the other.

His honor in council is of opinion that the servants of one division ought not to be considered eligible to fill situations on deputation in the other division except under special circumstances, which being stated to the government of India, the loan of the servants for the particular duty would, of course, be sanctioned.

His honor in council is further of opinion that the same rule ought to be established for all classes of servants, and that if the transfer of a servant be asked with a view to his being appointed to any particular office in another division, the transfer being made and notified in the gazette, the appointment to the office vacant should be ordinarily be made to take effect from the date of transfer, from which date the civil auditor and officers of account will reckon the period allowed to join the new station and pass the bills accordingly.

If an officer of one division be asked for, to fill a situation temporarily, preparatory to permanent appointment to be made when the incumbent shall after the usual period have embarked for Europe, or retired from the service, the circumstances being stated, the case may be brought under the first rule, and in lieu of a final transfer the officer will in such case be gazetted as authorized to proceed on duty for a definite time to the other division, preparatory to obtaining permanent employment there At the end of the period mentioned, the salary of office in the division from which the officer has proceeded will cease, unless an extension be similarly granted under orders from the government of India. A fresh order of final transfer will be necessary either at the close of the period or from any earlier date at which effect can be given to the appointment, which the officer is intended to find in the new division.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(COPY, No. 238.)

To J. THOMASON, Esq.

Officiating Secretary to the Govt. North Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am under the necessity of troubling you with a reference relating to the existing doubts as to the intentions of government, *retransferring* Mr. A. B. to the Bengal presidency under the orders of the 18th November 1830.

2. The practice hitherto observed in the office has been to receive the orders of removal of civil servants from these provinces to the Bengal presidency in the following lights.

1st. When the orders state 'placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal the removal is considered temporary.

2nd. If the orders expressly state 'transferred to the Bengal presidency,' it is looked upon as a permanent removal.

3rd. Mr. A. B.'s case would in my opinion appear to be a special one. He is said to be 'retransferred to the Bengal presidency' never having to my knowledge been employed before in that division, and now he merely holds an officiating appointment there, and has submitted to me bills for Audit for his salary as deputy collector of Government customs at Bundlecund up to the end of the past month, from which it is evident that he still considers himself attached to these Provinces.

4th. Under the above circumstances I have the honor to solicit that I may be favored with specific instructions how to act in the present instance, and in all future cases. I may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the word 'temporary employments, or placed temporarily at the disposal of' be used when the individual does not vacate his permanent appointment in the division in which he may have been previously employed.

5th. Under the impression that a reference to the government of India will be deemed expedient in the above matter, I have the honor to solicit that his honor the lieutenant governor will at the same time request instructions to be issued to the civil auditor at Calcutta, to furnish this office with a monthly return of all bills passed in his office for the salary of civil servants attached to the North Western provinces, absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which from any other cause may have obtained audit below, with the deductions on account of leave, subscriptions to Funds, &c. This information is essentially necessary to allow of the Registers in my office being kept up complete for the whole period during absence at the Cape, whereas at present I am quite ignorant of what is passed or retrenched from the salary of such officers, as have their bills audited in Bengal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. MORLAND,
Civil Auditor, N. W. P.

Civil Auditor's Office, N W P, agra the 20th May, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS CONNECTED WITH LEAVE, &C. REJOINING, &C.

Any civil officer who may be absent from his station without leave, shall be considered to have forfeited the whole allowances of the office to which he stands appointed for the period of his unauthorised absence, unless the penalty be expressly remitted by government; and any officer exceeding his leave shall be held by the Civil Auditor to be absent without permission for the time of such excess.

An officer leaving the limits of his jurisdiction, whether with or without the orders of government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the Civil Auditor.

Any officer who may be removed from one station to another, shall in like manner report to the civil auditor the dates on which he may make over and receive charge; and the civil auditor is restricted from passing the bill of any officer appointed to a new office for the allowances belonging to such office (without the special orders of government) until he shall have received report of his having taken charge thereof

Leave of absence, when solicited for the purpose of visiting any place on the continent of India, shall not be granted for a longer period than 6 months, but which will of course be extended at the discretion of government on due and sufficient cause being shown.

Any officer desiring to visit the presidency with the intention of making a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health or otherwise, shall be required distinctly to specify in his application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, at the expiration of which, renewed leave shall be given for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of the further permis-

sion to quit the presidency, on which occasion the vessel in which he embarks must be duly reported.

Any officer arriving at the presidency whether from the interior of the country or from aboard, shall report his arrival to the secretary to government in the department to which he belongs, as well as to the authority to which he may be immediately subject, if holding any office subordinate to any other.

Any officer returning to the presidency after having made a sea voyage, for the recovery of his health or otherwise, shall unless the contrary is specially sanctioned by government, be required to rejoin his station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the station to which he stands appointed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE AT ALLAHABAD—CREATION OF ACCOUNTANT, DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT AND CIVIL AUDITOR OF THE AGRA PRESIDENCY, COMBINATION OF THE DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF RESOURCES IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, WITH THE ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, AND ABOLITION OF THE SUPERINTENDENCY, &C. DATED DECEMBER 17, 1834.

The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to order the following resolutions to be published for general information.

RESOLVED,—That, for the conduct of the departments of accountant under the government of Agra, there be established an accountant's office at Allahabad,* with which shall be combined the duties of the present Superintendent or superintendent of resources in the North Western provinces, and all the details at present conducted for those provinces by the accountant in the revenue and judicial departments, and in the department of customs at the presidency.

That the officer placed at the head of this office be denominated the accountant of the Agra presidency, and allowed a salary of 3,000 Rupees per mensem; that there be attatched to the office a Deputy on a salary of 1,500 Rupees per mensem; the nomination and appointment to both offices to be in the governor of Agra.

That the office of Superintendent of Resources in the North Western provinces be abolished, and the records and accounts, with the establishment now entertained therein, be transferred to the accountant's office at Allahabad.

That the Deputy Accountant be also civil auditor for the Agra presidency, and that all charges in the revenue, judicial and custom's department, and the charges of all other officers subject to the orders and authority of the governor of Agra, be submitted to the audit of the deputy accountant and auditor at Allahabad: the disbursements of political officers, Chaplains and others not yet transferred to the control of the governor of Agra, will be audited, as heretofore, at the Bengal Presidency.

That the accounts of all officers of the presidency of Agra be adjusted and made up in the office of the accountant at Allahabad, in like manner as the accounts of the Madras and Bombay governments are adjusted at those presidencies respectively. The transactions of Agra with the Bengal presidency will all pass through the offices of the respective accountants at the seats of government.

That there be transferred to the officers of account and audit for the Agra presidency such part of the establishments of the officers of account and audit

* Now both the Accountant and Civil Auditor are located at Agra.

† Now Lieutenant Governor.

at the Presidency as may be possible under the relief afforded by the removal of these branches of the existing business. It is expected that the Establishment so transferred, added to that of the Office of Superintendent of Resources, will suffice for the new Offices at All-habad without incurring much further charge on this account.

That the following arrangement of duties and modification in other respects be made of the Offices of Accountant at the Presidency of Fort William so as to admit of the abolition of one substantial appointment in diminution of the expense attending the above arrangements.

That the Accountant General conduct in person the duties of Military Accountant, and the Deputy Accountant General be Accountant in the Secret, Political, Legislative, Judicial, Revenue, General, Financial, Commercial, Foreign Customs, Salt, Opium, and Marine Departments.

That the Civil Auditor's Office at the Presidency continue on its present footing; and that it will be the duty of this Officer to audit the civil charges of all Departments, and of all Officers subject to the Government of Bengal.

NOTE.—Late Orders desire the training up of Junior Civil Servants for the offices of Auditor.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO CHINA SERVANTS.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

PARA. 1. In reference to our Despatch dated the 27th of December, 1833, No. 75, regarding the China Servants who may accept the *offer* of Transfer to the civil Establishment of India, we think it right to state that it is not our intention to require from these Servants as the condition of their remaining in the civil service, that they should pass the Examination in Native Languages which is required from Writers.

2. We have no doubt that the Gentlemen to whom we refer will use their exertions, and in many cases those especially of the Juniors, successfully, to qualify themselves to hold any Office under your Government, but there are some Offices of importance in which a knowledge of the Languages is not indispensable.

London, 21st May, 1834.

Resolved, that, having taken into consideration the situation in which the Members of the China Factory will be placed by the discontinuance of the company's Trade, the following arrangement be adopted, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, viz.

That in virtue of the authority given by Section 113th of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. chapter 85, an *offer* of Transfer to the civil Establishment of India be made to each of the civil servants on the China Establishment, that such of those servants as shall accept that offer shall be entitled to annuities from the company of the amount allowed by the civil service Annuity Fund, viz. £1,000, provided that the aggregate residence abroad in the service as Members of the China Factory, and as Indian servants, shall not in any case be less than twenty-two years, and that in consideration of the present and prospective loss sustained by the China servants through the change of the scene of their service, the amount of Fine and Subscription which if they were Members of the civil servant's Annuity Fund, they would be called upon to pay on becoming annuitants be not required of them.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIA OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, GOVERNOR, COUNCILLOR OR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, WITH INTENT TO RETURN TO EUROPE DEEMED A RESIGNATION, &c.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any governor general, governor, councillor, or commander in chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law a Resignation and avoidance of his office or employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor general, governor, councillor or commander in chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any

governor general, governor, councillor, or commander in chief, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was governor general, governor, councillor, or commander in chief, except by some deed or instrument in writing under his hand and seal, delivered to the secretary in the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation, or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor general, or other officer respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation or surrender, and that if any such governor general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlements to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowance shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

FILLING UP VACANCIES IN THE CIVIL LINE.

LVII. And be it further enacted, that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places or employments in the civil line of the company's service in India, (being under the degree of councillor,) shall be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the civil servants of the said company, belonging to the presidency wherein such vacancies shall respectively happen, subject only to the restrictions in this act contained, and not otherwise, (that is to say,) that in the filling up and supplying such vacancies, no office, place, or employment, the salary, perquisites, and emoluments whereof shall exceed one thousand five hundred pounds per annum, shall be conferred upon or granted to any of the said servants who shall have not been actually resident in India as a covenanted servant of the said company for the space of three years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy, and if the salary, perquisites and emoluments of any office, place, or employments, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place, or employment, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said company's service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place, or employment shall exceed four thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants, who shall not have been actually resident in India in the company's service for the space of twelve years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and that all appointments, advancements and promotions which shall be made for supplying any such vacancies, other than as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

INDENTS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

The government of India are obliged before the 30th April of each year to send in India of the probable number of the civilians that will be required in the third year from that in which they intend prepared—in all the presidency. To do this properly the secretary prepares a note and statements exhibiting 1, a detailed list of the civil servant of the presidencies, 2 an abstract statement of offices, 3 the results compared with former years, 4, the proportion of junior to seniors, 5, the proportion of substantive appointments to acting, 6 a prospective review of circumstances that might affect the demand for Juniors. The indents for the last few years have generally been—For Bengal and Agra 25, for Madras 12, and for Bombay 6.

PRIVATE TRADING.

Members of the Civil and Military services may become shareholders in the Universal Assurance Company, but it is not allowed that occupations of a private institution should interfere with the claims of the public service to the undivided attention of the company's servants, and they are 'positively *interdicted*' from taking any part in the management of U. A. Co's, or any other *similar company*.

EXCEPTIONS.

The above *interdict* does not apply to the Asiatic, the Agricultural, or other *such Societies*, which cannot be in any way looked upon as trading establishments.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVES.

19*th September*, 1837.

Civil Servants are allowed to sell private property to natives reporting the actual cost of the property to be sold to them, the name of the purchaser, his situation, and the price of the purchase money.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVE PRINCES.

31*st October*, 1821.

RESOLUTION.

Circumstances having recently come to the knowledge of Government which suggest the expediency of preventing sales of valuable property, from being made by the civil and Military Officers of the honorable company's service to foreign princes and chiefs, or to natives of rank or opulence residing under the protection of the British Government, without due intimation to Government through the principal local authorities, of the purposed sale and transfer of such property and the consideration to be received for it, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit in future all sales, purchases, and transfers, between the Civil and Military servants of Government on the *one* hand, and natives of the description above noticed on the other, of grounds, houses, boats, equipages, horses, elephants, plate, furniture, and generally *every* description of private property exceeding the value of five thousand (5,000) Rupees, without the sanction of Government being previously obtained, under such penalties as the circumstances of each particular case of disobedience to these orders may demand.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of adverting to the Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 17th September 1821, and published in General Orders of the 18th of the same month, continuing all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with native princes and chiefs, or their vakeels, except through the channel of the Political Authorities.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Charges of corruption against civil servants are usually investigated in the presence of the accuser and accused, by Special Commissioners under the subjoined Regulation VIII. of 1817, and a copy of the resolution ordering the investigation has been generally furnished to the accused.

Preamble. Whereas by Section 7. Regulation XVII, 1813, the general control over the proceedings of all commissions constituted under the provisions of section 6, of that regulation, is vested

in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Trade respectively, (according as the person accused may be under one or other of those authorities;) and whereas by Sections 13 and 14 of the regulation aforesaid, it is provided that the Commissioner or Commissioners so appointed shall transmit to one or other of the said authorities, as the case may be, the whole of the proceedings held and documents received, together with a summary of the pleading and evidence, and his or their opinion on the case, and that the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or the Board to which the case may belong, submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received by them to the Governor General in Council, with their opinion whether any and what facts, charged against the party, appear to have been established; and whereas, on some occasions, an adherence to the above form of proceeding may be productive of serious delay, in the final determination of the case, and of consequent distress to the accused party, as well as of inconvenience to the Public Service; the following rules have been enacted, in modification of the provisions above mentioned, and of such part of Section 15 of the Regulation aforesaid, as refers to the said provisions.

The control over the proceedings of the Commission appointed under Regulation XVII. 1813 by whom to be exercised.

2nd. Whenever a Special Commission shall be appointed under the provisions of Regulation XVII. 1813, for the investigation of charges exhibited against a public officer, the Governor General in Council will determine whether the Commission, so appointed shall be placed under the control of any of the authorities above specified, in the manner prescribed in Sections 7, 13, and 14, of the Regulation aforesaid, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government; and all Commissions appointed as aforesaid, shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Governor General in Council.

The Commission, when instructed to act immediately, under the authority of Government, shall submit their proceedings directly to the Governor General in Council.

3rd. When the Commission shall be instructed to act immediately under the authority of Government, it shall submit directly to the Governor General in council, (without the intervention of any of the authorities above specified,) the proceedings held, and documents received on the occasion, accompanied by translations of papers not in the English language, together with a summary of the pleadings and evidence, and their opinion on the merits of the case, in like manner as they are now required to submit the same to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and the Board of Revenue, Board of Commissioners, and Board of Trade respectively, and the Governor General in Council, after receiving the report and proceedings submitted by the Commissioners, will proceed in the case, in the same manner as if the said proceedings and the report had been submitted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or one of the said Board: provided however that if, in any case, on consideration of the proceedings and report of the commissioners, it shall appear to the Governor General in council, necessary, that further evidence be taken, or that a further explanation be given by the commissioners, of their sentiments on any point connected with the case investigated by them, it shall be competent to the Governor General in council to direct the commissioners accordingly, and the commissioners shall be authorized and required to take such further evidence so far as the same may be attainable, and to furnish such further explanation as may be required.

And to apply to Government for any instructions which they may require.

4th. When a commission may be instructed as aforesaid to act under the immediate authority of Government, such commission shall apply to Government for any instructions which they may require in the execution of the duty entrusted to them, for which provision may not have been expressly made by Regulation XVII. 1813, or any other Regulation; and the Governor General in council will pass such order on

the subject, as may appear consonant to the general principles of equity, and most conducive to the purposes of substantial justice. And in any case in which any doubt or difficulty may arise in the conduct of the investigation, for which it may appear advisable to make provision by a General Regulation, the commissioners shall be competent to prepare the draft of Regulation for the purpose, and to submit it to the Governor General in council for his consideration and orders.

Upon questions regarding the intent and meaning of any Regulations, the Commissioners to address themselves to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and to be guided by their determination

5th. Provided however, that in any case wherein the Commissioners shall entertain doubts of the intent and meaning of any provisions of the Regulations which are or may be in force, they shall submit the point to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for their consideration, and shall be guided by the determination passed by that Court.

The Commission in no case to consist of less than two persons, one of whom to be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department.

9th. Provided further, that whenever Government shall determine that the Commission to be appointed under the provisions of the Regulation above mentioned, shall not be placed under the control of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners, or the Board of Trade, such Commission shall in no case consist of less than two persons, one of whom at least shall, in all practicable cases, be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department of the service.

BORROWING, LENDING.

By Regulation XXXVIII of 1793, covenanted servants of the company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the Revenue, are prohibited lending money to proprietors or farmers of land, dependent talookdars, under-farmers, or ryots, or their sureties.

By Revenue C. O of June 4, 1823, it is ruled that their is nothing more to be deprecated, than that the officers charged with the civil administration of the country should be under pecuniary obligations to zemindars, or other holders, or farmers of land, in the districts under their authority; the objection applies still more directly to such loans received from the Guardians of Wards, or the managers of their estates

In this respect the practice of borrowing money is likely to prove much more hurtful to the public service, and injurious to the good name of the officers of Government, than that of lending, against which the Rule of Regulation XXXVIII 1793, is directed.

The Revenue C. O. of May 23, 1823, requires that no public servant shall employ, or appoint, or continue in office, any relative to whom, or to whose relative or dependant, he is, either directly or indirectly, indebted, without incurring, whenever the circumstances may be made known to his superiors, the most serious responsibility.

SALES TO NATIVES.

The Court of Directors have declared they will consider every officer highly culpable in being habitually concerned in Sales of horses, cattle, &c. with zemindars who might be suitors in their Courts, in as much as they infringe an expressed Regulation, and violate a solemn engagement.

RESOLUTION REGARDING NUZZURS AND SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS TO OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Fort William, the 2d June, 1820.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council having resolved to abolish the custom which prevails generally throughout the provinces subject to this

presidency, of natives presenting Nuzzurs in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official or complementary visits to public Functionaries in the service of the honorable company, it is hereby notified for the general information of all public officers under this presidency, that the custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this notice, and that it is the expectation of government that all public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known, and obeyed by all natives of whatever rank of degree with whom they have official or private intercourse,

In direction the abolition of the custom above referred to the governor general in council deems it due to the servants of the hon'ble company generally, to declare that the measure has not been adopted by government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any public officer under government, but from the conviction that it subjects natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expense, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and departments. His Lordship in council is indeed fully persuaded that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections will be viewed with satisfaction by every officer in the hon'ble company's service.

In circulating this resolution to political officers it was stated that the prohibition relative to the acceptance of nuzzers and presents of fruit, &c. was intended to apply to the cases of individuals who are subjects or dependents of the British government, and consequently under their control, and not to native princes and others to whom we have no right to issue a prohibition order, for with regard to complimentary presents of fruit from native princes, and others not subject to our authority the refusal might be offensive to their feelings, as contrary to established usage, but in as much as the practice can be discouraged without giving umbrage, the political officers were not to fail to act in the spirit of the resolution above quoted.

The resolution was circulated to all revenue and Judicial officers and to the Army with a mere intimation, that it was for their information and guidance.

BORROWING ARTICLES FROM NATIVES OR OTHER PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, PROHIBITED.

Extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th Nov. and 23d December, 1833.

Para. 53. It was found that Mr. A. B. officiating commissioner of circuit had applied to a Zemindar for the gratuitous use of his budgerow which was to save him an expense of some hundred rupees. We entirely concur in the censure which you passed upon his conduct. Mr. A. B. we observe, made the following assertion: 'Borrowing boats, and elephants is a circumstance of daily occurrence, and I may with safety assert I believe that there is not an officer in the service who has not done so.' If this representation be in any degree well founded, we desire that a practice which is not creditable to persons in public authority, and is in violation of the rules of our service, may be effectually put down.

On this it was ordered that the above should be circulated to the several commissioners for their information and for that of the officers subordinate to them.

THE MERIT FOSTERING ORDER AS AT PRESENT IN FORCE.

No. 2271,

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, 20th *December*, 1836.

NOTIFICATION.

The periodical Reports on the official characters, qualifications, and conduct of all the covenanted officers of government in the judicial and revenue

department, called for under the resolutions of the right honorable the Governor General in council, dated the 26th of January, 1834, having been discontinued, under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the resolutions of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council dated the 27th of June last, and published in the *Gazette* of the 21 of July following, it has become necessary, under the orders of the supreme government, cited in the margin,* to provide some method that shall not be open to the objections that have been urged against a system requiring superintending officers to prepare, at stated intervals, an analysis of the official characters of all the Officers under them; but that shall, nevertheless, be sufficiently effective for the objects which that system was organized to obtain, and of which the importance has been fully admitted.

Those objects are, firstly, the carrying into effect the principle, which has been specially enjoined, of 'enforcing responsibility in all superior functionaries for the incapacity or neglect, or wrongs committed by the civil servants under them, unless they are, as the cases may admit, either redressed, or reported to Government.' Secondly, the bringing to the knowledge of Government all instances of eminent merit and qualifications amongst its covenanted Officers of all ranks; so that the Government may be enabled, generally, to reward merit, to stimulate exertion, and to secure to the public service for vacant Offices the best qualifications available.

The following Rules, in amendment of those already preserved for preparing reports of the results of administration, have accordingly been proposed by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, in communication with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and have been approved by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council; they are now promulgated for the information and guidance of all officers in the Judicial and Revenue Department subject to the Orders of the Government.

** In obedience to the Hon'ble Court's instructions it will be publicly notified that those reports shall hereforth be discontinued, but I am, at the same time, directed to state that his Lordship in council is strongly impressed with the expediency of adopting all methods short of the systematic personal reports which have been interdicted by their use for the purpose of bringing to notice the manner in which every public office is conducted, in order that Officers distinguished by merit may be brought forward and promoted, and that suitable notice may be taken of the conduct of those who are negligent and incapable.*

The right honble the Governor of Fort William in Bengal is requested, therefore, in communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W Provinces, to prescribe to controlling authorities in the several Departments of Government, an improved system of reporting the results of administration, or to frame such other instructions as to his Lordship may seem best calculated to promote the object contemplated by the system now discontinued, namely, that the promotion of the service may be usefully and efficiently distributed, and its discipline and spirit upheld.

In hearing appeals from the Zillah Courts, every Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall note, as each case proceeds, any points that may strike him as affecting materially the character of the court below, and whenever, at the conclusion of an appeal, any Judge may be of opinion that the Proceed-

logs of such a court have been either remarkably well, or remarkably ill, conducted, it shall be his duty to make a note thereon for the consideration of the court, collectively, at their English sitting. The court will determine in what manner these notes may best be made available in the preparation of their annual report, for the expression of their collective opinion on the quality of the business performed by every Zillah Judge.

The court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is hereby required to make a Special Report on the subject of any Zillah, in which they may be of opinion that the state of civil business is such as to make it desirable for the sake of the public interests, that measures should be immediately taken to remedy the evil. In cases of less importance, it shall be the duty of the court to notice in their annual Report any serious defect which they may believe to exist in the administration of civil justice in any district under their Jurisdiction.

In addition to the number of cases decided by each Zillah Judge, the number of miscellaneous Judicial Orders passed by him, and the number of days employed in Session business, which information is now given in the annual Report of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that Report shall in future show the number of appeals, Regular and Special, lodged against such Decisions and miscellaneous Orders, the result of all the appeal of a like nature from each Judge decided on during the course of each year, and the number of days in which each Judge sat for the transaction of civil business.

Copies, ending information with respect to the Proceedings of the several Session Judges, must be embodied in the annual Reports submitted to Government by the court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut on the administration of criminal Justice; and a corresponding method for laying the necessary information before that court collectively, must be adopted.

It shall be the duty of the several commissioners of circuit to report, in their Half-yearly Police Returns, their opinions on the general efficiency of the Police of each District under their Superintendence, and on the manner in which the various business in this Department has been performed by each of the Officers among whom it is distributed. It will also be the duty of each commissioner, to notice prominently in these Reports the extent to which the services of the Assistants to the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in his Division have been employed, and the consequences of such employment, in order that the application and abilities of the several Officers in the Junior grades of the Service may be brought distinctly under the view of the Governments.

It will be the duty of the Sudder Board of Revenue, immediately upon the close of every Bengal and Fasily year, to submit to Government estatement of all outstanding arrears of Revenue in every Bengal or Fasily District, with a note of the proportion per cent which such arrears may bear to the Jumma, in each case, and to remark, where necessary, in what degree the result is attributable to the conduct of the Collector or Deputy Collector in each District.

Until the completion of all Resumption and Settlement business, the annual Division Reports required from the Sudder Board of Revenue, shewing the business that has been done in those Departments during the past years, and the plan of operations for the approaching cold season, will necessarily be continued. In these Reports, as far as those particular duties are concerned, the Sudder Board of Revenue are hereby required to represent every case in which the conduct of the Officers employed has been distinguished by zeal, and discretion, or by the contrary faults; and to call upon the commissioners and collectors under them, to furnish them with all Statements of the allotment of work to their assistants, and with all the other materials that may be necessary to enable them satisfactorily to perform the duty above required of them.

It is hereby declared that it is the duty of the Sudder Courts and Board, of the commissioners, of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, and of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, to report to their immediate superior every case in which they may be of opinion that a covenanted Officer, subordinate to them is decidedly disqualified to discharge efficiently the duties entrusted to him; and it is hereby notified to all such Functionaries that it is considered an essential part of their duty to make themselves acquainted with the manner in

which their subordinate officers perform their duties; and that they themselves will be held responsible for any mischievous consequences that may result from any inefficiency, bad habits, or serious errors of conduct of those under them, that ought to have been known to them, unless they report the same for the information of their superiors.

In framing the rules which have been above prescribed, the right honorable the governor of Bengal has discharged the duty committed to him of improving, as far as possible, the established system for the control of the civil administration; for ensuring to efficiency its just reward; and protecting the public interests from the consequences of incapacity or neglect. But he cannot allow the opportunity of promulgating the rules to pass, without making known to the civil service in these provinces the high satisfaction with which since his arrival in India, he has observed the zeal, the justice, and the success with which, with rare exceptions, they have applied themselves to the performance of their various and arduous functions. To their character and public spirit more than to the operation of any formal system of supervision and control, he looks for a perseverance in the same meritorious exertions, and for a maintenance of the same careful regard, in their important and often delicate trusts, alike to public and to individual rights.

CASUALTIES.

All casualties to be reported to the departments of government concerned.

CUSTODY OF EFFECTS OF ESTATES AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

All government servants are called upon to take charge of the effects of deceased public officers, and all public property generally when without custody.

GAZETTING MILITARY-CIVIL.

All matters affecting military officers employed civilly are always communicated from the civil to the military department and where gazetting is necessary, the same appears in the orders of both departments.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges between servants of Bengal and Agra respectively may be sanctioned when the arrangements made for the exchange preliminarily by the parties concerned is unobjectionable in its nature, but application for transfer is not usually complied with except under special circumstances of which the government judges, taking into consideration the merits of each particular case.

LAW OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, HOW TO BE CONSULTED.

No district officers should consult the law officers direct, or otherwise than through the government secretariat of the department under which they serve.

ASSAY MASTER'S RETIRING PENSION.

Assay masters and deputy assay masters are permitted to retire after 20 years service including three years for the one furlough; the former upon £300 a year the pension of a superintending surgeon (but not subject like his to increase for longer service); and the latter upon £191 17, 6, the pension of a surgeon, and if compelled by ill health, duly certified, to quit India at an earlier period, the retiring allowance after ten years' service to be £200 a year for an assay masters and £150 for the deputy.

RETENTION OF POLITICAL PRESENTS BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

On a claim to retain the presents received from the Lahore Durbar by the party who accompanied Ranjeet Sing's ashes to Hurdwar, it was observed that it was contrary to military usage and the established rules for officers and soldiers in the service of government to receive presents of such a nature.

KHELUT TO POLITICO-MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A Medical officer employed under orders of the political department for some weeks in attendance on the late Maharajah Ranjeet Sing, was presented on his departure from Lahore by that court with a Khelut and a cash Nuzur.

The question having arisen as to whether under the general prohibition against the retention of such public officers they could be kept in this instance, the governor-general decided that both the Khelut and the amount balance of cash that had been tendered as a Zeafut might be retained by the medical officer in question, not as a political present, but as a *fee for medical attendance*; as the chances were that had he been at his own station he would have been gaining fees to the same amount for family medical attendance.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

An assistant at the political Residency of Indore drew a bill for deputation allowance for settling disputed boundary claims of Holkar, Scindia, and the Powar estates.

This bill was returned by the civil auditor on the ground that the claim was not founded on the requisite authority of government for the charge.

The bill was passed, but the government remarked that officers on deputation were entitled to extra allowance, only when such deputation had the sanction of government.

2D ASSISTANT, INDORE.

The 2d assistant to the resident at Indore having claimed his military pay and allowances in addition to the salary of his civil appointment, such claim was declared inadmissible, in consequence of the rule established under the orders of the hon'ble court prohibiting the same, and it was ruled that he could draw only the salary of 2d assistant, viz. a consolidated one of Rs. 10-15 0, ¾th chargeable to the opium; and ¼ to the political department, after deduction of military allowances.

TENTAGE ON POLITICAL DEPUTATION.

On a claim of capt. A. B. to compensation for loss in tents sustained by him when deputed with the ashes of Maharaja Runjeet Sing to Hurdwar, it was observed that as capt. A. B. enjoyed an allowance for tentage under the regulation of government, his application for re-imbursement on account of wear and tear of tents could not be admitted.

His extra carriage expenses were however passed to Captain A B.

OFFICE RENT.

The O. P. A. at ———— having solicited the sanction of government to a charge of 80 Rs. as office rent for conducting the duties of the agency at A. B. during the unhealthy season at C D it was observed in reply that government allowed Captain ———— to take up his residence at a distance from the court to which he was accredited for reasons of a personal nature, viz, the great personal risk of a residence at the unhealthy station of C.D during certain parts of the year without his being subjected to any diminution of allowance; and that the government must not be charged with extra expenses on account of office arrangement under such circumstances.

THE APPENDIX.

PART IV.

King's Regulations, &c.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Full price of commissions.		Difference in value between the several commissions in succession.		Difference in value between full and half-pay.		
Life Guards.	*l.*	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Lieutenant-Colonel	7250	0	10	0			
Major	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain	3530	0	1715	0			
Lieutenant	1785	0	525	0			
Cornet	1260	0					
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards							
Lieutenant-Colonel	7250	0	10	0			
Major	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain	3500	0	1900	0			
Lieutenant	1600	0	400	0			
Cornet	1200	0					
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.							
Lieutenant-Colonel	6175	0	1600	0	1533	0	0
Major	4575	0	1350	0	1378	0	0
Captain	3225	0	2035	0	1094	3	4
Lieutenant	1190	0	350	0	812	13	4
Cornet	840	0			390	0	0
Foot Guards.							
Lieutenant-Colonel	9000	0	700	0			
Major, with rank of Colonel	8300	0	3500	0			
Capt. in, with rank of Lieut.-Col.	4800	0	2750	0			
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain	2050	0	850	0			
Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant	1200	0					
Regiments of the Line.							
Lieutenant-Colonel	4500	0	1310	0	1314	0	0
Major	3200	0	1400	0	949	0	0
Captain	1800	0	1100	0	511	0	0
Lieutenant	700	0	250	0	365	0	0
Ensign	450	0			150	0	0
Fusiliers and Rifle Corps.							
1st Lieutenant	700	0	200	0	365	0	0
2d Lieutenant	500	0			209	0	0

PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS UNATTACHED.

(*Who were promoted to these ranks previous to* 1818)

General..... *l.* 18*s.* per diem,
Lieutenant-General..... *l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* per diem,
Major General..... *l.* 5*s.* per diem,

N. B. By the regulation of 18th Feb. 1811, the establishment of General Officers receiving unattached pay is to be gradually reduced to 121, at 25*s.* per diem; and officers since promoted to the General Officers receive the rate of pay only of their last regimental commission.

The payments are made, *Quarterly*, at the Pay Offices, Whitehall.

STAFF PAY.

HOME AND ABROAD.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Field Marshal, commanding in chief		16	8	9
Commander of the Forces (not a Field Marshall)		9	0	0
General	When employed as such upon the staff abroad or at home	5	13	6
Lieut-General		3	15	10
Major-General		1	17	11
Brigadier-General		1	8	0
Colonel		1	2	9
Adjutant-General, at home	In War	4	5	4
	In Peace	3	15	10
abroad		1	17	11
Deputy Adjutant General, abroad & at home		0	19	0
Principal Assistant Adjutant-General, at home		0	10	0
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, at home		0	14	3
Assistant Adjutant-General, abroad		0	14	3
Deputy ditto	ditto	0	9	6
Sub ditto	ditto	0	4	9
Quarter Master General at home	In War	3	15	10
	In Peace	4	5	4
abroad		1	17	11
Deputy, ditto, abroad and at home		1	19	0
Assistant ditto, abroad		0	14	3
Deputy ditto ditto		0	9	6
Sub ditto ditto ditto		0	4	9
Perm. Dis. Assistant to the Quarter Master General as Lieut. Colonel of cavalry, including 1*s.* 6*d.* in lieu of a servant		1	4	6
Ditto as Major of cavalry ditto ditto		1	0	9
Dep Ass. Quar. Master General when 183 days gross		1	14	3
Temporary Assist Quarter Master General		0	9	6
Military Secretary, abroad		0	19	0
Assistant ditto ditto		0	9	6
Military Secretary in North Britain		0	9	6
Inspector of army clothing		0	19	0
Commandant General of Hospitals		1	8	6
Aide-de-camp to the King		0	18	5
Ditto to a General officer		0	9	6
Major of Brigade		0	9	6
Chaplain to the forces (if commissioned)		0	18	0
Principal veterinary surgeon		0	9	6
Provost Marshal, abroad, (if commissioned)		0	9	6
Deputy ditto ditto		0	4	9
Ditto Judge Advocate General		0	10	0

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Commissary General	4	14	11
Deputy Commissary General	1	8	6
Assistant Commissary General	0	14	3
Deputy ditto	0	9	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director General, 2,000*l.* per Annum.
Principal Inspector, 1 200*l*, per Annum.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Inspector of Hospitals 1st	1	10	0
Ditto ditto, 2nd	1	18	0
Ditto ditto 3rd	2	0	0
Deputy ditto	1	5	9
Physician	0	10	0
Surgeon	0	14	3
Ditto after 20 years' service	0	18	10
Surgeon of a Rec. Dist.	0	10	0
Assistant Surgeon	0	7	6
Purveyor of Hospitals	0	10	0
Deputy ditto	0	0	6
Apothecary	0	9	6
Hospital Assistant	0	6	9
Ditto abroad	0	7	6
Dep. of Med. and Purv. Clerk, each	0	5	0
Ditto ditto abroad	0	6	0

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

Ranks,	*Rates of Pensions*
Field Marshall; General or Lieut-Gen. Commanding in Chief at the time.	To be specially considered.
Lieutenant-General	£ 400
Major-General; or Brigadier General commanding a Brigade	350
Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel *Adjutant General *Quarter-Master General	300
*Deputy Adjt. Gen. if Chief of the Department Deputy Quarter master General if ditto Inspector of Hospitals	300
Major Commanding	250
Major *Dep. Adjutant General *Dep Quar. master Gen *Dep. Insp. of Hospitals	200
Captain *Assistant Adjutant Genl. *Deputy ditto *Asst. Quar. master Genl. *Deputy ditto	100

Ranks,	*Rates of Pensions.*
*Sec. to Comm. of Forces *Aide-de-camp *Major of Brigade Assist. Commissary Genl. *Judge Advocate Chaplain Pay-master Physician Surgeon, staff or regimental Purveyor	£ 100
Lieutenant Adjutant Assistant Surgeon	70
Cornet Ensign Second Lieutenant Volunteer, ensuing as Cornet or Ensign	50
Regimental Quarter master Apothecary Hospital assistants Veterinary Surgeon Deputy Purveyor	

the officers marked thus* to have the allowance according to their army rank, if they prefer it.

(NOT BREVET.)

REGIMENTAL RANK.	OLD RATE.						NEW RATE.					
	Cavalry.			Infantry.			Cavalry.			Infantry.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	15	6	0	14	6
Lieutenant-colonel	0	10	0	0	8	6	0	12	6	0	11	0
Major	0	8	0	0	7	6	0	10	6	0	9	6
Captain	0	5	6	0	5	0	0	7	6	0	7	0
Lieutenant of Foot Guards				0	3	11						
Lieutenant	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	4	8	0	4	0
Ditto, above seven years standing										0	4	6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant or Ensign	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	3	6	0	3	0
Pay-master	0	7	6	0	7	6	0	7	6			
Adjutant	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0			
Ditto, red, since 1802	0	4	0	0	4	0						
Quarter master	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0
Surgeon, or staff surgeon	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Asst. surgeon, or staff asst surgeon	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Veterinary surgeon	0	3	6				0	4	0			

N. B.—Lieut. and Capts. of the Foot Guards 7*s.*—Ensigns and Lieut. 4*s.*

STAFF.—Commissary Genl. 20*s.* 3*d.* Dep. do. 14*s.* 8*d.* Assistant do. 7*s.* 4*d.* Dep. do. 4*s.* 11*d.* Inspector of Hospitals, 20*s* Dep. do. 12*s.* 6*d.* Do. after 20 years service, 15*s.* Physician 10*s.* Surgeon on the Staff or of a Regt. after 20 years' service, if ill health, 10*s.* After 30 years' service, 15*s.* Surg. of a Rec. Dis. 5*s.* Assistant. Surgeon, 4*s.* Apothecary, 5*s.* After 20 years' service 7*s.* 6*d.* Hospital Assistant 2*s.* Purveyor, 10*s* Deputy do. 5*s.* Vet. Surgeon, after 3 years' service, 4*s.* 6*d*—ten, 5*s* 6*d.*—twenty, 7*s.*—and thirty years' service 12*s*, but liable to variation. Chaplain to the Forces 5*s.* (*liable to the variation.*)

The increased Rate of Half Pay is granted to all Officers placed upon Half Pay since the 25th June, 1814, and to those placed upon half pay from the year 1730, to the 25th June 1814, in consequence of wounds or infirmities contracted on service.

Both Rates of half pay are paid quarterly, without deduction at the Pay Office at Whitehall.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Army.	Life Gds.	Horse Guards.	Dragoon Guards & Dragoons	Foot Guards.	Foot, staff C. & Wag Tr.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Field Marshal	37 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	22 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. General	7 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major General	2 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel	11 5 6	12 9 6	12 19 6	12 7 6	12 15 6	11 5 6
Lieut. Colonel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 6 6
Lieut. Colonel	10 6 6	11 6 6	11 3 6	9 13 6	11 1 6	9 14 6
Major commd.	.....	.....	.....	10 13 6	.....	10 9 6
Major	9 2 6	9 16 6	9 18 6	9 5 6	11 13 6	9 14 6
Captain	.....	9 16 6	10 7 6	9 [illegible] 6	9 12 6	9 4 6
Lieutenant	.....	8 6 6	8 14 6	8 2 6	9 0 [illegible]	8 13 10
Second Lieut.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 11 10
Cornet or Ensign	.....	1 0 6	6 12 6	6 0 6	4 10 [illegible]	4 11 10
Paymaster	.....	.....	.....	10 2 6	.....	10 2 6
Adjutant	.....	8 6 6	5 14 6	4 14 6	4 12 6	4 12 6
Adj. with rank of Lieut.	.....	.....	.....	11 0 6	.....	9 9 4
Adj. with rank of Capt.	.....	13 12 6	9 13 6	8 13 6	.....	7 8 0
Lieut. or Cornet						
Quarter Master	.....	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 0 6	4 13 10	4 13 10
Surgeon Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 4 6	.....
Surgeon	.....	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2
Assistant Surg.	.....	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6
Veterinary Surg.	.....	5 0 6	5 0 6	5 0 6	.....	.....
Soldier	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 0	.....

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Commander of the Forces	5 5 11	Adjut. of Militia	6 6 6
Assistant General	11 17 6	Fifteen Pounds Major Town Adj.	7 2 6
Deputy do.	9 12 6	Deputy Commissary General	21 9 6
Quarter Master General	11 17 6	Inspector of Hospitals	12 17 6
Deputy do.	9 12 6	Deputy Inspector of	11 7 6
Deputy Judge Advocate of Militia	11 2 6	Deputy by Brevet	11 7 6
Commissary General	15 7 6	Town Commandant	10 17 6
Deputy do.	11 17 6	Surgeon to the Forces	10 2 6
Assistant do.	10 2 6	Assistant do.	5 7 6
Deputy do.	5 12 6	Surg. of a Res. District	9 12 6
Paymaster of District	10 2 6	Purveyor	10 17 6
Adjut. with rank of Lieut.	7 9 6	Deputy do.	9 12 6
Adjut. having already rank.	5 6 6	Captain to the Forces	10 4 6

"An officer on changing a commission in any corps of cavalry or infantry of the line, or foreign corps, is to be charged with the fees thereof by the regimental or district Paymaster, or by the Agent, accordingly as he shall commence receiving the pay of his new appointment from the one or the other. Where the fees, or a proportion thereof, shall have been received by the Paymaster, he is immediately to remit the same to the Agent.

"Should the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay shall have been first issued, cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said fees, he is now directly to signify what proportion thereof shall have remained unpaid, to the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay is likely to be issued in future; who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the agent, by whom the fees shall have been paid." —*Vide collection of Regulations dated War Office 25th April, 1807 page 102.*

N. B.—The Regulation also applies to *Brevet* commissions.

ANNUAL PENSION, ROYAL BOUNTY, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES,

Granted to the families of deceased officers of the Land Forces, under the rules and regulations established by the warrants of 15th June, 1826.

Rank of the officer.	Pension to widow	Royal Bounty. To widow, in lieu of ordinary pension. Of an officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.	Royal Bounty. To widow, in lieu of ordinary pension. Of an officer dying a violent death in the execution of some act of military duty.	Royal Bounty. To mother or sister. Of an officer killed in Action, or dying of wounds within six months, and leaving no other widow nor children.	Compassionate Allowances to the legitimate children. Of an Officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.	Compassionate Allowances to the legitimate children. Of an officer not killed in action.	The Aggregate amount of allowances granted to the family of any one officer in no case to exceed. If killed in action or dying of wounds within six months.	The Aggregate amount of allowances granted to the family of any one officer in no case to exceed. If not killed in action.
General Officers	£1200	*		120*l*	25 to 30*l*. each	15 to 20*l*. each	900*l*.	300*l*.
Colonels of Regiments not General Officers	300	200*l*.	100*l*.	90	18 25	14 16	350	Not exceeding the annual amount of the half-pay attached to the rank of the Officer.
Lieutenant-Colonels	250	200	100	80	18 25	14 16	350	
Majors	200	130	90	70	16 20	12 14	250	
Captains, Paymasters	150	75	60	40	12 16	9 12	150	
Lieutenants, Adjutants	100	60	50	40	8 14	5 10	100	
Second Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, Quarter-Masters	90	46	40	36	8 14	5 10	80	
Veterinary Surgeons	80	40	35	30	8 14	5 10	65	
Regimental Chaplains	300	*	*	*	* *	5 10	*	
Medical.								
Inspector of Hospitals	300	120	90	70	12 20	12 14	250	
Dep. Insp. of Hospitals, Physicians, Surgeon Majors of Foot Guards	250	70	60	50	12 16	9 12	150	
Surgeons, Purveyors	175	95	50	55	12 16	9 12	125	
Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries	100	50	45	40	8 14	5 10	100	
Hospital Assistants, Hospital Mates, Deputy Purveyors	100	40	35	30	8 14	5 10	65	
Staff and Garrison								
Chaplain General	300	*	*	*	* *	16 16	*	
Chaplains to Forces, District Paymasters, Provost Marshals, if commissioned as such	150	*	*	*	* *	9 12	*	
Other Staff or Garrison Officers according to the Regimental Commissions which they hold when placed on half-pay.								
Commissariat Department.								
Commissary General	120	*	*	*	25 40	16 22	*	
Deputy Commissary General	60	*	*	*	16 20	12 14	*	
Ditto, after having been three years on Full Pay	70	*	*	*	18 25	14 16	*	
Assistant Commissary General	50	*	*	*	12 16	8 12	*	
Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen.	40	*	*	*	8 14	5 10	*	

N. B.—The Payments are made *quarterly*, at the Pay Office, Whitehall: and those of the Commissariat Department, at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

* According to the circumstances of the case

HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY—REGIMENTAL PAY

	Life Guards.		Horse Guards		Foot Guards			Dr. Gds and Dr	R. Wag. Train	Foot.	R. Staff Corps	Royal Artillery		Royal Engr.	Royal Marines.	Militia and Yeomn.
	Subsistence per diem (ord.)	Gross pay and allowance per diem as before the reinstatement	Subsistence per diem (ord.)	Gross pay and allowance per diem, as before the reinstatement	Subsistence per diem (ord.)	Gross pay and allowance per diem, as before the reinstatement						Marching and In valid Battalion.	Horse Brigade			
Colonel Commandant												£ 2 11 6	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 11 6	£ s. d. 2 5 0	£ s. d. 1 7 6
Colonel	£ s. d. 1 7 6	£ s. d. 1 16 7	£ s. d. 1 11 6	£ s. d. 1 11 6	£ s. d. 1 13 6	£ s. d. 1 13 6	£ s. d. 1 13 6	£ s. d. 1 12 6		£ s. d. 1 2 6	£ s. d. 1 12 6	£ s. d. 1 6 6	£ s. d. 1 12 0	£ s. d. 1 11 1	£ s. d. 1 17 10	£ s. d. 1 7 6
Lieut.-Colonel	1 3 3	1 11 1	1 2 6	1 9 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 3 6	1 12 10	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 7 6	1 16 1	1 17 6	1 15 11
Major	0 19 6	1 0 6	1 1 6	1 7 6	1 0 6	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 0 6	1 7 6	1 0 6	1 0 6	1 0 6	1 0 6	1 16 1	1 16 6	1 14 1
Captain	0 12 6	0 14 1	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 17 6	1 1 6	1 1 6	0 17 6	1 0 6	0 11 7	0 15 6	0 11 1	0 15 1	0 11 1	0 19 6	0 10 6
Do having higher Rank by Brevet																
Lieutenant	0 5 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 13 6	0 17 0	0 6 9	0 7 10	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 9 6	0 7 10	0 9 3	0 18 1	0 13 1	0 9 6
Do. above 7 years standing																
Cornet, Ensign, and 2d Lieut.	0 7 3	0 9 6	0 11 0	0 14 6	0 8 6	0 11 6	0 5 10	0 5 1	0 9 7	0 5 3	0 8 6	0 5 7		0 13 1	0 10 6	0 5 3
Paymaster																
Adjutant	0 13 6	0 15 6	0 13 6	0 18 6	0 13 6	0 18 6	0 10 6	0 8 6	0 15 1	0 6 6	0 13 6	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 8 6	0 16 4	0 8 6
Quarter Master	0 7 1	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 11 6	0 8 6	0 11 6	0 6 6	0 5 6	0 10 6	0 4 6	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 4 6	0 5 4	0 8 6	0 5 6
Surgeon Major																
Battalion Surgeon																
Surgeon	0 9 8	0 12 1	0 9 6	0 12 1	0 9 6	0 12 1	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 11 4	0 7 6	0 11 4					0 11 4
Assistant Surgeon	0 5 8	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 7 6										
Surgeon's Mate																0 3 6
Veterinary Surgeon	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0												

The difference between the Subsistence and Gross Pay of the Officers of these Regiments, after deducting Poundage, Hospital, and Agency, is paid as Arrears.

* These rates include [illegible] for a Horse.
† He subsists as Lieutenant.
‡ Including Pay as Subaltern.
§ If 2d Captain, 12s 9d.
¶ If holding an Aide appointment in the Foot, 4s per diem.

NEM.—Regimental Surgeons of the Line, those of the Royal Artillery, and Vet Surgeons, after certain periods of service, receive the following Rates of Pay, viz.

Surgeons of the Line, and Royal Artillery	£ s. d.
After 7 years' service	14 1 per diem
— 20 do do	18 18 do

Veterinary Surgeons.	£ s.
After 3 years' service	10 per diem.
— 14 do	12 do.
— 20 do	15 do.

STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

1. A candidate for admission to the senior department of the college must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the *twenty first year of his age; he must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment for three years abroad, or four years at home*, unless he should have been reduced to half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.

2. His application is to be addressed to the Governor of the college, and be supported by satisfactory testimonials as to character and conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

3. These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving, or, if on half-pay from an officer of rank in the service.

4. It is recommended that every officer previously to his admission should make himself master of the elements of plain geometry; has thorough acquaintance with common arithmetic, as, of course, presumed and expected.

All the students will have the free use, under such regulations as the Governor may deem necessary, of the books, maps and plans in the college library.

5. The time allowed for the course of education at the senior department is two years from the date of the admission of such officer. Unless he has been educated at the junior department, in which case the period allowed is one year and a half.

6. At the close of every half-year of residence the student is required to undergo an examination in progressive portions of the course of instruction; when, if he be found not to have made the attainments required in the six months, he will be recommended to join his regiment without waiting for the period allowed for the completion of the course.

7. Officers performing the required course of studies, are, at the close of their residence, presented with certificates of their qualifications from the commissioners of the College, according to the degree of proficiency manifested at the public examinations.

8. The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen.

9. Each student pays into the funds of the college such sum annually as has been previously determined by the Board of Commissioners.

10. The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

11. Every officer, on becoming a student, is required to subscribe two guineas to the College Library Fund.

12. Quarters are provided for the officers of the senior department, at the College. And for the money for messhouse (under the authority of the collegiate Board) is awarded to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field.

13. Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

14. In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the institution, or holding out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the institution.

16. Regimental officers on full pay, who obtain permission to become students at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College, or to be, reported in the regimental returns in the column of "officers absent on duty" for the period during which they remain at the College.

SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

No. 456 GENERAL ORDERS.—*Horse Guards, 24th August*, 1827.

His majesty being desirous of holding out further encouragements to officers on half-pay, to become settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemens' Land, has been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th June, 1826, and 16th May 1827, to command that the following additional indulgements shall be promulgated to the army, for the information of those officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All officers on half-pay, who purchased and were reduced, whatever may have been the period of their service, or officers on half-pay who did not purchase, but who, after having served twenty years, half of which on full pay, have been reduced, or have retired to half pay on account of wounds or impaired health, shall be exempted from that part of the regulation contained in the General Order of the 8th June, 1825, which requires the officer to relinquish one-third of the value of his commission to the Crown, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such commission, in the same manner as officers on full pay, who having purchased the commissions, or having served twenty years, are desirous of selling out for the same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command, that this advantage shall be extended to officers of all ranks, whether in or full pay, retired full pay or half-pay, but that in the two latter cases, all sales shall be subjected to the conditions and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2d May, 1825, notwithstanding that a large portion of the officers on half-pay would be excluded thereby from sale, and in order that the government may have full security or the appropriation of the same produced by the sale of commissions to the intended purpose, it is His Majesty's command that the agent to whom the purchase money be paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, to be paid to the officers who purpose to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispence of his commission, or his half-pay, with that view, upon his producing to the agent a certificate, signed by the master of the vessel, that he has engaged his passage on board such vessel for the purpose of proceeding direct to the colony.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 647.

War Office, 21st November, 1828.

SIR,—The King having been graciously pleased to direct that the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted, on account of wounds received in actions, should be consolidated and amended, and that certain additional regulations relative thereto, shall be established, I have the honour to transmit for the information and guidance of the officers under your command, a copy of the amended regulations, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that His Majesty has directed, that in all cases in which officers now on the pension list shall, during periods of not less than five years, have

been in receipt of pensions for wounds *received in actions*, they shall in future enjoy their pensions without being subject to the inconvenience of personally appearing from time to time before the Army Medical Board.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

Officers commanding Regiment of

0244.

1

Warrant regulating the grant of pensions and allowances to officers of the land forces for wounds received in action.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted on account of wounds received in action, by officers of our land forces, and to establish certain additional regulations, relative thereto; our will and pleasure is, that, from and after the date hereof, the regulation annexed to this our warrant, shall be the sole rule on this head; and that the cases in which pensions and allowances may be recommended to us to be granted to officers, shall be limited to wounds and injuries received in action, and shall be established by the production of such certificates and reports of Medical Boards, as shall be required by our secretary at War.

Given at our court at Windsor, this 14th day of Nove[illegible] in the tenth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY HARDINGE.

REGULATION.

1st.—If an officer shall receive a wound in action, which shall occasion the loss of an eye or a limb, or the total use of a limb, or limbs, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be eligible to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him at the time he was wounded.

2nd.—If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by a Board of army medical officers, assembled by order of the secretary at war, that such officer has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of the limb, or that he has sustained a severe injury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of the limb, he may be recommended to his majesty for a pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received; the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Medical Board.

3rd.—If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for pension for each limb or eye so lost in action.

4th.—If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe, in its permanent effects, as to be nearly equal but not fully equal to the loss of a limb, such officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him when wounded; in which case no pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this regulation.

5th.—If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expence attending the cure thereof, receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank, of staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

6th.—If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that this wound or injury is not fully equal to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have a gratuity of full pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in article 5.

7th.—If within the period of five years after a wound has been received, an officer does not apply for the pension, or applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th.—No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th.—No pension for the loss of one eye, from a wound received in action, shall be granted, unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th.—As a general rule, the pension shall be granted according to regimental ranks; but in cases in which officers with Brevet rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, the pension shall be given according to the Brevet rank.

11th.—These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other pay and allowance to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

HENRY HARDINGE.

PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that the general officers in our army who are not Colonels of regiments, have not been sufficiently provided for by our warrant of 23d July, 1830; our will and pleasure is, that the pay of all General Officers in our army, who, under the fourth regulation of the warrant before referred to, are entitled to receive the full pay of their last regimental Commission, shall from the 1st April last inclusive, be made up to the rate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Given at our court at St. James's this 26th day of May, 1835, in the 5th year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HOWICK.

ORDER AGAINST DRAWING BAYONETS.

General Order, Horse-Guards, 18th June, 1835.—No 526.

Some cases having lately occurred, in which soldiers have drawn their bayonets upon each other, and also upon other persons who happened to come in contact with them, whilst quarrelling in the streets and in public houses. The General-commanding-in-chief desires, that the soldiers of the army may be reminded, that they are armed for the protection of their King and country, and for the support and execution of the laws, when *lawfully* called out for these purposes; that they wear their side arms as an honourable distinction of the profession to which they belong; that they are not to use them in private broils, or even for their own personal defence upon such occasions; and that it is the duty of the soldiers to avoid resorting to places in which such broils, are likely to take place, more particularly when dressed as soldiers with their side arms.

The General-commanding-in-chief is determined to put an effectual stop to so dangerous and disgraceful an offence, by the punishment and degradation of every soldier who shall, hereafter, be convicted of it.

To this end LORD HILL desires, that commanding officers of regiment depôts, will bring to summary trial, for unsoldier-like and disgraceful conduct, every man who shall be reported to have drawn, or attempted to draw, his bayonet for the purpose of using it against another person in any case of dispute, affray, or interference.

His Lordship further desires, that every soldier convicted before a court-martial of having used, or attempted to use, his side arms, in any of the cases herein contemplated, may, in addition to the punishment awarded by the court, be degraded on the public parade, in front of the regiment or depot to which he belongs, by being there stripped of his bayonet, and bayonet belt, and proclaimed by the commanding officer as a man unworthy to be entrusted with the care of his bayonet, except in the ranks, under the view and command of his officer.

In all such cases, the offender shall be stripped of his side arms by the pioneers, in order to enhance his degradation. He who is thus degraded, shall not be suffered to wear his bayonet or bayonet belt, except upon duty, for one year from that date of his degradation; during which time he shall be denied every indulgence to which the good soldier is entitled, and shall march to church, in the ranks, without side arms. His name shall, moreover, be posted up in some conspicuous place in the barrack-room of the company to which he belongs, on the barrack gate, and on the doors of the guard house, and canteen.

The General Commanding-in-chief feels confident, that these measures will, with the zealous co-operation of all classes of officers and the vigilance of the Non-commissioned officers, soon rescue the army from the stigma which a few unworthy individuals would attach to it, by resorting to a base and unmanly expedient, heretofore unknown amongst British soldiers.

By command of the Right Honourable the General commanding-in-chief,

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant General.

THE APPENDIX.

PART V.

AN

ABRIDGED CODE

OF

STANDING ORDERS

REGARDING

MILITARY STAFF OFFICERS

SECT. I.—STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Augmentation of.—"We further direct, that no increase be made to the existing salaries of the Staff Officers without our previous approbation; and we take this opportunity of apprizing you of our fixed determination to order the refusal of all salaries and allowances which do not meet with our concurrence; and we desire that this, our intention, may be made known to any officer, or other person to whom you may grant any allowance dependant upon our sanction, so that the individual may be aware that he is liable to be called on to refund whatever sums he may receive, under such circumstances, in case of the allowance not being approved of by the authorities at home."—Para. 219, letter C. of date 16th June 1815.—*G. O. G. G. 25th February* 1816

General Officers on Leave.—The following paragraph (5) of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 54, dated 31st August 1830, is published for general information.

Letter dated 15th August 1835.

With reference to Court's orders to Madras of 5th August 1831 (a copy of which was forwarded as applicable to Bengal in Court's letter of 11th February 1835) regarding the allowances of General officers on the staff, while absent from their divisions on leave, submit a representation of the injurious effect of the regulation therein laid down, and urge the grounds upon which the Court are requested to reconsider the orders in question, and to grant the officers so employed an immunity from any forfeiture of allowances, while absent from their divisions on leave within the limits of the Presidency to which they belong.

"*Para 5.* In compliance with your recommendation, we shall not object to the continuance of the allowances of officers on the general staff, when absent from their commands within the limits of their respective Presidencies for a reasonable period, provided that no additional expence is hereby occasioned to the state."—*G. O. G. G. 30th Jan.* 1837.

General Officers arriving from Europe.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter, dated the 23d October 1839, from the Honorable the Court

of Directors, to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, being also applicable to the presidency, is published for general information.

7. We have to apprize you, that the General Officers on the Staff appointed by us, are not considered by us to be entitled to any portion of their Staff Allowances for any earlier period and then that of their arrival at the station at which they may be appointed to serve.—*G. O. G. G. 1st April* 1840.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in continuation of Government General Orders, 324 April 1831, No. 665, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that a General Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Service returning from Europe with an appointment by the Home Authorities to the General Staff of any of the Presidencies in India, from the date of his landing at the Presidency to which he is appointed, will, in like manner with *General Officers of the Royal Service* placed by her Majesty on the General Staff of Her Majesty's Forces in India, be entitled to draw his Staff Allowance from that date, and the officer vacating the Command will draw the same to the date of publication at the head quarters of his Division of the General Order announcing the arrival of his successor.

2. The recent Orders sanctioning in certain cases, Pay and Allowances to Officers from date of arrival at Bombay, His Lordship in Council is pleased to declare, have no reference to Staff Allowances in any case.—*G. O. G. G, 5th May*, 1841.

Aide de-Camp to Governor General.—The staff salary of Aides-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Governor General, the Vice President, the President of the Council, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-Chief, is to be considered a consolidated allowance fixed with reference to the appointment, and not divisible in any of its items, with the rank of the holder.—*G. O. G. G. 26th November* 1834.

Officers with their Corps on Service.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General directs, that the following rules be observed in regard to staff officers temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service.

Officers on staff employ, when temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full staff salary, provided that other officers are not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

In cases when other officers may be employed to officiate during the absence of staff officers (as above) a moiety of their staff salary will be drawn by the absentees, and the other moiety by the officiating officers.—*G. O. G. G*, 31st *August* 1838

Official Batta, Tentage, &c.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to rescind all orders and regulations now in force, which assign to officers employed in staff or other situations, a rate of Pay, Batta, Gratuity, Tentage or House Rent, superior to the scale laid down for their regimental rank—G. O. G. G., *2nd December* 1834.

Temporary Adjutants of Local Corps.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council deems it expedient to notify, that Officers Commanding Irregular Corps, or holding the appointment of 2nd in command of such corps, whether cavalry or infantry, are not considered entitled to any extra staff allowance, when temporarily performing the duties of Adjutant. On such occasions, office allowances of the situation only will be passed to them, as follows :

Writer	Co's Rs.	30
Stationery, &c	,,	20
Office Tent	,,	30
Total, Company's Rupees		80 per mont

G.O.G. G., 24th February 1841.

SECTION II.—APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief feels it necessary to apprize the Army at large, that there are very few cases, and those of the most urgent nature, in which he can feel himself justified in dispensing with that most salutary Rule of Discipline and good Order, which prescribes the forms and channels in and through which Applications are to be made to Head Quarters for Appointments.

It is quite impossible to hold Commanding officers of Regiments responsible for the important Charge with which they are entrusted, if their legitimate authority and control over the members of their Corps is not duly maintained and upheld.

They alone are the fit judges in the first instance of the merit and claims which entitle the Officers and Soldiers under their Command to indulgence and consideration, and it is consequently to their Judgment and Recommendations the Commander-in-Chief mainly looks for that information which may enable him justly to determine upon the Applications which are submitted for his decision.—*G. O. C. C. 21st January* 1823.

With reference to the preceding paragraph of General Orders, dated 21st January 1823, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that all applications to His Lordship for appointments on the Staff, shall be transmitted to the Military Secretary, through the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which the applicant belongs, or through the heads of Departments, when the applicant happens to be employed in any Department of the Staff.

The Commanding Officer will give his opinion on the qualifications of the Officer applying for an appointment; especially stating whether he has received from him that support and assistance, which he ought, in his situation in the Corps or Department, to have afforded.

A statement of service should also accompany all applications of the above nature.—*G. O. C. C. 3rd June* 1817.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, the Major General Commanding the Force directs, that all applications for Regimental Staff Appointments in the Hon'ble Company's Service, be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army.—*G. O. C. C. 9th May* 1834.

On the occurrence of a vacancy in the appointment of Adjutant, or of Interpreter and Quarter Master, in any of the Regiments of the Bengal Army, the Officer Commanding the Corps will accompany his report of the vacancy by a Return containing the names of the three Officers in the Regiment whom he may consider the most worthy of his recommendation to fill the situation.

2. Opposite the name of each Officer in the Return is to be inserted a detail of his qualifications in the following particulars, namely;

1*st*. His acquirements as an Officer, with reference to the vacant appointment.

2*nd*. His knowledge of the Native languages.

3*rd*. His temper and general conduct as an Officer and a Gentleman.

3 The proportion in which each of the Officers recommended possesses each of the three qualifications may be conveniently represented by a scale, the maximum of which can be fixed at 20; and in order that it may be clearly understood what is here meant by a scale, the following explanation is offered for the information of those concerned;

4. For instance, the scale of qualification of Lieutenant A.

1*st*. Acquirements as an Officer, 20 (He being considered perfect.)

2*nd*. Knowledge of the language, 15. (He being less than what would be considered perfect by one-fourth.)

3*rd* Temper and general, conduct 20. (Being considered perfect.)

Or scale of quilfication of Ensign B

1*st*. Acquirements as an Officer, 17. (Not being so perfect as he might be.)

2*nd*. Knowledge of language, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

3*rd*. Temper and general conduct, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

5. The object aimed at in calling for such details is, that the Commander-in-Chief may be enabled justly to appreciate the comparative merits, in the estimation of his Commanding officer, of each Officer recommended.

6. These reports will be considered by the Commander-in-Chief as *confidential reports*, and Commanding officers are required to view them in the same light.—*G. O. C. C. 16th September* 1835.

In complying with the order of 16th September 1835, the officers commanding regiments have varied much one from another in the *form* of return made. The following is to be adopted in all future cases.

Names of three officers deemed the most fit for the situation of Adjutant (or Interpreter and Quarter Master) in the [redacted] *regiment.*

	Scale of their respective qualifications		
	Acquirements as an officer, with reference to the vacant appointment	*Knowledge of the languages.*	*Temper and general conduct.*
Lieutenant A. B. ..	"	"	"
Lieutenant C. D. ..	"	"	"
Ensign E. F.	"	"	"

Date. *Signature of the Commanding Officer.*

The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to call the attention of the Commanding Officers of regiments, to the views which led him to issue the order under consideration. His object was to be enabled to place in the two situations, which, in a native corps he considers to be so important, the Officers in each regiment who are really the best calculated to fill them advantageously, are at the same time the most deserving, from their application to their duties, and from their acquirements.

In making the arrangement, he put aside every idea of *patronage* and personal favor.

Having done so, he expects that the Commanding officers of regiments will do the same, and that no such feelings shall have sway in their minds, or lead to their recommendations.

If on any occasion he discovers that such has been the case, or that any under means have been used to obtain a selection for either of those appointments, the officer guilty of the same will meet His Excellency's decided reprobation and discountenance.

The Brigadier commanding the corps of artillery has represented, that the aforesaid order does not work so well in the artillery, as in the regiments of the line, owing to 'the frequent change of subalterns from one battalion to another,' and the unequal 'distribution of officers, which the exigencies of the service require.'

The order, therefore, as far as it respects the artillery, is to be modified as follows, viz. 'The officer commanding a brigade of horse or battalion of foot artillery, on a vacancy, will send in the names of three officers of the corps under his command (as at present) to the Brigadier commanding the artillery, and that officer may add the names of other officers, of the same branch, and submit the whole for his Excellency's consideration.'—*G. O. C. C., 27th May* 1836.

Referring to paragraph 6 of the General Order of the 16th September 1835, it will be observed that the returns required are to be considered as *confidential*. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief therefore desires that they may, in future, be sent direct from the Commanding Officer of a regiment to the Adjutant General of the Army.—*G. O. C. C., 21st December* 1837.

SECT. III.—BRIGADE MAJORS, FORT ADJUTANTS, &c.

The following General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council dated 15th ultimo. are published for the information of the Army.—*G. O. G. G; 15th July 1834*

With a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to resolve that henceforward the following situations shall be held only by officers who-e regiments are serving at the stations or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertains. Present incumbents are exempted from the operations of this rule:—

Brigade Majors.
Cantonment Adjutants
Line Adjutants
Fort Adjutants, when the appointment is held by an effective Officer.

As Officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments, must return to regimental duty on their corps marching from the station or garrison in which they are employed o the staff, the absentee regulation will not be considered applicable to them.—*G. O. V. P. 7th August, 1834*

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the provisions of the Government General Order, dated the 7 h of August 1834, which directs, that the staff situation therein specified shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons, to which the appointments appertain, is not applicable to the situation of Fort Adjutant of the fortresses of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay Castle.—*G. O. G. G. 9th June 1841.*

With reference to the General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in council, dated the 15th July 1834, requiring that the situation of Brigade Major or Fort Adjutant shall only be held by an officer whose regiment is serving at the station, or forming part of the garrison to which the appointment appertains; His excellency the Commander-in-chief, with a view to the preservation of the public records belonging to each station, is pleased to direct, that a register shall be kept in every Brigade and Fort Adjutant's office, of the several documents which may be therein deposited. The Brigade Major or Fort Adjutant relinquishing his office must transfer this book, together with all records to his successor, who will carefully compare the entries in the register with the documents made over to him, and on satisfying himself of the correctness of the former, he will give a receipt for the same, after which he will be held responsible for the public documents in the office, and bound to transfer them to his successor in the state in which he may have received them.

This register is to be retained in the Brigade or Fort Adjutant's office, as the case may be.—*G. O. C. C., 8th April 1836.*

SECT. IV.—COMMAND BY CIVIL STAFF OFFICERS.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General, be published for the information of the Army:

G. O. G. G., Simla, 4th July 1831.

A specific reference having been made to the Governor General upon the subject of the right of Military men employed in any civil branch of the Army, or under the civil Administration of Government, to take Military command by virtue of their commissions, when entitled by seniority to claim the same, it has been deemed necessary to lay down a general Rule, applicable to the services of the three Presidencies. The following Order has accordingly been passed, with the concurrence of His Excellency the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's and of the Honorable company's Forces in India.

Military men, when holding situations in any civil branch of the Army, or under the civil Administration of Government, cannot be allowed to claim, or exercise the right of command, as senior officers, by virtue of their commissions; without first resigning and relinquishing their civil employ or situations.

The distinctions and advantages of command are claimable only by those who are in the exercise of their profession, may be called upon for Military duties, and are liable to the privations and hardships of active service. By accepting civil employ, a Military man obtains present exemption from the severer duties of his profession, and generally superior emoluments, he cannot therefore be permitted to unite with the advantages of this line of service, the privilege of asserting a claim to supersede those, who, in the routine of duty and of promotion, become entitled to a Military charge or command.

The above Order is not intended to apply to officers placed with Detachments, or otherwise, in the temporary charge of districts by military authority, pending operations, although performing civil duties in consequence of such an appointment. Employment of this description may fall to any Officer in the course of his professional service, and cannot, therefore, be considered to involve any forfeiture of Military privileges.—*G O V. P*, 20th *July* 1831.

With reference to the General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated Simla, 4th July 1831, the following list of public officers and Departments under the Bengal Presidency, to which the provision contained in the 2nd paragraph of that Order is declared applicable, is published under His Lordship's instructions for the information of all concerned.

Civil branch of the Army.

Department military secretary to Government.
Stipendiary members military Board.
Audit Department.
Commissariat Department.
Judge Advocate General's Department.
Secretary to military board.
Pay Masters.
Pension Pay Masters.
Ordnance Commissariat.
Clothing agents.
Secretary to the clothing board.
All Officers employed permanently as political agents or assistant to political agents.
Officers employed in civil charge of Districts.
Agents for Gun carriages.
Agents for the Manufacture of Gun powder.
Barrack Masters.
Officers of the Department of public Works while so employed.
Officers in charge of canals, Bridges, or Roads.
Officers of the stud Department.
Surveyor General's Department.
Officers of the Revenue survey.
Superintendent of Police.
Superintendent of the Foundry.
Appointments in the Mints.—*G. O. V. P.*, 9th *September* 1831.

SECT. V.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to lay down the following Rules for the Appointment and Promotion of officers in the Commissariat Department:

1st.—The commissariat at the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra together and of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay saterally, shall consist of.

One Commissary General.
One Deputy commissary General.
Assistant commissaries General.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Sub-Assistant ditto ditto.

The number of each of the three intermediate grades being regulated from time to time by the several governments respectively, according to the necessities of the service; and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several commissaries general to report to government, whenever they may find, that the number of officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective departments.

2nd. All appointments to the commissariat shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Honorable company's army, but no officer shall be held eligible to be appointed, who has not passed an examination in the native languages.

3rd. Every officer on his first appointment to the commissariat shall enter the department at the bottom of the junior grade. The only exception to this rule will be in the case of the commissary general who may be selected from the army at large, and be at once appointed head of the department; due attention and consideration being of course given to the service-claims, and fitness of the officers already serving, or who may have served in the department.

4th. No sub-assistant shall be promoted to the grade of deputy assistant who has not served three years in the former, and no deputy assistant to the grade of assistant commissary general who has not served four years as a deputy assistant, or seven years in the department; nor shall any assistant commissary general be promoted to deputy commissary general who has not served five years as an assistant, or twelve years in the department.

5th. If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the commissariat qualified under these rules to be promoted to the next, an officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promotion will be made hereby when the obstacle here supposed no longer exist. But seniority alone is not the only qualification for promotion from one grade to another, as superior claims, founded on services performed and supported by the recommendation of the commissary General, will have the preference, as laid down in General Orders by the Supreme Government, dated the 22d December 1815, 27th March 1819, and 24th April 1823; provided the individual shall have served in the Department the period necessary under these rules to qualify him for promotion.

6th. All officers of the commissariat are subject to the staff Regulations, on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective Regiments, but any officer in charge of a branch of the Department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become ineligible by Regimental promotion may be continued in charge until such time as the commissary General can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th. Officers leaving the Department on furlough to Europe, if re-appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of sub-assistants but Officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the Department by promotion in their Regiments, will be held eligible to be re-appointed to any grade which their previous length of service in the Department may entitle them to hold under these rules, and the general regulations of service: provided that, on appointment they are not placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th. Officers temporarily employed in the commissariat by government, will receive while so employed, an allowance of 150 Rupees per mensem, but, without any claims to be confirmed in the office, and the same rule will apply, to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.—*G. O. G G, 20th April 1835.*

SECTION VI.—DETACHMENT STAFF.

His Excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that whenever a detachment is sent from a regiment, the strength of which renders the service

of an Adjutant requisite, the nomination is to be made by the officer commanding the regiment previous to the departure of the party: in like manner, when a detachment composed of details from different regiments is made from the head-quarters of a district or station, and for the staff duties of which an officer is allowed by existing regulations, the Brigadier, or other superior officer, detailing the party for the duty will nominate the staff officer in his district or station orders.—*G. O. C. C.*, 30 *h January* 1838.

Several instances having recently occurred of adjutants being nominated to perform the duties of detachment staff, when quarter masters were present and available for the situation, the commander of the forces directs attention to general orders by the governor general of the 16th December 1816, which are now republished for general information, and ordered to be strictly conformed to.—*G. O. G. G. 16th December* 1816.

'The Right Honorable the Governor General in council, adverting to the regulation of the 6th April 1814, whereby the post of adjutant and quarter Master of the native Infantry is abolished, is pleased with reference to General Orders by Government, bearing date the 15th January 1811, to direct that when a detatchment consisting of the actual strength of two and less than three battalions shall be formed for service, either offensive, or defensive, the senior Interpreter and Quarter Master therewith shall perform the staff duties of such detachment with the extra allowance of sonat Rupees 60 per mensem; or where no officer of this description may be present, the senior adjutant with the detatchment is to be appointed to that duty with a similar allowance.

'This rule is also to obtain in cases where detatchments may be formed consisting of the strength of one, and less than two battalions between neither an adjutant, or interpreter and Quarter Master may be present with such detatchment, an officer is to be then specially appointed to act as detatchment staff with the full staff allowance of an Adjutant of a battalion of native infantry.—*G. O. C. C.*, 6*th February* 1839.'

Doubts having been expressed as to the nature of the seniority contemplated in the Government General Order of the 16th December 1816, touching the selection of an officer to perform the duty of detatchment staff with a detail of two or more regiments of the line, it is directed, that seniority in army rank, and not seniority as a staff officer, is to be considered to give a claim to the situation.—*G. O.*, 23*rd June* 1840.

Section VII.—Proportion of Officers from each Regiment.

The Honorable the court of Directors having determined that not more than five Officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff Employment from any one corps whether cavalry or infantry, the right honorable the vice president in council, with the concurrence of the governor general, is pleased at the earnest recommendation of the commander-in-chief to establish on this head, a further restriction as to the grades from which the five individuals are to be taken.

The efficiency of the army in all its branches, being of the last consequence, it is deemed highly expedient towards the attainment of so important an object, that a proper number of experienced officers should be present with every regular Regiment, to contribute their aid in sustaining its discipline, and in diffusing that confidence amongst native officers and men the which conduces so essentially to the well-being of an army constituted as is that of Bengal. To secure, therefore, as far as the means at disposal will admit, the services with every corps of a portion of competent officers, the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at one time from the same corps of the line, on staff, or other permanent public employment, is restricted to two.

The measure here indicated, as calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the army, is designed to be wholly prospective, and by no means to affect present incumbents of the grade of captain, unless in such cases of emergency as his excellency the commander-in-chief may feel constrained to bring to the special notice of government.

To obviate all occasion for references, and for decisions on particular cases hereafter, the vice president in council is pleased to announce as a rule to

future guidance that, when two captains are absent from a corps in public situations, and a subaltern of the same corps holding a detached staff situation, comes to be promoted to the rank of regimental captain, the officer so promoted shall be the individual to vacate his appointment, under the operation of these orders.—*G. O. V. P., 17th August* 1827.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to relax the operation of the rule published in general orders of the 17th August last limiting the number of officers to five simultaneously absent from any one corps on staff employ, in favor of officers unequal for a limited period to the performance of regimental duty, from wounds received on service, and to declare all such officers eligible to be appointed to staff situations, without reference to the number absent from the corps to which they belong, but this relaxation of the rule in favor of wounded officers is not to be considered as giving any permanent increase for staff employ from the regiments to such officers, the number allowed from them being, as from all other corps, limited to five to which it will be reduced as situations lapse.—*G. O. G. G., 20th October* 1827.

The governor in council having understood, that the phrase 'permanent public employment,' used towards the close of the 2nd paragraph of general orders of the 17th August last is liable to misconception, is pleased to explain that the term 'permanent' has reference, not to the conditions on which any public employment is held—i. e. whether the occupant be the real incumbent, or a *locum tenens* only—but to the nature of the employment; and was intended to exempt from the restrictions of the cited orders, such staff situations as may be found requisite on the formation of any army for service or of a body of troops for any special purpose; in which, and all similar cases, the officers to fill the brigade, detachment, or other local and temporary staff appointments, may be drawn from the corps composing the force, notwithstanding the provisions of the orders in question, regarding the number and rank of absentees.—*G. O. G. G., 28th December* 1827.

The governor general in council is pleased to direct the publication in general orders, of the following extracts of general letters from the honorable the court of directors, under dates the 26th November and 3d December 1828, and to declare their provisions alike applicable to the three presidencies:

General Letter, 26th November 1828.

Para 2. 'We think it necessary to desire that no officer be withdrawn from his regiment for the purpose of being appointed an extra or supernumerary Aid-de-Camp. Any officer, so withdrawn, and who does not hold an authorized staff appointment, will be directed to rejoin his corps, and in no case is any officer out of the regular and established number of Aides-de-Camp to be granted any allowance as such.

General Letter, 3rd December, 1828.

Para 17. 'You are aware of our great anxiety that the demands for the staff should be supplied equally from all the regiments in the service. Our orders limiting the number to be withdrawn from any one regiment to five, were dated on the 25th November 1828, and we are glad to perceive from your general order of the 17th August 1827, arising out of a valuable suggestion by Lord Combermere, that those orders have been made more precise in their application. We fully approve of the new regulation as published by you on that occasion; and we desire that it be strictly enforced at our several presidencies.'

18. 'The number of officers in each regiment, placed at your disposal for the staff, being more than adequate for all the demands which have ever been made for the services of officers on detached duty, we think it advisable still further to contract the limits of selection laid down in our letter of the 25th of November 1828, and we accordingly desire that no Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry shall have three officers withdrawn for detached employment, until all regiments have two;—nor four, until all have three.'

20. 'Sufficient time has now elapsed since our orders of the 25th November 1828 were received and promulgated, to allow of their having been

brought into complete operation in every regiment, but if at the date of receipt of these orders, any regiment shall have more than five ' officers absent from it on detached employment, we desire that all in excess to that number be immediately relieved from their staff emply, and directed to rejoin their corps.'

21. ' In any future case, when four officers shall have been withdrawn from one Regiment on detached duties, and the number allowed for as being absent on furlough, (namely four) shall be complete, we desire that, if an additional officer shall require to proceed to England, on sick certificate, one of the four absentees on detached duty (the last withdrawn) be required to rejoin his corps.'

22 ' We have fixed the number at four, because by the operation of our present orders no more than this number can be withdrawn for staff employment, the number absent appearing by the last returns, to average rather less than four per Regiment.'

The honorable court having expressed their entire approval of the regulation published to the army, under date the 17th August, 1827, and desired that it be strictly enforced at their several presidencies, the general orders of the 23rd February, 1829, modifying the regulation above referred to, are accordingly cancelled.—*G. O., 15th May* 1829.

With reference to the regulations now in force, for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental duty for staff employment The Right Honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (Paragraph 3 of a letter, No. 47, from the honble the court of directors, in the military department, under date the 8th May, 1833, be published in general orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three presidencies:

Para. 3. ' Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of officers from Regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the commander-in-chief and by the governor general, in favor of officers selected for the personal staff of the governor general, the commander-in-chief, the vice president in council, and the Aides-de-Camp of general officers on the staff, but upon the condition, (suggested by the governor general,) that ' no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency; and that an officer taken out of order from a Regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment, unless whilst so withdrawn, the staff absentees from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.'—*G. O. G. G., 15th May* 1829.

With reference to the extract of a general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 3rd December 1828, published in general orders of the 15th May 1829, regulating the number of officers allowed to be absent from any one regiment on staff employ, it is hereby notified to the presidencies, under instructions from the right honorable the governor general, that the honorable court have determined, in accordance with the views of the supreme government that when it becomes necessary that officers, one or more, should be resorted to their corps, otherwise than by promotion under the provisions of general orders of the 17th August 1827, such officers shall be those withdrawn for staff duty.—*G O. V P. 30th January* 1832.

The attention of the government having been drawn to clauses 2 and 4, of general orders of the 17th August 1827,—the former, restricting to two the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at the same time from a corps of the line, on staff or other public permanent employ,—and the latter, providing for the return to his corps of any staff officer on promotion to the rank of captain, who would otherwise be an absentee in that grade in excess to two, the governor general of India in council, has had under consideration the consequences which have resulted from their combined operation, and being of opinion, that a strict adherence to the rules laid down in those clauses

must, occasionally, be productive of injury to the public service, and unnecessary hardship to individuals, is pleased to modify the provisions of both, to the extent hereinafter specified.

When two regimental captains are absent from a corps of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, a third captain shall not be withdrawn for such employment, but a staff officer promoted from the rank of subaltern to that of regimental captain shall not, in consequence of his promotion, be required to vacate an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, although two captains be already absent from his corps in staff or other permanent situations, unless the commander-in-chief should consider the return of such officer to his regiment essential to its due efficiency, and by application to the government obtain his sanction to that measure.

When at any time, under the operation of this order, the number of captains absent from a corps of the line shall have been increased beyond two, no other captain shall be taken from such corps for the staff, or other duties not employ, till the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one.—*G. O. G. G., 24th May*, 1833.

The following extract (*paras. 3 and 4*) of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31, of the 11th May 1833, is published for general information:

Letter dated 15th June 1835, (No 64.

Forward copy of a general order issued modifying the 2d and 3d clauses of the government orders of 7th August 1827, and strongly recommend the discontinuance of the regulation which compels government to select officers for staff employ from the Regiment from which fewest are absent; a restriction which is in the opinion of government both embarrassing and injurious to the public interests.

Para. 3, The general order, dated 25th of May 1835, modifying the general order of 17th August 1827, is sanctioned.

4 In compliance with your earnest recommendation, we also authorize you to abolish the other restrictive regulations relating to the withdrawal of European officers from regimental duties, with exception to the original order restricting the number of officers to be taken from any regiment or Battalion to five, and that no more than two of those withdrawn should be captains, and three subalterns."—*G. O. G. G., 5th October* 1836.

It appearing that some doubts are entertained regarding the intention of generals orders of the 17th August and 8th December 1817, regulating the numbers of officers permitted to be absent from regiments of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, the governor general in council directs, that in cases where in officer may hold an officiating staff situation to which he is eligible both as captain and subaltern, he is not to be considered as disqualified for his appointment on promotion to a company, though two captains, one of whom, officiating in a situation which renders him liable to removal, should already be absent from his regiment; in this case, the officiating officer, and not the one newly promoted, would be required to join his corps.—*G. O. G. G. 28th December* 1838.

SECT. VIII.—QUALIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR THE GENERAL STAFF.

By Service and Rank.—Agreeably with orders recently received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following regulation is published, for general information.

No officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the general staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of regimental or staff duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of aide-de-camp after having served one year with his regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when employd on field service, is not to be counted in the regimental duty as above prescribed.

General orders of the 20th August 1811 and 18th March 1820, are hereby cancelled.—*G. O. G. G., 31st January* 1823.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct that the provisions of general orders, under date the 3 st January 1823, prescribing the period of service necessary to entitle an officer to hold any situation on the general staff of the army, be extended to every civil situation to which a military officer is eligible.—*G. O. G. G. 12th August* 1825,

In obedience to instructions, received from the honorable the court of directors, the governor general of India in council is pleased to revive and republish the rule laid down in paragraph 21 of general orders, dated the 19th August 1824, relative to appointments to the general staff.

'No officer shall be eligible to hold the situations of adjutant general, quarter master general, military auditor general, or commissary general, who has not previously attained the rank of major in the army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India. The deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of captain in the army, or have served twelve years in India; and the assistants, if they have not attained the rank of captain, must have served ten years in India.'

The above revived rule cancels the regulation published in general orders by the government of India, under date the 24th September, 1834.—*G. O. G. G., 30th November* 1835.

No officer transferred from one regiment to another shall be eligible to a staff or civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the regiment to which he may have been transferred.—*G. O. V. P., 24th Septem er* 1832.

Knowledge f the Native Language—The honorable the court of directors, having in a recent despatch again expressed their anxious desire, that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having at the same time, deemed it necessary to prescribe that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages b in future considered an indispensable qualification for staff employ, the right honorable the governor general of India in council, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the honorable court, without prejudice to the just c aims of the many in other respects highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for general information:—

I. No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, if eligible to, the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

II. No officer who may inter the service hereafter will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one during actual service in the field) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

III. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service, are exempted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.—*G. O. G. G., 9th January* 1837.

General Officers and Brigadiers—General Letter, dated 30th December 1835.

Letter from 16th Sept 1834.

Paras 5 to 12. On the death of Major General Thomas, Government was obliged, under the Regulations of 1710, to re-appoint a Major General (Marjoribanks), who had already had a tour on the Staff. Adverting to the Non-issue of His Majesty's Brevets, owing to a state of Peace, and to the general inexpediency of re-appointing the same Officers to the General Staff, it is earnestly submitted that the Senior Colonels should be declared eligible to the same advantages in regard to the Staff as Major Generals, when there are, in India, no Officers of the latter Rank, who have not already served their tour of Staff duty. The Colonels thus appointed will vacate the situation on the arrival of a General Officer from Europe, and the time of their service as Colonels will be ultimately considered as so much of their service on the Staff. Another vacancy having occurred by the addition of a fifth General Officer on the Staff, Colonel Studdham, the Senior Officer of that Rank, has been appointed to it.

Para. 2 We are satisfied of the expediency of the measure proposed in these Paragraphs.

3. We accordingly authorize you, when no General Officers shall be present, except such as shall have had a tour on the Staff, or shall be unfit for such a Command, to nominate Colonels to the Staff on the Allowances of Major Generals.

4 A Colonel so nominated to the Staff will, however, be expected to vacate his appointment on the arrival of a General Officer eligible to replace him, and the time during which a Colonel shall have served on the Staff, shall be reckoned as part of the four year's Staff tour, prescribed by the Regulations, so that no Officer shall serve more than four years on the Staff except under the special circumstances provided for in Our Orders of the 20th of April 1803.—*G. O. O. C., 6th May, 1826.*

5. Whenever General Officers may be required for the Company's Indian Staff, shall be taken from the Senior Colonels of their service, to whom the temporary rank of Brigadier General will be granted, until by the operation of His Majesty's General Brevets, the Armies of India shall be again supplied with the requisite number of General Officers.—*G. O. O. C. 5th May 1826.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having brought to the knowledge of Government, the prevalence of an opinion among the Senior Field Officers of the Army, that they are by right a title to succeed, in virtue of their seniority, to the Commands now vested by Brigadiers on the permanent establishment; the Right Honorable the Vice President in Council deems it necessary to put an end to so groundless a misconception.

His Lordship in Council is accordingly pleased to direct, that it be henceforward distinctly understood, that seniority does not confer the right of succession to the rank of Brigadier, nor to any Extra Regimental Command of trust and importance.

It is expected by the Honorable the Court of Directors, that the most efficient Field Officers of their Army will be selected for employment as Brigadiers, as will be seen from the subjoined Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court, which is published for general information:

Extract General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 31st December 1835.

'Para. 27. This complaint, even if just, in reference to the General Officers, will not apply to the Field Officers of the Company's Army from whom our India Governments have the power of selecting the most efficient, and employing them as Brigadiers whenever their services are required.'—*G. O. V. P., 20th April 1837.*

The following Extracts from a letter No. 65, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 17th December 1834, are published in General Orders.

'We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that our officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of Brigadier General on the ground of mere Seniority, these being Staff appointments, involving both confidence and responsibility. But we must express our firm reliance on the discretion and good feeling of our several Governments, that the claims of Officers to these or any other appointments arising out of length of service will never be set aside, except on public grounds

'With respect to the question raised as to the disqualification of Colonels eligible by Seniority to Divisional Commands to hold certain Offices which they could not hold under the present Regulations as General Officers,—We are of opinion that Colonels so situated ought to have the option of either retaining their appointments, or of succeeding to Divisional Commands as Brigadier Generals; but if they prefer the retention of their offices, the Divisional Commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases to be determined by Government, and reported to us for our approbation and sanction.'

'The same principle ought to be applied in the case of Senior Brigadiers waving their right to succeed to Divisional Commands. If they prefer remaining as Brigadiers, the superior appointment of Brigadier General ought not, in our opinion, to be open to them, except in special cases.

'All the Members of your Government concur in recommending that General Officers or Colonels at Home, appointed by us to Divisional Commands, should not displace Officers previously in possession of these appointments, but wait the occurrence of vacancies after their arrival at the respective Presidencies. In compliance with your recommendation, we direct that henceforth a General Officer or Colonel, appointed by us to a Divisional Command, shall not succeed to that Command until the occurrence of a vacancy; unless we shall have specially directed otherwise.—*G. O. G. G*, 1*st June* 1835.

Ordnance Officers.—His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that the 4th, 5th and 6th Paragraphs of the General Order of the 19th May 1818, be rescinded, and that, in lieu thereof, the following modified Regulations be considered in force from this date, and adopted accordingly in place of the Paragraphs above referred to

Para. 4. No Commissioned Officer shall be eligible to the Ordnance Commissariat, until five complete years from his first joining the Artillery. After his first appointment, a Deputy Commissary will continue to rise to the head of the List of Commissaries, provided his zeal and conduct be satisfactory to Government, unless he be promoted, in the mean time, to the rank of Major in the Regiment of Artillery, when he shall vacate his appointment.

Para. 5.—The selection for the Principal and Deputy Principal Commissaryship of Ordnance, will be made from the actual Deputy Principal Commissary, full Commissaries, and Officers who have formerly served as such, or from the Field Officers of the Corps of Artillery at large, at the discretion of Government.

Para. 6.—The situation of Deputy Principal Commissary may be held either by a Regimental Field Officer, or Captain, if of the latter rank, he be serving in the Department; but no Officer under the degree of a Field Officer in the Army, is to be eligible to the Principal Commissaryship of Ordnance.—*G. O. G. G*, 4*th August* 1821.

Quarter Master General's Department.—It will be a permanent Regulation of this department, that the candidate for appointment shall previously produce a Certificate either from the Surveyor General in India, the Chief or acting Chief Engineer, or the Superintending Engineer of the Province to which he is stationed, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the theory and practice of surveying.—*G. O. G. G*, 12*th August* 1824.

Interpreters.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, considering it of primary importance and advantage to the service, that the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master to Native Corps of the Line should be held by Officers fully competent to the performance of the duties; and also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the Native Language, is pleased to enact the following rules for the attainment of these desirable objects.

Officers applying under the sanction and approbation of the commanding Officers of their corps for the situation of Interpreter, shall be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee Language before a committee of competent Officers, to be assembled by order of the commander-in-chief at the Head Quarters station of the Division.

The committee will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a detailed report of the examination, with a certificate specifying the nature of the Officer's proficiency, and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an Interpreter to a General Court Martial.

The favorable certificate and opinion of the committee will be sufficient authority in the first instance to render an Officer eligible to hold the situation, but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, a further examination by the Public Examiners of the College of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favorable certificate and opinion of his qualifications. And for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limits of the Presidency Division, either in the course of relief or otherwise) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

But Officers within the limits of the Presidency Division, at the time of their application for the situation of Interpreter will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

The foregoing Rules will be applicable to all Officers recommended to officiate as Interpreters; and officers now actually holding the situation of Interpreters, will be required to pass the examination above prescribed twelve months after the promulgation of this Order to the corps.—*G. O. C. C., 17th February* 1823.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify to the subaltern Officers of the Army the scale of qualifications expected in the candidates for the office of Interpreter in Native corps and the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained; viz.

1st. A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of Grammar.

2nd. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo and the Devi Nagree of the Khurree Bolee.

3rd. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindooee, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any orders in those dialects, or to transpose Reports, Letters, &c. from them into English.

The Tests by which these qualifications are to be tried—are.

1st. By well selected questions not of the minutiæ, but of the general leading principles of Grammar.

2nd. By *viva voce* conversation with the Examiners.

3rd. By *written* translations into Hindoostanee in both characters, of selected Orders or Rules and Regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the Bagho-Bohar in Hindoostanee; the Prem Sagur in Khurree Bolee; and the Gulistan or Unwar-i-Soheily in Persian.

It will be the duty of committees of examination to ascertain the attainments of Candidates by the foregoing rules; and their Reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification; but that the examinations which took place of Officers quitting the Barrack, Institutions, will not exempt Candidates from the operation of the foregoing Orders.—*G. O. C. C. 27th May* 1823.

The Commander-in-Chief impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to arise to the Public Service, from the appointment of Interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the Office, has determined not to appoint any officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the Commanding Officers of the Regiment will be so far attended to, that the Officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have ascertained from the report of the Committee of Examination, what Officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen, which the Commander-in-Chief trusts it seldom will, that there is no Officer in the Regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the Commander-in-Chief will consider it his duty to appoint an Officer from another Corps, to act as Interpreter, until the Regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the Army, that in his selection for situation, on the Staffs depending on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those causes, of which an Army, constituted as this is, is so essentially in need; encouragement of merit, and remuneration of services—*G. O. C. C., 28th December* 1827.

Under inspections from his Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, qualified officers from the infantry branch of the service will be appointed to do duty as Interpreters and Quarter Masters with Cavalry Corps, whenever Cavalry Officers who have passed the prescribed examination may not be available.

As Infantry Officers so nominated, will not be required to attend mounted and other duties peculiar to the Cavalry branch of the service, they are not to draw any other Allowances than those strictly belonging to the appointment, either in cantonment or when marching.—*G. O. C. F. 14th July* 1834.

SECT. IX—QUEEN'S LOCAL MAJOR GENERALS

The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 9 of 1837, dated the 19th of December last, are published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

'*Para* 7. We have no objection to the promotion to the local rank of Major General of the Colonels of Her Majesty's army serving in India, who were senior as such to Colonels of our army promoted to the rank of Major General by the brevet of the 10th January 1837.

'8. Under the special circumstances in which local Major General are placed, we consent to their being considered as eligible to continue to reside in India, and to hold those brigade commands which they would have held had their promotion not taken place, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier Generals, and Brigadiers of the Queen's and the Company's forces respectively—*G. O. C. G., 9th March* 1838.

The following military Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 3, dated the 11th September 1839, is published to the army.

Military Department, No. 3 of 1839. *Our Governor General of India in Council*—

We forward to you the copy of a Letter from Lieut. General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated the 15th instant, and of its enclosures, bringing to our notice, that the arrangements agreed upon and authorized for the promotion and employment of H. M.'s Lieutenant Colonels serving in India, who are senior as such to our officers promoted to be Colonels and Major Generals, have not been correctly understood. It will be apparent, on referring to our letters of the dates noted in the margin, that those officers of Her Majesty's service who have been promoted to be local Major Generals, are eligible to be appointed to brigade commands in divisions, whether their Regiments may be serving in these divisions or not, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the General Staff allotted to the Major General or Brigadier Generals and Brigadiers of the Queen's and the Company's forces, respectively.

28th Jan. 1838 *paras* 1 *to* 9
9th Dec. 1837, *para.* 8.

2. In our letter of the 29th January 1835 we stated that if it shall be found impracticable to make either of the arrangements then suggested for the employment of officers of Her Majesty's service, who might be senior in a division to an officers appointed to the command of that division, it would be indispensably necessary that the officers so situated should be called upon to consider of the course they would have to take; and they must have the option of retiring from the country as they would do if promoted to be Major General on a General Brevet, and not appointed to serve on the Staff. We have now to apprize you, that local Major Generals so situated may continue to reside in India unemployed, like Major Generals in our service, receiving the pay and batta of their Regimental rank, but with the understanding that the brigade commands actually allotted to the Queen's service, shall be given to the Queen's Officers available for them at each presidency, according to seniority.

London, 11th September, 1839.—With reference to the above letter, the honor. le the President in Council is pleased to declare:

1. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to company's officers.

2. That the senior local Major Generals (of the Regiments at each Presidency) are in preference to be so employed.

3 That the Brigadier's term of serving shall be limited, as in the case of Major General, to five years: and half the number years which any officer may have served prior to the promulgation of this order, in command of a brigade, including any temporary command of a division, shall be deducted from that term.

4 That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands may do so, selecting their residences within the presidency in which their Regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, must hereafter be held to be ineligible to retain the command of their respective Regiments, and must vacate their brigade commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one presidency to another

6. That local Major Generals, of Her Majesty's service who have served, five years as Brigadiers, are not, without special sanction, to remain in India in receipt of full batta although the Regiments to which they belong may still continue on the India establishment

7. That these rules shall have effect from the date of this General order. —*G. O. P. C, 16th January* 1840.

The home authorities having disapproved of clauses 3, and 5, and of the 1st provision of clause 5, of the General Order, dated the 29th of January last, the right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in obedience to the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors, promulgates, for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India of local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service

1. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, are eligible under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that, such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to Company's officers.

2. The senior local Major Generals of the Regiments at each presidency are in preference to be so employed.

3. The period for which local Major Generals may retain brigade commands is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

4. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may

do so, selecting their residences within the presidency in which their Regiment are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, are permitted to remain in India unemployed; they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective Regiments, which they may, at their option, continue to exercise, provided there shall be no interference with the brigade or other commands allotted to company's officers.—*G. O. G. G 29th July* 1840.

The following extract of a Military Letter, *No.* 10, dated 4th November 1840 from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, is published for General information:

Reply to a letter, dated 13th August 1840, *No.* 87 —*Transmit a G. O. 29th July* 1840, *relative to the position of local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service in India; also the minutes which have been recorded on the subject, to which the Court's attention is earnestly solicited.*

The principle of the regulations for the employment of Her Majesty's local Major Generals in fixed divisional and brigade commands, as specified in paragraph 2, of our despatch of the 20th June last, and which provide effectually against any inconvenient interference of our Regimental Officers of the Queen's Army with appointments on the divisional or brigade staff, is understood by the General Commanding-in-Chief and by ourselves, to be equally applicable to the employment of those officers with field forces. You will accordingly take care that this principle is applied in all cases where officers are appointed to commands as Major General, or Brigadier General and Brigadiers.

In conformity with the principle above referred to, local Major Generals absent from their Regiments, are not entitled to resume regimental command or employ, unless such resumption shall be permitted as compatible with your arrangement for the brigade and divisional commands of the force to which the Regiment is attached.—*G. O. G. G. 6th January* 1841.

SECT. X.—VACATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

It being desirable to fix, by one general rule, the limits under which Officers holding staff Appointment, or other Public employments, under this Presidency may retain them or otherwise, on promotion to superior Rank, and to provide, Generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date:—

Public offices and Staff Departments to be vacated on promotion to (no Limitation)

Residents at Native Courts or high diplomatic Missions; Command of Division.

The Rank of Major General.

Secretary to Government, Military Department; Adjutant General; Quarter Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Sovereyor General; Judge Advocate General; commandants of subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts or Garrisons.

Major General, Regimental Colonel.

Chief commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William; Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department; Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Quarter Master General; Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Auditor General; Secretary to the Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Superintendents of Public Buildings, when Engineer officers; Superintendents of the Foundry, ditto ditto; personal staff of the governor general and commander-in-chief; political agents at inferior Native Courts, commandant of Sappers and Miners; Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey.

Lieutenant Colonel Regimentally.

1st Assistant to a Resident at a Native Court, or high diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistant in Civil charge of Districts; Assistant Secretary to

Government, Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General; Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery; 1st ditto Quarter Master General; 1st ditto to Commissary General; 1st ditto Auditor General; Agents for Gun carriages; Agents for Gun Powder; Agents for Army clothing; Principal Deputy commissary of Ordnance; Model-Master and Tangent Scale Department; Joint Secretary Military Board; Secretary to the Military Board; Superintendents of Public Buildings, if not Engineers; Superintendents of Foundry, if an Artillery Officer; Superintendents of the Stud; Presidency Pay Master; commandant Body Guard of the Governor General; commandant Golundaze Battalion; commandants Local Battalions; commandant Local Horse; commandants New Levies; commandants Pioneer corps; Superintendents of canals, and Agent for the construction of Iron Bridges, if not an Engineer.

Major Regimentally

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, Sub-Assistant, in Staff offices or Public Departments, not included above; Deputy Judge Advocates General; Barrack-Masters (non Executive) Officers; Deputy Pay Master; Beigs to Majors; Surveyors, Land or River, if not Engineer Officers; Secretaries or Persian Interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in command, &c; Aides-de-camp to general Officers; Secretary Cooking Board; Secretary Board of Superintendence, Stud Department; Superintendent Field Transports; Superintendent Half-wrought Materials; Superintendent Family Musters; Superintendent cadets; Superintendent Roads or Roads, Superintendent Timber Agencies; Superintendent of Telegraphs; Garrison store Keeper commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto ditto, Fort or cantonment Adjutants; Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; all Officers attached to the college of Fort William, any Native college or Institution, Political or other civil situations inferior to first Assistant to a Resident, or to a civil commissioner; Appointments in the Mint; command of Palace Guards, or Escorts with Native Princes; command of Residents' Guards of Escorts.

No Appointment or private employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration to which a Military Officer is eligible shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of Regimental Captain, excepting professional Officers in the Corps of Engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting chief Engineer.—*G. O. G. G 23rd May 1833*

In cases where Officers under a Military command with a Political situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of Superior rank under the operation of the General Orders, 23rd May last, but which the Public service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either, is then only to take place on reaching the Grade assigned, as a limit for the Political situation.—*G. O. G. G 4th July 1833.*

The situation of Lieutenant colonels commandant, both in extent of command and pecuniary Benefits, having undergone a material change by the Orders of the Honorable the court of Directors, this day published to the Army, and placed on an entire new footing from that which was contemplated by Government, when it was created that certain staff Appointments should be vacated on the attainment of that Grade; the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council considers it equitable to revive the Clause of General Orders 23rd May 1825, above alluded to and to resolve that it shall not come into operation with Lieutenant Colonels Commandant, until they shall be entitled to the Off-Reckoning Dividend of their respective Corps.—*G. O. G. G. 6th May 1834.*

'On the last receipt by the Governor General, the possibility of their being in India supernumerary Major Generals in the Company's service.—We concur in opinion with him, and the other members of your Government, that no reason exists why, Major Generals should, in that event, vacate any Office or staff appointment of which they may be in possession until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline Divisional commands, when the same rule will apply to them as we have now directed to be applied to Colonels holding staff appointments.'—*G. O. G. G. 1st June 1825.*

The Honorable the Vice President in council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (*Para.* 1) from a Military Letter from the Honorable the court of Directors, No. 70 of 1830, dated 23th July be published in General Orders.

Para. 1. 'In compliance with your Recommendation, and for the reasons which you have urged in support of it, we authorize you to extend the term of service of General Officers on the staff of your Presidency, from four to five years; and we permit Major General Pine to have the benefit of this Regulation.'—*G. O. V. P. 22nd November* 1830.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter, No. 20, from the Honorable the court of Directors, to the Government of Bengal, dated the 5th April, 1837 are published for the information of the army;—

Para 1. Having had under our consideration the regulations affecting the appointment of officers to established brigade commands, we have resolved that such Brigadiers of the 1st and 2nd classes as are regimental colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefits of the Off reckoning Fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having held the appointment of Brigadier for five years; this regulation however to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of general officers to the staff; viz. that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion, that the continued service of any Brigadier is indispensible to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made known to you. Upon every such occasion you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

2. This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which Brigadiers may have served as such, prior to its announcement in General Orders; but we are of opinion, that for every two years which they may then have served as Brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the completion of their tour under the new regulation.'—*G. O. G. 31st July* 1837.

RECENT DECISIONS BY GOVERNMENT,

ON IMPORTANT POINTS OF THE

PAY REGULATIONS,

ALLOWANCES.

When serving in other Presidencies.—On occasion of the employment of a party from the Surveyor General's Department, within the limits of the Madras Presidency, the following arrangements were sanctioned. 1. The officer in charge drew the pay of himself, and all the public establishment from that presidency. 2. After passing the Nerbudda, Sub-assistants of the three class received pay as those of the second class; and those of the second as those of the first class. 3. The officer authorized to hire persons, if procurable, for the carriage of the certain instruments, for which duty no regular establishment is maintained. 4. An advance of Rs. 5,000 granted to the officer in charge of the party.

Compensation.—A Captain of Madras Horse Artillery having been appointed Member of a Board of Artillery Officers in Calcutta, received full Regimental allowances as compensation for all the allowances including command allowances; he lost also house rent at the Presidency rate during his absence on the above duty.

On Leave.—An officer proceeded on leave between Musters; he did not rejoin at the end of the month, but availed himself of general leave obtained by him. His total leave did not exceed six months; his regimental pay and allowances were passed to him.

AUGMENTION.

In Native Infantry.—On occasion of one company being added to each regiment of infantry, the commencement of the superior new companies, was restricted to the date on which the subsidiary orders on the subject were announced to the army.

BATTA.

Forced Marches.—Though troops march from one place to another in fewer than the prescribed number of marches, extra batta is admissible only for the number of days they are actually on their march.

Artillery Drafts.—A captain of artillery, serving at Dum-Dum, was removed to a company on full batta. On being struck off his late company, he was ordered to take charge of drafts, and he was detained for some time with them at Dum-Dum. Full batta was passed to him from the date of being struck off his late company, because had he not been detained on the above special duty, he would have drawn full batta from that date.

Unexpected Detention.—A regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness for a specified duty from a certain date; but its destination was afterwards altered, and it did not actually march till long after the date named; but as carriage was entertained from the date first ordered, extra batta was sanctioned for the corps from that date.

BOATS AND BOAT ALLOWANCE.

On the Indus.—Periods of boat allowance established.

From Feroz pore to Sukkur, ... 2 months.
" Sukkur to Bhawulpore, or its immediate vicinity 1 month.

On being first Posted.—An artillery officer, after eight years service at Dum-Dum, was ordered to receive charge of the artillery at Dacca. Boat allowance was granted to him as being for the first time posted, and as he had never been in receipt of full regimental allowances.

When on Steamers.—A detachment was despatched into Assam on board a steamer. The officers claimed boat allowance for the conveyance of their camp equipage, baggage, &c., for which there was not room in the steamer. As they were in receipt of tentage, and had a passage in the steamer, the claim was disallowed.

On joining from Sick leave.—An ensign doing duty at Barrackpore, proceeded on sick certificate to Van Diemen's Land, and was absent nearly two years. On his return he claimed boat allowance to join his corps, but as he had, before proceeding to join, received *full* allowances for more than eight months, his claim was declared inadmissible.

When Movement is Countermanded.—A native infantry regiment was ordered by water from Barrackpore to Dinapore. On reaching Bhagulpore it received an order to return to Barrackpore. Boat allowance for the officers was sanctioned from the presidency to Bhagulpore and back again.

To join a staff Appointment.—An officer belonging to a corps at Chittagong, was appointed major of brigade to the troops on the Eastern Frontier during the rains. He claimed boat allowance, but it was refused.

Skeleton Companies.—Certain skeleton companies being ordered by water from the Eastern frontier to join a recruit battalion at Juanpore, boat allowance was sanctioned for the officers attached.

To join Head-Quarters.—After boat allowance had been sanctioned for a staff officer proceeding to join head quarters at the presidency, he received orders to proceed by dawk at the public expense. His boat allowance being retrenched, he appealed to be permitted to draw the whole or the actual expense incurred in transporting his baggage by water; his claim declared to be inadmissible, as he was in receipt of tentage.

COMMAND ALLOWANCE.

Pioneers.—Fifty rupees a month granted to the officer in charge of the pioneers entertained for service with the Bengal division of the army of the Indus.

Adjutant.—An adjutant of a regiment of the line having no personal command of a company, and merely falling into such command occasionally, is not allowed compensation for the loss of command allowance when absent on special or court martial duty

Compensation.—A major general commanding a brigade, proceeding on service was placed in charge of a division, and the senior field officer of the force (not belonging to that brigade) without a line command, was placed in command of the brigade. On the major general's resuming command of his brigade, the officer temporarily in command claimed compensation for loss of allowances whilst proceeding to join his corps; his claim was disallowed.

Of Detachment of Local Infantry.—An officer of the line permitted to command four companies of the Sylhet light Infantry at the frontier post of Luckipore.

Of Local Corps—A major whilst in command of a corps of local cavalry was promoted to a regimental lieutenant colonelcy; but in consequence of the absence of the 2nd in command with a detachment and the sickness of the adjutant, there was no one present to receive charge of the corps, and the lieutenant colonel was by station orders, retained in command for some days. For these days the 2nd in command who had been appointed to the permanent command also claimed the consolidated allowance of Rs. 1,000, but under the special circumstances his claim was rejected.

Compensation.—The same rules for drawing compensation for loss of permanent command allowance are applicable to cases of loss of temporary commands.

An officer appointed to act as interpreter to a detachment of her majesty's troops proceeding by water, received boat allowance. He also claimed compensation for loss of company command allowance, which was granted on the ground that boat allowance was granted for a specific expenditure.

DAWK TRAVELLING.

On first appointment.—When young officers proceeding to join their own corps for the first time are ordered to do so by dawk, they are permitted to draw the difference between the boat allowance which they would under ordinary circumstances have received, and the actual amount of expence incurred by the State for their dawks.

When ordered on Service—A Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General ordered to proceed by dawk to join a force assembling for field service at Nusseerabad was allowed to draw the *actual expenses* of travelling by Dawk.

HOUSE RENT.

Deputy Judge Advocate General at the Presidency.—The Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Presidency division, being in charge of the Judge Advocate General's office, claimed the difference between his tentage, and the presidency rate of the house rent. Claim disallowed as a staff officer of the division, and also as in charge of the above office, for which he receives a special remuneration.

Aide-de Camp to Deputy Governor—An assistant Secretary to Military Board being as such in receipt of house rent was appointed Aide-De-Camp to the Deputy Governor of Bengal. He claimed the full salary, Rs. 331, of the latter appointment; but as R. 90 for house rent are consolidated in that amount, he was only allowed to draw the reduced salary of Rs. 244.

LEAVE.

On Return from Furlough.—If an officer on returning from furlough shall obtain leave of absence in general orders, he shall not forfeit his allowances if he join his corps within the time allowed by the boat regulations, exclusive of such leave, and provided that boat periods do not exceed the tenor of six months in addition to one month, during which he is allowed to remain at the presidency, being a total absence of seven months after arrival. This indulgence does not extend to officers returning from absence beyond sea.

To join Staff Appointment.—An officer whilst on leave was nominated to an appointment which he did not join before the expiration of six months from his proceeding on leave and his allowances were retrenched. He claimed remission of the retrenchment, on the plea that from the date of his appointment, his leave on private affairs was commuted to leave to enable him to join his appointment. His claim was disallowed.

To sea from Arracan.—Officers employed in the province of Arracan, permitted passage as on service on board the ship assigned to that province, whenever they may embark for a sea voyage under leave granted in station orders.

MARCHES AND RELIEFS.

By water at own expense.—In making application for corps to proceed by water at their own expense to effect a relief, &c. commanding officers must state that the native officers and men have consented to defray their own expenses.

Pay and allowances to the end of the current month, granted to a corps proceeding in course of relief at their own expence by water, including extra batta, the latter on the personal responsibility of the officer commanding the corps.

PASSAGE MONEY.

Commander-in-chief's.—The commander-in-chief at Madras having been appointed commander-in-chief in India, Rs. 5,500 was sanctioned as passage money from that presidency to Calcutta.

PROPERTY.

Compensation.—Every claim for compensation for losses occasioned by property being carried off by the enemy to be submitted to government, in order that each may be decided upon according to its particular circumstances.

STAFF.

Government Secretaries.—Under no circumstance is a reduction of any description to be made from the allowance drawn at the presidency by officers of the department of the military secretary to government whilst with the governor general in the upper provinces, on the principle that secretaries of other departments suffer no reduction of salary.

Commandant of Allahabad.—During the absence of the commandant of Allahabad on leave, the staff allowances paid to the officer commanding the garrison was deducted from the commandant's staff allowance.

General Officers.—The staff allowances of a general officer appointed to the staff commence from date of appointment. The extra salary of an officer commanding a division between the date of the appointment of a general officer and of his joining becomes a double charge to the state.

Deputy adjutant general.—The deputy adjutant general of the army placed on the same footing in regard to allowances as the deputy quarter master general and deputy military auditor general.

Special duty.—A major general acting on the staff being withdrawn from his division for a special duty, was allowed to draw his full allowances as

sack, his *locum tenens* was also allowed to draw the usual allowances for commanding a division in the absence of its permanent commanding officer, which caused a double payment

Department of public works.—In the absence of executive officers of public works, they will receive only half the remainder of their staff salary after the actual expences of the office shall be deducted therefrom by the acting officer.

Bukhur.—An infantry officer, whilst employed under the garrison Engineer at Bukhur, allowed the salary of an assistant field Engineer rs. 112.

When temporarily with regiment.—A captain of cavalry, 2d in command of a local cavalry corps, joined his regiment on service for a brief period. The consolidated staff allowance of his appointment sanctioned during that period only in case he did not receive regimental pay and allowances and the emoluments of a troop at the same time.

Civil employ.—A Military officer holding a political situation, was permitted to remain in Calcutta, he having been nominated private secretary to the president of the council. He was declared precluded from drawing any military allowances as holding a substantive civil appointment, while on leave from his permanent situation.

Of temporary commands.—A colonel in receipt of off-reckonings, succeeding temporarily to the command of the Agra and Muttra districts, allowed the full staff of Brigadier.

Proceeding to Join.—An officiating deputy judge advocate general, on the receipt of half staff salary only, was removed to a division in which he officiated on the full salary His claim to the half staff salary, whilst in progress to join his new appointment disallowed.

Brigade Major of Irregular Cavalry.—An infantry lieutenant 2nd in command of a corps of local cavalary, was appointed brigade major to a brigade of local cavalry; during employment as such, he received Rs. 400, and cavalry brigade major's allowances amounting to Rs. 264, inclusive of one horse. His claim to cavalry pay and horse allowance declared inadmissible.

When with Native Princes on Pilg images.—Three officers appointed to accompany three R jas on pilgrimages on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem each, in addition to their military pay and allowances.

From what period Receivable.—The rule directing that an officer succeeding to an appointment shall receive the salary only from the day succeeding that on which he receives charge, is applicable to the case of the commander-in-chief, and his military secretary.

Military Chest.—A staff salary of Rs. 200, and an establishment at a charge of Rs. 140, monthly sanctioned for the officer in charge of the treasure chest attached to a field force proceeding on service in Marwar.

Detachment Staff.—To local infantry battalions proceeding together on service, the usual allowance, (Rs. 60), sanctioned for the officer performing the duties of detachment staff.

TENTAGE AND TENTS.

Arracan.—It being necessary that young officers appointed to corps or detachments in Arracan should provide themselves with camp equipage to take with them, they do not forfeit tentage whilst proceeding to join at the public expence.

Repairs of Tents.—Officers commanding detachments of artillery draw the allowance for the repairs of tents in use with their detachments, although the head-quarters, of the companies from which they are detached remain at battalion head-quarters. The quarter master draws only of tents actually at head-quarters.

Full Tentage.—Officers of engineers in Fort William, and the adjutant and quarter master, European invalids at Chunar, not being excepted to keep up camp equipage, are not entitled to the full tentage granted in G. G. O. 19th August 1830.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VI.

Marine Regulations.

To

CAPTAIN

Commander of the

SIR,

I am directed by the Marine Board to request, in the event of the ship or vessel under your command experiencing any detention at the Sand Heads from the want of a Pilot, that you will report the circumstance to me, when an inquiry into the cause will immediately be instituted

2. I am further directed to inform you, that the Pilot is not required to

	Ft	In.
With the aid of competent steamers at all times of the year up and down.....	20	0
WITHOUT STEAM PROCEEDING DOWN FROM CALCUTTA TO SAUGOR.		
From 1st November to 15th March inclusive,	16	0
16th March to 31st May.....	17	0
1st June to 31st October,.....	17	6

WITHOUT STEAM COMING UP.

	From Saugor to Diamond Harbour.	From Diamond Harbour to Calcutta.
From 1st November to 15th March inclusive.....	18 feet	17 feet
„ 16th March to 31st October inclusive,..... ..	20 „	18 „

move your vessel in the river beyond the drafts noted in the margin, but that it is discretionary with him, subject to your expressed desire, acting on the part of the owners and underwriters, whether the vessel under your command shall, if exceeding the prescribed draft, be brought beyond the stations noted in the margin, without unloading part of the cargo to bring her within the draft in question.

3. It being understood, that a practice has very generally obtained among commanders of vessels frequenting this port, of making pecuniary donations to the pilot in charge of their vessels, you are to understand, that such a practice is entirely discretionary, and that pilots are peremptorily commanded on no account either directly or indirectly to seek any such donation. Any pilot so soliciting a gratuity, or neglecting his duty with a view to exact one, or in consequence of not obtaining it, is liable to experience the severe displeasure of Government.

4. You are requested, on the pilot boarding your vessel, to fill up the accompanying two forms; the one to my address and the other to that of the Master Attendant, in order to their being delivered to the dak-boat on the vessel's arrival at Kedgeree.

5. Government having been pleased, at the recommendation of the Marine Board, to remove the interdict hitherto preventing vessels being under way in the river under any circumstances during the night, I am directed, with a view to prevent, as far as possible, any accident from arising from the permission now given for the furtherance of the interests of vessels passing up and down the river, to desire, that you will be particular in attending to the following directions which the pilot is ordered strictly to require your attention to, while your vessel is between Calcutta and Saugor

Vessels at anchor, are after dark till day-light, to shew a light at the starboard foreyard arm.

Vessels under way with a steamer, are, in like manner, to shew a light on each foreyard arm; the steamer showing one, where most convenient.

Vessels under way without a steamer, are to show a light at the fore top-gallant-mast-head.

6. Immediately on your arrival in Calcutta, you are to report yourself personally at the Master Attendant's office, and at your earliest convenience to communicate to him in writing the name, and residence of the parties to whom the bills for pilotage, &c are to be presented for payment. You are further requested, prior to quitting your vessel, on arrival at Calcutta, to give or cause your chief officer to give, the pilot a certificate of your actual registered tonnage, and of the draft of water at which your vessel has been piloted, as also, that she has or has not been accompanied by a row-boat, in order that the bills for pilotage and port dues may be correctly made out.

7. Should your ship or vessel be coming up to Calcutta, you are to land your gun-powder at the magazine at Moyapore, previous to passing that place, on no account retaining on board more than one hundred pounds weight; any quantity beyond that weight being liable to seizure if found on board.

8. It is hereby further notified to you, that you are strictly prohibited from throwing overboard, into any part of the river, ballast of any description whatever, under a penalty of co.'s rs. 500.

9. Under the act No. XIV of 1836, passed by the right hon'ble the governor-general of India in council in the legislative department, under date 30th May, 1836, you are required, immediately on the receipt of this letter, to insert under their proper heads in the accompanying printed form of manifest, all the particulars which are specified therein, relative to the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board the under your command; and, after filling up the document, to return it, duly attested under your signature, to the pilot in charge of your vessel, to enable that officer to transmit the same to my address, by the first dak that may be despatched from Kedgeree after the entrance of the vessel into the river

10. The pilot, I am instructed to add, is prohibited, by the orders of the right honorable the governor of Bengal, under the powers conferred by the 6th section of the aforesaid act, from bringing the vessel higher up the river Hooghly than Kedgeree, until the manifest of her import cargo shall have been furnished to him.

11. I am further directed to inform you, that under the 5th section of the said act, if the above manifest shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported on the vessel under your command, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (rs. 1,000) and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered to the pilot, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, will be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs Salt and Opium. In the event of there being a deficiency in the packages or goods entered in the manifest, you are liable, under the said Act, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees (Rs. 500, for every missing or deficient

packages of unknown value and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on goods sufficient and unaccounted for, it capable of being ascertained therewith.

12. In the event of your vessels remaining outside or below Kedgeree, you are required by the said Act to deliver the manifest, so duly filled up and attested, to the pilot, immediately on the vessel being brought to anchor; and if you should neglect to deliver the said manifest for the space of twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have anchored, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000).

13. I am directed, with reference to the 15th Section of Act No. XVII. of 1837, to desire that you will deliver every letter and packet on board your vessel not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to the dak peon, who may first board your vessel; and I am to add that by the next Sections of the above Act, you are liable to a penalty, not exceeding rupees 1,000, for any wilful neglect in this particular, which penalty, will assuredly be levied, instances having occurred of Commanders wilfully detaining their packets.

14. You are to observe, that the Collector of Government Customs will, upon application being made to him, grant receipts for all goods which may be landed from your ship or vessel, lodged in the Custom House, and he will be responsible for delivering from the Custom House all goods for which receipts shall have been granted; but should you, your officers, or passengers, omit to take such receipts upon your goods being landed and lodged as abovementioned you or they will be entitled to indemnification, for any of them that may be lost in passing through the Custom House.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, Sept. 16, 1837.

REGULATIONS.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COMMANDERS AND OWNERS, BELONGING TO SHIPS AND VESSELS RESORTING TO THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Under orders of government in the General Department, dated 5th August 1836.

1st. As the Harbour master is held responsible for the movements of all ships and vessels, to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the officers of his department are not to be interferred with in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe berth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into dock, or to the honorable company's moorings, and except in cases of emergency.

2nd. All applications to take in or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistance from the Harbour master's department, are to be made in writing to the master attendant, who will direct the harbour master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

3d. On ships or vessels arriving at Calcutta, they are to have their jib and driver boom rigged in as soon as practicable, and remain so till the pilot, takes charge.

4th. Ships and vessels laying in the stream, or at the honorable company's moorings, shall have at least one anchor at the bow with a cable bent, and ranged, ready for letting go at all times.

5th. No ship nor vessel shall make any hawser or rope fast to any of the honorable company's mooring buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the harbour master, or his assistant; and especially

no warps are to be out during the night, on account of the risk of boats being thereby upset, and the almost certainty of the consequent loss of lives.

6th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so until requested to let them go. All vessels in the port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

7th. The Harbour Master's assistants are directed to take care, in hauling ships or vessels into dock, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ship's sides, (which can be removed) be suffered to remain.

8th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream, are to keep a clear hawser, to prevent accidents occurring.

9th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or rosin on board, to prevent accidents by fire. They are also prohibited from throwing overboard ballast or rubbish of any kind, detrimental to the bed of the rivers.

10th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels laying under fours, or at any of the Hon'ble Company's moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the Harbour Master's department to do so.

11th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others while in charge of an officer under the authority of the Master Attendant have no claim on Government for such damage; but the parties concerned are to represent the case to the Master Attendant who will take such cognizance of the same as the merits of the case may appear to require.

12th. In order to avoid misconception as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of ships and vessels making use of the Honorable Company's chain moorings, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the public that Government does not guarantee the safety of any ship or vessel which may use those moorings.

13th. Government have been further pleased to prohibit commanders of all ships and vessels from moving them in any part of the rivers, unless they have a pilot or an officer from the Harbour Master's department on board, under penalty (independently of such consequences as the owners or commanders may be subject to be by law, on the part of individuals,) of two hundred sicca rupees, for every breach of this prohibition.

14th.—Finally, you are hereby informed, that no pilot will be allowed to take charge of your ship, outwards, until a certificate from the Marine Pay Master shall have been presented at the Master Attendant's Office, stating that all port charges due on her account have been paid.

Notice is hereby given that vessels engaging the Honorable Company's moorings, are liable to be removed from one mooring to another at the discretion of the Master Attendant whenever he may consider such a measure necessary, either for the general convenience of the port or the particular safety of any other vessel. Of course on such occasion no charge will be made against the vessel removed.

(Signed) T. T. HARINGTON, Master Attendant.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, July 16, 1801.

Whereas it hath hitherto been the practice for ships importing at Calcutta, to retain their gunpowder on board while lying in the port; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of ship, lying off

the town, might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent, by ships saluting Fort William, or firing guns on other occasions, his Excellency the most noble the governor general in council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a consequence of these irregular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the following rules.

1. The commanders of all vessels bound to the port of Calcutta, and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta, or to any other part of the river above Moyapore or required on or before, their arrival off Moyapore, to land at the magazine, which has been erected at that place, all the gunpowder which they may have on board, (whether contained in barrels, or made up into ammunition) exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board, for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in cases of distress. Officers appointed by government, will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Moyapore, and will deposit it in the magazine. Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder, previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the officer in charge of the magazine.

2. In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delivery of their gunpowder, commanders, of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Moyapore, to hoist a flag at the fore-top mast-head, whereupon the officer in charge of the magazine, will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the river side to receive the gunpowder.

3 Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the magazine between sun-set and sun-rise.

4. The commanders of vessels outward bound, which may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Moyapore, with the exception of quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds, for the purposes before mentioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel when inward bound, and deposited in the magazine the gunpowder will, upon the application of the commander of the vessel to the officer in charge of the magazine, such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the magazine) be conveyed to the river side, and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

5. In future, vessels entering the port of Calcutta, shall not at any time, while lying in any part of the river between Moyapore and Calcutta, have on board without the express sanction of government, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purposes before mentioned; the collector of the government customs is hereby empowered and directed, should he have reason to believe that a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched, and should any greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The collector is also empowered and directed to seize any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel, in opposition to the rules herein prescribed; all such gunpowder so seized, shall be liable to confiscation; the collector shall immediately send all the gunpowder so seized to the magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstances of the case to the board of trade; the collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessel from which gunpowder shall have been so seized, without the express authority of the governor-general in council.

6. One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under this regulation, shall be granted in equal proportions to the collector of the customs and his deputy; the remaining moiety shall be granted in equal proportions to the informer, and to the officer assisting in making the seizure.

7. The commanders of vessels lying at diamond harbour, or in any, other part of the river below Moyapore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the magazine at Moyapore.

8. Pursuant to the orders contained in the 5th article of these regulations, the commanders of all vessels now laying in the port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective ships, or any place on shore, to the magazine at Moyapore If the commander of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties stated in the 5th article.

9. The commander of all vessels lying off the town of Calcutta, or any part of the river between the town and Kedgeree, are prohibited from firing guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the vessels being in distress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of his majesty's justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any ship for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the ship being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fired with the permission of the justices of the peace, the commander of the ship is enjoined to be particularly careful that the guns be not shotted.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council,

G. H BARLOW, Chief Secy. to the Govt.

P. S. Under orders from the Marine Board, dated 6th instant, commanders are informed, that such gunpowder as they may have for sale is not to be landed at Moyapore, but to be brought up and lodged at the Howrah magazine.

(Signed) T. T HARINGTON, Master Attendant,

Master Attendant's Office, July 8, 1817.

PILOTAGE AND PORT DUES.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the recent change in the currency, the Marine Board have obtained the sanction of the right honorable the governor of Bengal to the following modified rates of charge leviable on account of pilotage and port dues, which are to come into operation on the 1st proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, May 25, 1830.

Notices touching port charges at Calcutta, for the information and guidance of Owners and Commanders of vessels.

The Marine Board having lately, under the orders of government, been engaged in revising the general regulations of the Marine Department, bearing on the shipping frequenting the port, request the particular attention of owners, agents, and commanders of vessels, to the following arrangements in connection with the charges on account of pilotage, &c., framed with a view to the mutual convenience of the Marine Department and the shipping interests.

First.—Commanders are requested, prior to quitting their vessels on arrival off Calcutta, to fill up and certify, or cause to be filled up and certified, a form of certificate shewing the actual registered tonnage; the draft of water and whether the vessels has or has not been towed by steamer any part of the way, or has not had the use of a row-boat, which form will be furnished to the pilot, in order to the bills of the vessels being correctly made out.

Second.—Commanders are further requested, as early after their arrival as possible to notify, in writing, to the Master Attendant, the name and residence of the reference for the payment of his vessel's bills.

Third.—On the receipt by the Master Attendant of the above certificate and written reference for payment, a single bill will be prepared, including inward pilotage, light-house duty, Mayapore magazine duty, and row boat hire, (if any) which, together with a certificate, will be forwarded to the Marine Pay Master for collection within fifteen days of the arrival of the vessel and bearing on it the name and residency of the party referred to for payment, which commanders are requested to furnish to the Master Attendant in writing as early after their arrival as practicable, that that officer may more readily be enabled to present it. By this arrangement all the charges connected with the vessel up to her arrival off Calcutta, will be embodied in one bill, instead of, as hitherto, being made in separate bills.

Fourth.—In the event of vessels docking, or being transported at the desire of the commander, it is requested that a certificate may be given by the commanding officer of the operation having been performed, in order to its accompanying the bill when presented for payment to the referee.

Fifth.—The practice of charging for hauling to the chain moorings, for their monthly hire, and for hauling from the moorings in separate bills, is discontinued, and henceforward one bill will be prepared, including the charge for hauling to the moorings, that for occupying them, and that for hauling from them; and commanders are requested to give, or cause their commanding officers to give, to the master attendant or the harbour master, certificate of the date of hauling to and from the moorings, which certificate, as before, will accompany the bill when presented for payment. The hire of the moorings will be charged for the day on which the vessel is hauled thereto, without reference to the period of the day; and, in like manner, no charge will be made for the day on which she hauls from her moorings, however late in the day she may quit them. The charges connected with the chain moorings will thus be embodied in one bill and be discharged in one payment, instead of three or more, according to the number of months the vessel occupied the moorings.

Sixth.—The system of charging outward pilotage on an estimated draft of water with an addition of ten per cent. subject to adjustment after the vessel has sailed, and of charging a certain number of days for a row-boat subject to a like adjustment, is abolished; and, in future, the outward pilotage and charge for row-boat hire on outward-bound vessels, will be made as follows:

When the vessel is finally laden, the commander is to give notice thereof to the master attendant, when the draft of water is to be ascertained and certified by the commander or commanding officer on the part of the vessel, and by the harbour master on the part of government,—subject, in case of dispute, to the decision of the master attendant. On receipt of the certificate, the master attendant will cause a bill to be made out for the regular amount of pilotage, for the row-boat hire according to an average rate with reference to the size of the vessels and the season of the year, fixed by a marine committee which lately sat at the Bankshall, the majority of which was composed of members of houses of agency and commanders of ships. The bill and certificate will be presented in due course for payment.

Seventh.—As however, it frequently happens, that vessels are taking in cargo or filling their water up to the last day of their departure, or that from other causes the bills for the chain moorings and outward pilotage cannot be made out till the eve of departure; owners, agents and commanders are in such cases particularly requested, with a view to despatch to cause an individual to attend at the Bankshall and expedite the transmission of the bill and certificate to the board for registry, and to the pay office for collection; at each of which offices they may in such cases depend upon the most ready and special attention.

Eighth.—In the event of a vessel being towed any part of the way down by steam, or not having the use of a row-boat, commanders are to obtain from the pilot, at Sandgees a certificate to that effect, which they should forward by dak to their agents. On receipt thereof agents are requested to make out a bill against the honorable company for the full deduction from the pilotage allowed, if

tugged by steam, or for the row-boat hire paid, as the case may be, and to forward it, together with the certificate, to the marine board for audit and payment.

Ninth.—In cases where a vessel leaves Calcutta, avowedly intended to fill up cargo at some place below, the pilotage will be charged at the draft at which she leaves Calcutta in like manner, though at the reduced amount as if she had proceeded to sea; and with respect to the subsequent pilotage charge from the place at which the vessel takes in the additional cargo to sea, owners or agents of vessels will be required to furnish a special guarantee to pay the amount chargeable according to a certificate of the draft of water to be signed by the commander or commanding officer and pilot.

Tenth.—Six sets of moorings at Diamond harbour having been fitted specially to enable vessels arriving in distress from loss of anchor and cables to be readily moored, the charge will be co.'s Rs. 50 for mooring and unmooring, and the daily hire the same as for the moorings at Calcutta. The moorings will of course be available to vessels not in distress from loss of anchors and cables, but the harbour master will be instructed at all times to keep two sets vacant during the S. W. Monsoon to meet casualties.

Eleventh.—Annexed is a statement of the several port and pilotage charges, and the marine board trust, that with these and the certificates of the commanders or commanding officers before them, owners and agents of vessels will, at all times, be enabled readily to ascertain the correctness of the bills and to discharge them to on presentation.

INWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water.	Full Pilotage.	1 12	2 12	3 12	4 13	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 72	9 12	10 12	11 12
	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.
Under 8 Feet	50	4 2 8	8 5 4	12 8 0	16 .. 8	20 13 4	25 0 0	29 2 8	33 5 4	37 8 0	41 10 8	46 13 4
8 to 9 "	80	6 10 8	13 5 4	20 0 0	26 10 .	33 5 4	40 0 0	46 10 8	53 5 4	60 0 0	66 10 8	73 5 4
9 to 10 "	110	9 2 8	18 5 4	27 8 0	36 0 8	45 13 4	55 0 0	64 2 8	73 5 4	82 8 0	91 10 8	100 13 4
10 to 11 "	130	10 13 4	21 10 .	32 8 .	43 4 4	54 2 8	65 0 0	75 13 4	86 1 8	97 8 0	108 5 4	119 2 8
11 to 12 "	150	12 8 0	25 0 .	37 8 .	50 0 0	62 8 0	75 0 0	87 8 0	100 0 0	112 8 0	125 0 0	137 8 0
12 to 13 "	170	14 2 8	28 5 4	42 8 0	56 10 8	70 13 4	85 0 0	99 2 8	113 5 4	127 8 0	141 10 8	155 13 4
13 to 14 "	200	16 13 4	33 5 4	50 0 0	66 13 4	83 5 4	100 0 0	116 10 8	133 5 4	150 0 0	166 13 8	183 5 4
14 to 15 "	230	19 2 8	38 5 4	57 8 0	76 10 8	95 13 4	115 0 0	134 2 8	153 5 4	172 8 0	191 10 8	210 13 4
15 to 16 "	270	22 8 0	45 0 0	67 8 0	90 0 0	112 8 0	135 0 0	157 8 0	180 0 0	202 8 0	225 0 0	247 8 0
16 to 17 "	330	26 10 8	53 5 4	80 0 0	106 13 8	133 5 4	160 0 0	186 10 8	213 5 4	240 0 0	266 13 8	293 5 4
17 to 18 "	370	30 13 4	61 10 8	92 8 0	123 5 4	154 2 8	185 0 0	215 13 4	246 10 8	277 8 0	308 5 4	339 2 8
18 to 19 "	420	35 0 0	70 0 0	105 0 0	140 0 0	175 0 0	210 0 0	245 0 0	280 0 0	315 0 0	350 0 0	385 0 0
19 to 20 "	480	40 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	160 0 0	200 0 0	240 0 0	280 0 0	320 0 0	360 0 0	400 0 0	440 0 0
20 to 21 "	540	45 0 0	90 0 0	135 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	270 0 0	315 0 0	360 0 0	405 0 0	450 0 0	495 0 0
21 to 22 "	600	49 2 8	98 5 4	147 8 0	196 10 8	245 13 4	295 0 0	344 2 8	393 5 4	442 8 0	491 10 8	540 13 4
22 to 23 "	640	53 5 4	106 10 8	160 0 0	213 5 4	266 10 8	320 0 0	373 5 4	426 10 8	480 0 0	533 5 4	586 10 8
23 to 24 "	700	58 5 4	116 10 8	175 0 0	233 5 4	291 10 8	350 0 0	408 5 4	466 10 8	525 0 0	583 5 4	641 10 8

OUTWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR A BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water	Full Pilotage	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12	5/12	6/12	7/12	8/12	9/12	10/12	11/12
	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.	Company's Rupees.
Under 8 Feet	50	4 2 8	8 5 4	12 8 0	16 10 8	20 13 4	25 0 0	29 2 8	33 5 4	37 8 0	41 10 8	45 13 4
8 to 9 "	80	6 10 8	13 5 4	20 0 0	26 10 8	33 5 4	40 0 0	46 10 8	53 5 4	60 0 0	66 10 8	73 5 4
9 to 10 "	120	10 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0
10 to 11 "	140	11 10 8	23 5 4	35 0 0	46 10 8	58 5 4	70 0 0	81 10 8	93 5 4	105 0 0	116 10 8	128 5 4
11 to 12 "	160	13 5 4	26 10 8	40 0 0	53 5 4	66 10 8	80 0 0	93 5 4	106 10 8	120 0 0	133 5 4	146 10 8
12 to 13 "	180	15 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	75 0 0	90 0 0	105 0 0	120 0 0	135 0 0	150 0 0	165 0 0
13 to 14 "	210	17 8 0	35 0 0	52 8 0	70 0 0	87 8 0	105 0 0	122 8 0	140 0 0	157 8 0	175 0 0	192 8 0
14 to 15 "	240	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	160 0 0	180 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0
15 to 16 "	290	24 2 8	48 5 4	72 8 0	96 10 8	120 13 4	145 0 0	169 2 8	193 5 4	2 7 8 0	241 10 8	265 13 4
16 to 17 "	360	30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	240 0 0	270 0 0	300 0 0	330 0 0
17 to 18 "	420	35 0 0	70 0 0	105 0 0	140 0 0	175 0 0	210 0 0	245 0 0	280 0 0	315 0 0	350 0 0	385 0 0
18 to 19 "	470	39 2 8	78 5 4	117 8 0	156 10 8	195 13 4	235 0 0	274 2 8	3 3 5 4	352 8 0	391 10 8	430 13 4
19 to 20 "	540	45 0 0	90 0 0	135 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	270 0 0	315 0 0	360 0 0	405 0 0	450 0 0	495 0 0
20 to 21 "	600	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	2 0 0 0	250 0 0	300 0 0	350 0 0	400 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0	550 0 0
21 to 22 "	650	54 2 8	108 5 4	162 8 0	216 10 8	270 13 4	325 0 0	379 2 8	433 5 4	487 8 0	547 10 8	595 13 4
22 to 23 "	700	58 5 4	116 10 8	175 0 0	233 5 4	291 10 8	350 0 0	408 5 4	466 10 8	525 0 0	583 5 4	641 10 8
23 to 24 "	770	64 2 8	128 5 4	192 8 0	256 10 8	320 13 4	385 0 0	449 2 8	513 5 4	577 8 0	641 10 8	705 13 4

The pilotage is divided into twelfths for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz *from* or *to* places short of Calcutta, and from and to intermediate places as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction, being made when vessels are tugged by steam on portion of the distance.

The following shews the number of twelfths chargeable between the several stations.

INWARD PROPORTION. FROM SEA.		OUTWARD PROPORTION. FROM CALCUTTA.	
To Saugor,	4-12ths.	To Moorapore or Pulta,	2-12ths.
„ Kedgeree,	8 12ths.	„ Diamond Harbour,	3-12ths.
„ Culpee,	8-12ths.	„ Culpee,	4 12ths.
„ Diamond Harbour,	9 12 ths.	„ Kedgeree,	8-12ths.
„ Pultah or Moyapore,	10-12ths.	„ Saugor,	9-12ths.
„ Calcutta,	full pilotage.	„ Sea—full pilotage.	

Moyapore magazine duty, chargeable one for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore inward—one anna per ton on registered, tonnage, and vessels drawing under 8 feet draft of water are exempted.

Light duty.—The duty is levied every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two annas ditto.

Row boat, inward, company's rupees 13 per diem.

Ditto, outward.

From 1st April to the 31st July,	700 Tons and upwards	Co.'s	Rs. 191
	500 to 699	„	102
	300 to 399	„	79
From 1st August to the 31st March,	700 Tons and upwards,	„	89
	500 to 699	„	78
	300 to 499	„	74
Row-boat at Hooghly pilot,	per diem.	„	13
If the hawser is used in assisting a vessel in danger or on shore,	per diem.	„	26

N. B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row-boat in aid of the pilotage, unless one is required by the commander.

THE HIRE OF THE CALCUTTA CHAIN MOORINGS.

All vessels up to	199 Tons,	Co.'s	Rs. 2 per diem.
„ from	200 to 299 „	„	3 „
„ „	300 to 399 „	„	4 „
„ „	400 to 499 „	„	5 „
„ „	500 to 599 „	„	6 „
„ „	600 and upwards	„	7 „
Swinging moorings,		„	3 „

N. B. No vessels above 300 tons burthen can be hauled to the swinging moorings.

Haulings to or from the chain moorings, each operation,	Co.'s	Rs. 26
Ditto ditto swinging ditto,	„	26
Ditto from or under fours, ships of 250 tons and upwards,	„	52
Ditto under 250 tons,	„	26
Re-mooring,	„	26

HAULING IN OR OUT OF DOCK AND ON OR OFF THE SLIP OR WAYS.

If above 300 tons, each operation,	Co.'s	Rs. 40
If at or under 300 tons, ditto,	„	20
For the use of the buoy, hauling in to or out of dock,	„	10
Riding at the said buoy, per diem,	„	3

Transporting vessels (when not at the chain moorings or not going into, or coming out of dock) from Sulkea to any part of the river not below Kidderpore,..... .....Co.'s Rs. 25
Transporting any ship after having been moored from one mooring to another, if at the request of the owner or commander, „ 50

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

The same charge is made for hauling to and from and occupying the moorings at Diamond Harbour as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

HIRE OF STEAM VESSELS FOR TUGGING.

Enterprise, Ganges and Irrawaddy, at..... Co.'s Rs. 400 per diem.
Hooghly, Diana and the iron steam vessels,..... 200 „

Further particulars may be known on application to the controller of government steam vessels, Marine Board office.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 10th May, 1830.

NOTICE
TO COMMANDERS OF OUTWARD BOUND VESSELS.

Great inconvenience arising to the agents of vessels from commanders of outward-bound vessels which have been tugged by steam, or which have had no row boat in attendance on them, not attending to the 8th Item of the published notices touching port charges, and not sending up from Kedgeree the required certificate, without which the refund of ½ pilotage and the charge paid on account of row boat cannot be passed by the Marine Board, commanders are therefore reminded of the necessity on their own vessel's account of their obtaining such certificate from the pilot and forwarding it to their owners from Kedegree.

By order of the Marine Board,
C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 27th April 1837. }

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that from the 1st February next, the following revised rates sanctioned by government, on the 7th ultimo, will be charged for the occupation of the hon'ble company's moorings in the river Hooghly.

	From 1st November to 30th June, being eight months.		From 1st July to 31st Oct. being four months.	
	Tons,			
Vessels up to	199..	1 Rs. ₱ diem..	3	per diem.
From 200 to	299..	2 Rs. „	4	„
„ 300 to	399..	3 „	5	„
„ 400 to	499..	4 „	6	„
„ 500 to	599..	5 „	7	„
600 upwards..		6 „	8	„

By order of the Marine Board,
C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 10th Jan. 1843 }

Fort William, General Department, the 31st January, 1828.

The right hon'ble the governor-general in council, is pleased to direct, that the following rules and regulations, relative to lascars and other asiatic seamen, be published for general information.

RULES AND REGULATIONS—Made, ordained, and published, by the right honorable the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal, in council, in pursuance of an act of Parliament of the 4th October, the 4th, c 80, passed on the 31st day of January in the year of Our Lord 1828, to be observed by master officers and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed

of asiatic sailors, lascars or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places, within the limits of the charter of the United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Be it ordained by the Right Honorable William Pitt Earl Amherst, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, in council, by virtue of the powers in him vested by the said act, that from and after the publication hereof, in the manner herein-after directed, the following rules and regulations shall be observed by masters, officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of asiatic sailors, lascars or natives of any of the territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the said united company, whilst such asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives shall be on board such ships or vessels, and whilst absent from the countries or places to which they shall respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to the places to which they belong, or from whence they have been taken.

I. Every such ship or vessel, which shall clear out from any port or place in any territory, country, or island, under the government of the said united company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said United company, and every such ship or vessel which shall arrive at any port or place in the said United Kingdom, and every such ship or vessel which having cleared out from any port or place, in any territory, country, or island as aforesaid, shall arrive at any port or place without the limits of the charter of the said United company, shall be provided with an expert surgeon, of ability and knowledge; and in each case before any such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the government of the said United company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, such surgeon shall be previously examined by the Medical Board, or by such medical person or persons, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Government, or principal officer of the port or place from whence such ship or vessel shall clear out; and no surgeon shall be deemed a fit surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such Medical Board, or by such other medical person or persons, to be duly qualified, and such surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such ship or vessel, during the whole voyage (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expence of the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives on board of such ship or vessel during the voyage on which such ship or vessel shall proceed or be bound; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished, at the like expence, with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines fit for the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives; and it shall and may be lawful for the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, and before such ship or vessel shall clear out, to appoint any medical person or persons to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of such medicines; and such ship or vessel shall not be permitted to clear out from such port or place as aforesaid; until the Government, or principal officer thereof, shall be duly satisfied, that a sufficient quantity and proper assortment of such medicines shall have been furnished; provided always, that if such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer of any such ship or vessel, which may be intended to be cleared out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, after using due diligence and reasonable and proper means in that behalf, shall not be able to procure or retain an expert surgeon, duly qualified as aforesaid, and such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer, shall represent the same in writing to the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, together with a true statement of the means that have been adopted or employed to procure a fit surgeon as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the Government or principal of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be on being duly satisfied that a fit surgeon cannot be procured, to autho-

rise and permit such ship or vessel, by a licence in writing, to be in that behalf granted by the Secretary for the time being of such Government, or by the principal officer of such other port or place as aforesaid, to clear out and proceed on the voyage then intended, without having such surgeon on board, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

II. That every such ship or vessel which shall be navigated by the proportion of British seamen, directed by the twenty-first section of the said Act of Parliament, that is to say, by four British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, shall be manned with not less than six of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, being men, or five men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and every such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be in part composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, and which shall not be navigated by the proportion of British seamen abovementioned, but which shall, by virtue of the twenty-second section of the said Act of Parliament, be licensed to sail and carry on her voyage with a less proportion of British seamen than required by the said twenty first section of the Act of Parliament, shall be manned with such a proportion of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, to the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, as is hereinafter specified, (that is to say) when the number of such British seamen shall be three for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be seven men and one boy for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten beyond the last even hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, when the number of such British seamen shall be two for every hundred tons, of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives shall be nine, being men, or eight men or two boys for every such hundred tons and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, when the number of such British seamen shall be one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be ten men and one boy for every such hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and when such ship or vessel shall be navigated by any British seamen, exclusive of the mates or officers, and the number of such British seamen shall be less than one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be eleven, being men, or ten men and two boys for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and every such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, or which shall, with the exception of the mates or officers be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be provided with a gunner, a carpenter, a caulker, and the usual number of seacunnies, and shall exclusively of such officers, gunner, carpenter, caulker, seacunnies and servants, in such ship or vessel, be manned with not less than twelve of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives being men, or eleven men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof.

III. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expence of the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, with a sufficient quantity of wholesome and good provisions and with a sufficient quantity of fuel properly adapted for the use of the Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives, who may embark, or who during the voyage, may be on board such ship or vessel, and such provisions shall be regularly served out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives, during the course of such voyage, in manner following, that is to say, whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall be within the tropics, agreeably to the undermentioned scale, viz.

	Per man per day.				*Per man per day.*			*Per man per month*		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	qr.	Serrs.	Chks.	Sa. wt.	Serrs.	Chks.	Sa. wt.
Rice	2	0	14	,,	1	0	0	30	0	0
Dholl	0	5	7	,,	0	2	2½	4	11	0
Ghee	0	1	5	,,	0	0	2½	0	15	0
Salt	0	0	13	,,	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Turmeric	0	2	1	,,	0	1	0	1	14	0
Garlic	0	2	1	,,	0	1	0	1	14	0
Chillies	0	1	13	,,	0	0	3½	1	0	2½
Tamarinds	0	0	13	,,	0	0	1½	0	0	0
Cummin Seed	0	0	8	,,	0	0	1	0	6	0
Coriander Seed	0	0	8	,,	0	0	1	0	6	0
Pumkins, Yams and Potatoes	As far as a reasonable stock of them can be laid in at the commencement of the voyage									
	0	4	2	,,	0	2	0	3	12	0
Ginger	0	0	4	,,	0	0	¼	0	3	0
Tea	0	0	11	,,	0	0	1½	0	8	0
Sugar	0	1	6	,,	0	0	2½	1	0	0
Vinegar	Six pints per month per man									
Oil for the body in bad weather	0	0	11	,,	0	0	1½	*Per man per Day.*		

And whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall pass beyond the tropic, either to the northward or southward, then in addition to the foregoing scale or allowance, shall be added food of a more nourishing quality, viz.

	Per man per month.				*Per man per month*	
	lbs	oz.	dr.	qr.	Seer.	Chks
Pillow meat	8	3	7	,,	4	,,
Curry meat	6	2	9	,,	3	,,
Biscuit	10	4	4	,,	6	,,
Wheat	14	5	15	,,	7	,,
Pickled mangoes	2	0	14	,,	1	,,
Rum,	Exclusive of the discretionary allowance in time of bad weather.				Two drams per day per man.	

And in addition to the above mentioned stock of provisions, and other articles herein before mentioned, the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel herein before mentioned, shall also lay in a stock of tobacco, sufficient for the supply of at least three-fourths of the asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives on board, for the voyage, at the rate of one-half seer, or one pound weight per man per month, to be served out to such asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, when their own private stock of that articles shall have been exhausted, which tobacco shall be estimated at twenty per cent, on the prime cost of the article, such prime cost to be certified by the inspecting or other officer appointed for that purpose, and the price of such tobacco, to be deducted at the end of the voyage, from the wages of such man to whom the same shall have been supplied; and the entire quantity of provisions and other articles, which shall be laid in for the use of the said asiatic sailors, lascars and natives as aforesaid, shall be estimated as follows; viz. to Europe, North America, the Eastern Coast of South America, and the Western Coast of America respectively customary provision for six months, and food of a more nourishing quality for four months. To New South Wales, customary provisions for four months, and food of a more on nourishing quality for two months. And it is hereby directed, that stock of fuel and water shall be laid in by every such ship or vessel as aforesaid for the supply of the asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives on board, that it shall be in proportion to the stock of other provisions taken on board as aforesaid; and that the said stock of water shall be in proportion to the number of asiatic sailors, lascars or other native on board of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, and that in particular the said stock of water so taken in for the supply of the asiatic sailors, lascars, and other natives, shall be of sufficient quantity to allow for every asiatic sailors, lascars, or other native on board of such ship or vessel during the said voyage, one gallon at the least for each day; provided always, that whenever the seacunnies, or any other part of the crew of such ship or vessel shall be anglo-asiatics or native Portuguese, they shall be victualled as European seamen.

IV. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expence of the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and for the use of such asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives who may embark or be on board such ship or vessel during the intended voyage, the following bedding and clothing; viz. one bed, to consist of three country blankets sewed together. One pillow, stuffed together with blank ting. One blanket, one jacket and one pair of trowsers with feet, made of four yards of European red or blue cloth. One jacket and one pair of trowsers with feet, made either of European cloth or country blanketing. One pair of shoes, two woollen caps. Two pair of woollen mittens for each man; and that such bedding and clothing shall be delivered out to such asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid who may not be previously supplied therewith, whenever such ship or vessel shall be in any latitude to the northward of twenty-four degrees north latitude, or to the southward of twenty-four degrees south latitude, and that such bedding and clothing shall there upon become the property of the persons to whom the same shall be delivered. Provided always that no Asiatic sailor, or native shall be entitled to receive more than one set of bedding and of clothing in the course of one voyage; and that the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, supplying such bedding or clothing, shall be at liberty to deduct from the wages of each Asiatic sailor, lascar and native as aforesaid, who shall be supplied with such bedding or clothing in addition to the prime cost, twenty per cent., on the articles respectively supplied to any such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, and which said prime cost shall be certified by the inspecting or other officer thereto appointed.

V. Every such ship or vessel shall be provided with healthy and roomy berths or lodging places, properly ventilated in the fore part of the between-decks of such ship or vessel, which shall be left clear for the accommodation of the Asiatic sailors, and natives as aforesaid, who may embark or proceed on board of such ship or vessel, to each man of whom, in ships or vessels having no top-gallant fore-castle, shall be allowed a space of 33 cubic feet, for his accommo

dation before the main mast; but in cases of ships or vessels having a top gallant forecastle, twenty-four cubic feet shall be deemed sufficient for each of such persons, and that all Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, who shall not be required to perform from the duties of the said ship or vessels, or who shall not belong to the watch gang that may be actually employed in performing the duty or work of the said ship or vessel, shall be suffered and permitted to remain in their berths or lodging places herein-before mentioned, in the same manner as is usually permitted to European sailors, and until it shall be the turn of duty of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, who may remain below to relieve the watch or gang employed on the upper deck; and in order to enable the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives as aforesaid, to obtain the benefit of this or regulation, the master or commander of every such ship or vessel shall divide the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives into two watches, or gangs, accordingly as the duty of the ship or vessel may require, and in such manner that a portion of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives forming one watch, or gang may remain on the upper deck, to perform the duty of the said ship, while the residue of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, may remain in their berths, or lodging places as aforesaid, in the same manner as is usually practised and observed towards European sailors; and every such ship or vessel as aforesaid of the burthen of five hundred tons and under, shall be provided by, and at the expence of the owner or owners thereof, with one caboose for the purpose of enabling the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives to cook their victuals on board such ship or vessel, according to the manners, habits and customs of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives respectively and to be appropriated exclusively to and for their use; and which said caboose shall not be less in length than four feet ten inches, or in breadth than three feet two inches, and in height five feets, and every such ship or vessel as aforesaid, exceeding five hundred tons, shall in like manner be furnished with two such cabooses, for the purpose herein aforesaid.

VI. No such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or places under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, before the commander thereof shall have delivered to the officer authorized to grant the port clearance, a true list duplicate of every Asiatic sailor, lascar, or natives on board or intended to be taken on board such ship or vessel, and true specification of the terms and rate of wages on which such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native shall have been hired, and also a true list in duplicate of the tobacco, and quantities, and sort of provisions, and the prices thereof respectively, and of the quantities of water and fuel respectively, which shall have been provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, and also a true and correct list in duplicate, of the bedding and clothing, and the price thereof respectively provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives and also a true list, in duplicate, of the quantities qualities and assortment of medicines provided, and on board of such last mentioned ship or vessel, each part or list as aforesaid, being signed by the commander of the ship or vessel, so delivering the same to the officer authorized to grant a port clearance as aforesaid, and in order that it may be ascertained that such tobacco, provision, fuel, bedding and clothing are respectively sufficient in quantity, and fit and proper in quality for the use of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives during the intended voyage, the owners or owner, or commander of every such ship or vessel, shall deliver samples of masters of all such tobacco, provisions fuel, bedding and clothing, with the prices hereof respectively, to the inspecting officer, or other person or persons who shall or may be appointed by the government, or to her principal officer of the port or place at which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect the same respectively, and such owners or owner commander shall from time to time, produce such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing to such inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed, as well on board of the said ship or vessel, before, the same shall have been put on board, for such inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed to inspect and examine the same, respect being had to the convenience of the commander, and the time of loding the said ship or vessel, and the owners or owner, commander of such ship or vessel as aforesaid,

shall permit and suffer such inspecting officer, or other person or persons, who shall be appointed in that behalf by the government, or principal officer of the port or place in which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect and examine the said ship or vessel, as well below as upon the upper deck, in order to ascertain what accommodations, or berths or lodging places, may have been provided for the use of such asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, and whether sufficient space shall have been left to afford healthy and roomy berths or lodging places for such asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives respectively, in manner herein aforesaid; and also, in order to ascertain whether proper and sufficient accommodations for cooking have been provided, so that such asiatic sailors, and natives, may be enabled to cook their victuals on board such ship or vessel, according to their own manners, habits, and customs. And that when such ship or vessel shall so clear out, the officer authorised to grant such port clearance, shall countersign the respective lists herein before directed to be delivered to him in duplicate, and return one part of each set of lists to the person in command of such ship or vessel, and that on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the port or place within the said united kingdom to which such ship or vessel may be bound, or at any other port or place belonging to his majesty, without the limits of the charter of the said united company, to which such ship or vessel may be bound, the person in command of such ship or vessel shall deliver such lists, so countersigned, to the officer authorized to admit such ship or vessel to entry, and shall also deliver to the said last mentioned officer, a true list containing the names of every asiatic sailor, lascar, and native, as aforesaid, not included in the first list countersigned as aforesaid, and who shall have been shipped after the commencement of the voyage of such ship or vessel, or during the progress thereof with a specification in like manner of the terms and rates of wages, at which such last mentioned asiatic sailors, lascars and natives as aforesaid, may have been hired; and also a true and correct statement in writing, of any casualties that may have happened to any or either of the said asiatic sailors, lascars or natives as aforesaid, who at any time were shipped on such ship or vessel, and of what shall have become of every man comprised in such list, and who shall not be on board such ship or vessel at the time of her entry into any such port; and also a true and correct account, shewing the bedding and clothing, and quantity of tobacco, which may have been furnished and supplied to each asiatic sailor, Lascar and native, as aforesaid, on board of such ship or vessel during the voyage, and what sum or balance shall be due and owing to each asiatic sailor, lascar, and native as aforesaid, for his wages at the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel at her consigned port.

VII. The owners or owner of every such ship or vessel, from which any asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall be discharged or landed in any country, other than that from which such asiatic sailors, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall have been shipped or to which he shall belong, shall at the proper costs and charges of such owners or owner, find and provide proper and sufficient lodging, raiment, food, medicines, and if necessary medical and surgical assistance for each and every asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, who may be so discharged or landed as aforesaid, from the time of the discharge or landing of each and every such asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, until he shall be able to enter himself on board of some other ship or vessel bound to his own country, and on which he may work his way to the port whence he may have been shipped; provided that the owners or owner of the ship or vessel bound to the country of such asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall continue to provide such last mentioned asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, with a proper berth and good and sufficient food, bedding, clothing, medicines, and medical and surgical aid during such voyage to the port or place where such asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, may have been shipped or hired as aforesaid and in the same manner and subject to the rules and regulations herein-before respectively ordained for the accommodation and treatment of asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, the whole expense of which contract, if any to be borne and sustained by the owner or owners of the

ship or vessel on which such asiatic sailors, lascar, or native shall have been shipped within the limits aforesaid, and from which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; provided also, that if such last mentioned Asiatic sailor or native shall not be able either from want of opportunity, from sickness or from any other cause, within four calendar months from the time of his discharge or landing as aforesaid, to enter himself on board of such ship or vessel bound to his own country or to the port or place where he may have been hired or shipped, in conformity with the contract, and on the terms or conditions herein-before mentioned; in any such case; the owners or owner of such ship or vessel from which such last mentioned Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid, shall find and provide for him a suitable passage to the country, port or place at which he shall have been hired or shipped, or to which he may belong, with sufficient and proper food, clothing, bedding, medicines, and medical and surgical aid during such passage, and in manner herein-before ordained for the accommodation and treatment of such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, during the voyage on board the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; and the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel trading under the authority of this act, who shall contract, or agree to carry or convey any Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, and who shall have been landed or discharged as aforesaid, from any port or place in the united kingdom, or without the limits aforesaid, to the port or place at which such Asiatic sailors, lascar or native as aforesaid, shall have been hired or shipped, or to which he shall belong, and whether such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native entered himself to work his way back as aforesaid, or shall have been sent on board as a passenger, shall be subject to the rules and regulations herein-before provided for the accommodation and treatment of such Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives as aforesaid, during the voyage on the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed, so far as the same may be respectively applicable to the character or situation in which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, may have been shipped or enmarked in order to return to the port or place to which he may belong.

The foregoing rules and regulations to take effect, and to be and continue in full force at the presidency of Fort William aforesaid, from the expiration of one calendar month after the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette* at Calcutta; and at Fort Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and at all other ports and places in any territory, country, or Island under the government of the said united company, or belonging to his majesty, within the limits aforesaid, from and after the expiration of one calendar month after the publication of such rules and regulations by the respective governments or the principal officers, or constituted authorities at Fort Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and at such other ports and places respectively.

The several forms to be observed by the masters, officers and owners of ships, trading according to the authority of the act of parliament abovementioned, under the rules and regulations now published for general information, will be determined by the Marine Board, and duly notified by public advertisement from their office

By order of the right honorable the governor-general in council,

E. MOLONY, Acting Secretary to the Government.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the rules and regulations passed by government on the 31st January last, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th instant notice is hereby given to owners and commanders of ships or vessels, whose crews are wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, that the Marine surgeon and his assistant have been appointed to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of medicines to be supplied, agreeably to the first section. They are accordingly requested to the subject the same for the inspection of one of the

above officers communicating at the same time, in writing, the number of Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, of which the crew of their ship or vessel is composed, the port to which the said ship or vessel is bound, and the probable length of the voyage on which she is proceeding.

2. It is hereby further notified, in the event of owners or commanders being unable to obtain a duly qualified surgeon for the voyage, as required by the said rules, or to procure the proper number of British seamen, (that is to say, 4 British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of the ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of an hundred tons,) that they are to make application to government, through the Marine Board, for a licence to sail without such surgeon, or without such proportion of British seamen—accompany such application with proof of their having used due diligence to procure the above. The application for a licence to sail without the proper number of British seamen as aforesaid, must also state the number of British seamen on board, in order that the same may be intered in the licence agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 4th George the 4th c. 80.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) W. P. PALMER, Acting Secretary.

Marine Board, February 21, 1828.

NOTICE.

Owners and commanders of ships and vessels are hereby informed that with reference to the notification under date 21st February 1828, published in the Government Gazette of the 28th of the same month, the duties of "inspector of provisions, &c. for Asiatic seamen" will be conducted from this date by the department of the master attendant.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) CHARLES B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
Marine Board Office,
The 7th April 1830.

Notice touching the Pilot Station for the River Hooghly, during the S. W. Monsoon of the year 1843.

Notice is hereby given that the same causes existing which during last S. W. Monsoon rendered necessary the removal of the pilot station from off Point Palmyras to a position 6 or 8 miles S. W. of the outer floating light, and in from 16 to 20 fathoms water, the letter station will be continued during the next S. W. Monsoon, viz from 15th March to the 15th September.

During the last S W. Monsoon, no difficulty would appear to have been experienced by vessels passing from False Point Light House to the new station, nor can any be felt if common attention be paid to the lead and to the following directions prepared by captain Lloyd, late offg. Marine surveyor general, after a careful survey of the ground between the two points.

False Point Light House is in latitude 20° 19½' N. and longitude 86° 47' E. and that of the South channel buoy in latitude 20° 50' N. and longitude 88° 4' E. and bears from the former N. 61 E. true or N. E. by E. ½ E. by compass, distant 83 miles, and in 12 fathoms.

A Bank of soundings extends from off Point Palmyras in a direction towards the tail of the Western Sea Reef, and the nature of the bottom as distinguished from that of the Hooghly deposite which is sand and mud, with shinglepebbles is a granular substance, composed of sand, shells and small pebbles discharged from the "Kunka" and other rivers near Point Palmyras, the lighter material of which being carried further out is deposited and forms what is called the pilot's ridge, which in crossing to the N. W. shews a little less water than on either side. In coming from Sea-ward you shoal rather suddenly from 28 to 25 fathoms upon its Eastern Edge. It is composed of shelly sand or minute gravel of a reddish or rusty brown colour.

"The best guide therefore to enable a vessel to direct her course from False Point to the vessels at the new station will be a run down the Edge of

the pilots ridge, which can readily be done by making the light house and bringing it to bear about W. S. W. or S. W. by W. distant by computation from 10 to 15 miles; then steering to the E. S. E and having gradually increased the depth of water to 13 fathoms, upon the eastern edge of the ridge, regulate the course to keep between it and 27 fathoms, when by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance, run from the light house, it is almost impossible to miss the pilot vessels (if the above limits are kept within) either by getting too far to wind-ward or falling to sea-ward for the soundings, increase so rapidly to Seaward, from the proposed new station, that 25 fathoms will not be more than 3 or 4 miles to the southward of it, and 23 fathoms the same distance to the westward of it."

'The soundings to Seaward of the ridge are in general a greenish or olive coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it.'

Vessels approaching the station during the day are required to shew the usual signal for a pilot, and by night to give as early and as much warning as possible by firing guns, burning blue lights, and by exhibiting two lights in a vertical position, where best seen: but commanders are recommended to avoid as much as possible making the station during the night.

To mark the station one of the pilot vessels will shew during the day a large St. George's Jack (white with red cross) at the main top gallant mast head, and a good mast head light during the night, and will burn a blue light and a maroon alternately every half hour, and fire a gun at 9 P. M at midnight, and at 4 A. M, vessels approaching the station and while there as well as when approaching the light and buoy station, vessels are warned to be careful in avoiding collision by night or by day, and in communicating with either of the above vessels either at anchor or have too, when it is necessary to cross her to pass under the stern. Several instances of serious damage having occurred during the S. W. Monsoon, whereby the outer floating light was more than once compelled to leave her station for repairs to the great inconvenience and risk of vessels entering and quitting the river.

* That light Vessels are directed when approaching to appear burning during the night, when a point at the lead and to mark the way they are making.

A vessel will be stationed off False Point Light House, keeping it according to circumstances W. by S. to N. W. by N. in from 10 to 15 fathoms water, she will exhibit during the day when vessels are in sight, a large Danish Jack at the main top gallant mast head. (Red with a white cross,) and during the night a good mast head light in the same place and will burn a blue light every half hour.

This vessel will have no pilot on board, and is only intended generally to furnish information touching the course to the new station; but particularly to do so to vessels which may be in ignorance of the position of the new station.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) C. B. GRENNLAW, *Secretary*.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 21st Nov. 1842 }

To CAPTAIN T. T. HARINGTON, *Master Attendant*.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Members of the pilot service that the hon'ble the court of directors have been pleased to modify the rates of allowance to all persons hereafter admitted into the pilot establishment in the following manner.

Volunteers to receive company's Rs.		60 per mensem.
Junior second mates ditto.....	,,	80 ditto.
The above after three years out having promoted are to receive	,,	100 ditto.
Senior second mate to receive..	,,	120 ditto.
After 3 years.....	,,	140 ditto.
Mate.....	,,	150 ditto.
After 3 years.....	,,	170 ditto.
After 6 years.....	,,	190 ditto.

Master to receive.....	Rs.	280 per mensem.
After 4 years.....	,,	320 ditto.
After 8 years.....	,,	360 ditto.
After 12 years.....	,,	400 ditto.
Branch pilot.....	,,	550 ditto.

2. The hon'ble court have been further pleased to permit of such members of the service as may desire it being brought on the new system provided they signify their wish to that effect within three months from the date of your communicating this communication; of course present incumbent coming into the new arrangements will only be entitled to company's rupees in number as now fixed; but they will be entitled to their pension in sicca if they continue their contribution in that currency.

3. The hon'ble court have further decla ed their purpose forthwith to make as many appointments of volunteers as will complete the regulated number of the members of the service; viz. 130.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
Marine Board Office,
The 5th August 1830

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIGHT HOUSE AT PONDICHERY.

From the 1st of July, 1831, a fixed light of the 3d magnitude, will be exhibited during the whole night, on the summit of a tower recently constructed at Pondichery.

This light, placed at 80 feet above the level of the sea, will be seen in clear weather, from a ship's poop, from a distance of sixteen to seventeen nautical miles.

During the N. E. Monsoon, that is to say, from the month of October to March, vessels arriving during the night, in the roads of Pondichery should anchor in ten or twelve fathoms water, the light bearing by compass from W. by N. to W. N. W. This anchorage will be the most convenient for communication with the shore and for weighing in case of bad weather.

During the S. W. Monsoon, the wind prevailing from S. E. on the coast, from the end of March to October, bad weather is not to be apprehended; vessels can then anchor at night in six or seven fathoms with the light bearing by compass from W. to W. by N.

Thus placed, the vessels will be during such season, in the most favorable position for communication with the shore.

(Signed) A. HOSTEIN,

Le Capitaine de Port.

Approved.

(Signed) L. DALMAS,

Le Commissaire de la Marine Ordonnateur.

Pondicherry, March 10, 1836.

Published by order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, April 20, 1836.

NOTICE

Of a Floating Light stationed at the entrance of the Bombay Harbour.

The following Notice of a Floating Light stationed in the Fair Channel into Bombay Harbour, is published for general information.

By Order of the Marine Board.

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secy.*

Fort William,
The 18th Jan 1843.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Floating Light is stationed in the Fair channel into Bombay harbour about ⅞ of a mile to the S. W. by S. from the Fair

Way Buoy, in about 9 fathoms at high water, and 7 fathoms at low spring tides, with the following bearings and distances.

Flag Staff on Malabar Point, N. 5 46" E distance 6. 90 Nautice. Miles.

The Light House on colaba, N. 21 38" E. distant 58 Nautic Miles.

The Fair Way Buoy N. E. by N. distant ¼ of a mile.

The Floating Light at the Sunken Rock, N. 38° 59" E. distant 4. 08 miles.

Kennery Island, S. 14° 15" E distant 7. 43 miles.

The Point of the S. W. Prong in 6 fathoms foul ground bears North about 2 miles.

The Middle of Thull Shoal, E. S. E ¾ miles.

When approaching the Harbour, if the Floating Light Vessel is seen bearing on any point from N by E round to the Eastward as far as S. E. by S. a Ship might steer directly for it, and when up with the Light Vessel, should steer from her N. E. Easterly, so as to pass about ¼ of a mile to the Eastward of the other Light Vessel, which is moored about a quarter of a mile to the Southward of the Sunken Rock. After rounding the rock Light Vessel you may steer more Northerly, and if it be at night, should anchor about 1 mile to the N E. by N. from it, where the water will be smooth. The South point of the Middle Ground Shoal, bears N. N. E. distant 3 miles from the Rock Light Vessel.

Both Light Vessels are painted Red, each carrying a Ball on the Light Mast, and during day-light they hoist a Red Flag when a sail is in sight.

The Outer Floating Light burns a Blue Light at the end of each hour during the night, and displays a Torch at the half hours.

The Flood Tide comes in from S W. and Ebb from the N E. It is High Water at 12 hours on full and change of the Moon.

D. ROSS.

Master Attendant.

BOMBAY. }
28th December, 1842. }

NOTE.—The Floating Light was tried during the last Monsoon and rod, well but in the event of her breaking adrift, the Fair Way Buoy is continued at its station. 19421

PAYMENTS AT THE MARINE PAY-OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, that in future parties in whose favor *monies* are passed payable by the Marine Paymaster, will be required to attend to the following directions:—

If the party, in whose favor the bill is passed, himself draws the money at the pay-office, he will be required to receipt the bill and also to sign an office check for the amount.

On the other hand, if the money is to be drawn by the agency of a sirdar or other person, it will be necessary that the amount should be made payable (under the signature of the party in whose favor it is passed) to such sirdar or other person by name—or to bearer and such sirdar, or other person or the bearer, will be required to receipt the bill and to sign the office check for the amount.

Of course in the latter case, if the money should be paid to the wrong person in consequence of the bill being lost or stolen, or otherwise surreptitiously obtained by the party presenting it, the marine department cannot be considered answerable.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, May 5, 1836.

COMMANDERS TO FIND GUARANTEE FOR THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1827.

Notice is hereby given that whereas, in several late instances, the Marine Board, have been unable to recover just claims for sundry port charges, incurred after ships have left Calcutta, such as for detention of row-boats and additional pilotage charges, arising from the original draft of water given, being considerably under the actually,—it has been deemed expedient,—that the commanders of all vessels, from and after the 20th instant, shall previously to their being provided with a pilot, furnish the master attendant with a guarantee of some respectable house, for the payment of all such charges. Copies of the form of application for a pilot, and of the guarantee, will be furnished at the bankshall.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

1.—Parties having any claims on the marine department, are requested, on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for examination and registry, direct to the marine board, whence, if found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss of time, to the marine pay master, passed for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the multiplication of unnecessary correspondence, it is requested, that bills may be, in general, transmitted under a blank cover, superscribed with reference to the contents of the former; and that on the face of the bill itself a reference may be made to the authority on which the claims is preferred, and the vouchers, if any, annexed to the bill. In cases where the claim has arisen out of correspondence with the Board, a reference by number and date, to the Board's letter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.—Of course when a bill is presented on account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will still be necessary to accompany the bill with vouchers, and an explanatory letter.

4.—Any bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or further voucher, will be returned to the party as early as possible; and should it not be so returned within the week, the drawer will know that it has been passed to the marine pay master, and may accordingly apply for the payment.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, October 9, 1826.

NOTICE.

Transfer of Marine Collections from the Offg. Marine Pay Master to Collector of Sea Customs.

From the 1st proximo it is intended, that the marine collections shall be made by the collector of sea customs instead of the marine pay master, of which all persons concerned are requested to take notice.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the 15th Dec., 1842.

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the mercantile community and others concerned, that, under the sanction of government, the following amended rules, for the appointment and guidance of Marine committees of inquiry intended to investigate and report upon complaints officially preferred to the marine board, by or through the master attendant, against any members of the pilot service, have been adopted, and will be in force from the present date, viz.

1st. The master attendant or his deputy, shall ordinarily officiate as president of all such committees.

2d. When the master attendant or his deputy cannot preside with propriety, as in cases where either is complainant, the marine pay master shall be

nominated president; and if he should be unable to attend, the commander of any of the honorable company's chartered ships or cruizers, or if no such officer should be in Calcutta and able to officiate, some other eligible individual, by profession a mariner, shall be selected by the marine board to preside.

3rd. A commander of some one of the company's chartered ships, shall be always appointed to sit as a member of the court, whenever such nomination can be made.

4th. In making arrangements for the formation of every committee of inquiry, five commanders in the country service, or as many as can be called upon, if the number of such commanders in Calcutta shall be less than five, shall be approved of the intentions of marine board, to appoint the committee, and it shall be optional from the whole of those so approved, or any number of them best able to attend, to sit as members of the said committee of inquiry.

5th. If no commander in the country service shall, after being so apprized, think proper to attend, it shall be, nevertheless, competent for the remaining members present, to conduct the investigation, and to report upon the subject of complaint, as directed.

6th. Two branch-pilots shall be nominated to sit as members of every committee of inquiry.

7th. When any opinion, given on professional points; is only that of a majority of the committee, the dissentient member or members shall be entitled to record in the proceedings of the committee his or their dissent respectively, with the reasons which have induced him or them to dissent from the majority, for the information of the marine board.

8th. The judge advocate shall be instructed, in every case, to take down minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct the inquiry, with the powers usually exercised by judge advocates in naval military courts of inquiry.

By order of the marine board,

N. L. Marine Board, 25th Sept. —— H. SARGENT, *secretary.*

No. 409.

From under secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To the Marin Board *Fort William, 21th July* 1843.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 78, dated the 5th instant, submitting copies of correspondence with the chamber of commerce and the master attendant, and soliciting sanction to the proposed introduction of two members of the mercantile community to sit on Marine committees of inquiry &c. in lieu of two out of the five commanders of vessels eligible under the present regulations of the pilot service.

2 In reply I am desired to inform you that the hon'ble the deputy governor of Bengal is pleased under the reasons assigned, to authorize your board to require intimation from the chamber of commerce the names of two members of the mercantile body to form part of such committees and to take rank after the president.

3 The necessary communication on the subject will be made to the hon'ble the Court of Directors. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) C. BRADON,

Under secretary to the government of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, Marine Board office, *The 28th July* 1843.

(True Copy)

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, *secretary.*

COMPARATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.

NAVY		ARMY.
Admiral of the fleet	with	Field marshall.
Admirals	,,	Generals.
Vice-admirals	,,	Lieut. generals.
Rear-admirals	,,	Major-generals.
Commodores, 1st captains to commanders-in-chief	,,	Brigadier gens.
Captains of three years' post	,,	Colonels.
Other post captains	,,	Lieut.-colonels.
Commanders	,,	Majors.
Lieutenants	,,	Captains.

ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD THE PILOT VESSELS.

The following rules, relative to the accommodation of individuals, proceeding to the sand heads or down the river, on board any of the honorable company's pilot vessel, have been sanctioned by government, and are now published for general information.

1. Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the river, on public service on board a pilot vessel, are to notify the same to the master attendant, or, in his absence, to his deputy, who is to select the vessel, with reference to the exigencies of the service on which such officer shall embark. In cases where persons, whether public officers or private individuals, are desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made as above, accompanied by a medical certificate, evidencing the necessity of the party proceeding to sea; when permission will be granted by the master attendant or his deputy, to repair on board such vessel as may be available. Individuals again, both in the service and out of it, who have occasion to go on board a pilot vessel, for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, or to make application to the marine board, stating the purposes for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilot are on no account whatever to receive on board as passengers any individuals unless sanctioned as above.

2. Individuals proceeding on board of pilot vessels, under either of the above circumstances, are entitled to occupy one-half the after accommodation, and in the event of a greater number of persons being on board, under the authority, than can be accommodated in the cabin allluded to, the juniors of the public servants, and those last permitted to go on board, if private individuals, to have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords. It is to be optional with the pilot in charge to allow the occupation of his half of the after accommodation to such individuals; but he is on no account to demand a greater sum than eight sicca rupees per diem for the first fortnight, and six for every day after. But it is to be understood, that individuals proceeding on board, on public service, shall have the right of also occupying the remaining half of the after accommodation, on a remuneration being made to the pilot, in charge of the vessel, at the rates above specified. The payment in both the above cases, is to be exclusive of the amount to be given for table money, as hereinafter stated.

3. It is to be distinctly understood, that no individuals proceeding on board a pilot vessel, are to be considered as possessing the slightest degree of authority on board; but that the regulations now in force, relative to passengers on such occasions, are to be strictly maintained. The rule is, of course, not applicable in cases wherein, by the special order of the government, the pilot in charge is required to place himself under the directions of any particular individual.

4. Pilots in charge of vessels, are to provide suitable table for their passengers, and are on no account to *demand* a larger amount for table money, than the sums specified in the margin,* and any pilot making a larger demand, either directly or indirectly, will be subject to such loss of rank, as the marine board, under the circumstances of the case, shall determine.

* A gentleman 8 R. per diem for the first fortnight—6 rs. for every day after.
A lady 6 rs. per diem for the first fortnight—5 rs. for every day after.
A child 4 rs. per diem for the first fortnight—3 rs. for every day after.

5. The above rules are to have effect from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,
Marine Board, 20th April, 1826. J. TROTTER, Secretary.

RULES FOR CLEARING THE RIVER HOOGHLY OF WRECKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

1. In order to provide for clearing the bed of the river of all anchors that have been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery of

removal of every description of wreck deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the master attendant, to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the marine board, the means placed by government at the disposal of that officer, for the purpose of effect

2. All recovered anchors, grapnels, and wrecks of every description, shall be landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the hon'ble company, are to be deposited in Bankshall premises, and immediately, after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable nature or not; place where, and date when found; and such other information as may be at all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distinguishing mark is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, which the article will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with paint, it is to be in some other manner sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business; a copy of this registry, shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Marine Board, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information, to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the Marine Board, such property shall be valued by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., or the proprietors of the Exchange, subject to arbitration; if the value fixed by them should be objected to either by the Master Attendant on the part of government or by the owner. When the value has shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery; viz ¼ of the value of articles recovered above Pulloh Penang, 40 per cent. on articles recovered between Pulloh and Culpee; and 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpee and Penang; and 65 per cent on articles recovered below Penang, with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated from the date of recovery at the rate of six per cent. annum, the salvage to be calculated on the value fixed by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the Marine Board for registry; it is then to be passed to the Marine Paymaster for collection, on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public auction, by Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. three months after its recovery; unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non-perishable property shall be sold at *quarterly public sales twelve months after recovery*. On receipt of the net proceeds salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted in favour, to the credit of the "*wreck and anchor concern*" and the balance be deposited in the general treasury for payment without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing their right thereto.

6. In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one-half the amount of salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof to be made by Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall and Co, subject as before, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own

anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours after they have been parted from, or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the object himself; and all such anchors or property, when recovered, shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in the article 4.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovred by owners or commanders of ships, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them, to them and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one-half the amount of salvage.

8. The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ships or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant shall, on the requisition of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores or cargo; and such a claim, or compensation in the nature of salvage, shall be preferred by the Marine Board, as to them, under all circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable; should, however, the parties concerned decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless by their negligence the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all be necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, 24th January 1832.

RULES FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, WHETHER ON ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS, FURLOUGH, OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

1st. The following revised rules for the grant of furlough and of leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere beyond sea to Members of the Pilot service, approved and passed by the President in Council, to give effect to orders conveyed in a despatch from the honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, of 1830, dated 27th March, are published for general information.

1st. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot service under the auction of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Same as before introduced with references to 6th paragraph of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 5, of 1830, dated 27th March 1830.

2d. When the public service does not require the presence of the whole establishment, a Pilot after 15 years actual service shall be allowed a furlough not exceeding three years, receiving, during such period, the same allowance, according to his rank as is hereinafter provided if absent in Europe on medical certificate, but he is not to receive any passage money,

Pilots shall be allowed furlough, not exceeding three years after fifteen years actual service, and to draw the same allowances as if absent on sick certificate, but no passage money will be allowed.

* * *

Same as before.

Pilots desiring to leave the presidency on account of ill health for a period of 3 months are to forward their appli-

34. Members of the Pilot service whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding

with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw while absent on sick leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a member of the medical board, and the sanction of government will be required to enable the pilot to proceed to the cape or elsewhere, under the following rule:

4th. Any member of the pilot service, compelled by sickness duly certified to proceed to the cape or elsewhere beyond sea within the limits of the honorable company's charter, shall be entitled to draw for six months from the date of his leaving the presidency the entire pay allowances of his grade in the pilot service. After the first six months no member of the pilot service shall receive more than 7-8ths of the allowances of his rank.

5th. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage money and draw allowances, as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving the pilot for the sea, as follows.

POSTAGE ALLOWANCE.

Branch Pilots	Sa. Rs.	1495	5
Master ditto	"	956	14
Mate ditto	"	765	8
Senior 2d Mate	"	669	13
Junior 2d ditto	"	574	2
Volunteers	"	478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilots	200	Rs.	Pr. month
Masters	90	"	ditto
First Mates	50	"	ditto
Second ditto	40	"	ditto
Volunteers	40	"	ditto

6th. Passage money will be granted in advance to members of the pilot service proceeding under medical certificate to the cape of Good Hope or elsewhere, when they may be in actual need of such assistance, at the following rates, respectively, under the condition of repayment, by instalment, to be applied in each instance by the marine board and submitted for the sanction of government along with the application.

Branch Pilot	Rs.	500
Master ditto	"	400
Mate ditto	"	350
Senior 2d mate	"	250
Junior ditto	"	3 0
Volunteer	"	200

7th. Members of the pilot service absent at the cape or elsewhere, under the Rules for such absence, above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the marine board a renewed certificate from the colonial surgeon, or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

Same as before. Pilots under the above rules may continue to be absent for a period not exceeding two years, forwarding every six months a renewed certificate and drawing his allowances either through his agent at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate of the place.

8th. A Member of the pilot service absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificate every six months, as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agents at Calcutta or by bill signed in the presence of a magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided however that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be sufficient to cover any refunds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

Same as before. Pilots absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall be considered suspended from the service, and it will be decided on their return whether they shall be restored or not.

9th. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and government, that the used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

GENERAL RULE

Same as before. The date of the commencement of the leave to officers, is to take effect from the day of embarkation.

10th. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause 1 A. N. 1. Victoria cap 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of government at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided that it be not more distant from their station then the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the same priviledge in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to, embarking at other presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station then the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of government previously obtained, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough or of returning from the service altogether.

Same as before. Officers are to give security to amount that may be paid during their absence in case of their resignation or departure for Europe.

11th. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the president in council to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the court of directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants, as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must, provided for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their presidency, provided that the new rules to be established should require such refund.

Published by order, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
* *Marine Board*,
7th *Nov.* 1839.

To CAPTAIN W. HORA, Master Attendant.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marine Board to forward for your information, and for communication to the members of the Pilot service, the accompanying rules as per margin, which have received the sanction of government under 17th ultimo.

1.—Pension rules for members of the Pilot service, their widows and orphans.
2.—Rules for regulating cases of absence in members of the Pilot service

2d.—It does not appear to the Board to be necessary to make any remarks on the above documents, beyond requesting you to appraise the members of the Pilot service, that the withholding the reduced pay of individuals absent on medical certificate to the cape or elsewhere, until their return, arises out of an act of Parliament, prohibiting payment of salaries to absentees on such occasions during the period of their absence.

3d.—Referring to the 3d pension rule, you will perceive, that it is necessary for the married members of the service to forward certificates of their marriage, and of the birth and baptism of their children, and for those who are now unmarried, or of the same on their marriage and the birth of the children, in each case within one month of the event occurring. Notices of the death of wives and children are likewise required to be forwarded within the same period.

4th.—With respect to the 6th pension rule, the Board do not propose to make any alteration in the existing practice, viz. the production of a certificate of a gold mohur signed by a member of the pilot service not below the rank of mate, and if three such signs are only rewarded on the 1st of every alternate month, they will suffice; and in the case of widows and female or boys above the age of fifteen, if they are forwarded on the 1st of January, March, July and September, they will be paid out, with the half yearly declarations of their not being married, which are required to be forwarded in May and November. The Board have been particularly anxious to make the arrangements in this particular as little burden some and irksome to the parties as their duty to Government would admit.

5th.—In conclusion, I am directed, with reference to my letter to your address, under date 30th April last, No. 957, and its enclosure, to inform you, that the prospective reduction of pay from the sicca to the sonat rupee, is not under the orders of government, to affect the existing emoluments of the pilot service on their promotion to higher rank, or in respect to their pensions, or the pension of their families, or the increase of pensions which female orphans now on the fund under 16 years of age will be entitled to after that age until they marry; but is to affect those only who hereafter enter the service and the families of such members. Such new members of the service will receive all their pay and allowances of every description in sonat rupees, their subscriptions to the pension fund will be made in the same number of sonat rupees as the present incumbents of the service pay in sicca, and their pensions and those of the widows and orphans, will be paid in the same currency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board office, the 1st July, 1835.

PENSION RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

CONTRIBUTION.

Branch Pilot.....	...nt Rs.	40	per month each.
Master, ...	,,	20	,,
First Mate.....	,,	10	,,
Second Mate, and Volunteer.	,,	4	,,

1st—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pecuniary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

Branch Pilot	Rs. 300	per month
Master	100	ditto
First Mate	60	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer	30	ditto

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot	Rs. 100	ditto
Master	50	ditto
First Mate	30	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer	15	ditto

CHILDREN.

Until 10 years of age	Rs. 14	ditto
Girls after 10 years until married	20	ditto
Boys until 15 years of age	12	ditto

2d.—Pilots are entitled to pensions at the above rates on medical certificate, by the invaliding committee composed of the Marine and assistant surgeons, and the secretary to the Medical Board.

3rd.—To entitle widows* and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Marine Board, through the Master attendant, certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children, and of their baptism within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Board through the Master attendant.

4th.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive any pension under these rules.

5th.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

6th.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Marine Board Office on the 1st day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Marine Board may from time to time require.

7th.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years, are required, to forward to the Marine Board Office declarations half yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the Executor to the Estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board.

8th.—The several amounts of contribution and pension referred to in the above rules, will continue to be made in Sa. Rs. in the case of all present pensioners, and of all existing members of the Pilot service, and of their widows and orphans. Individuals joining the pilot service, after the 1st of July 1835 will be paid their allowances of all descriptions will be levied in the same rupee, and pensions to themselves and orphans, will in like manner be paid in sonat rupees.

(Signed.) [C. R. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st of July, 1835.

* Widows of pensioners married after the party becomes a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to pension, though, of course, all children born of married prior to pension being granted, are so.

SALARIES OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE BOARD.

First Member			
Second Member			
Third Member, Inspector of warehouse Keepers	*included in Board of Customs, Salt and Opium*		
Accountant			
Secretary			
Surveyor of Shipping	1,200	Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 1,200
Marine Surgeon	900		500

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Master Attendant	Rs. 2,000	Head Assistant	1,200
Head Assistant	700	Head Clerk at the Bunkshall	300
Second Assistant	500	Assistant to ditto	150
		House Rent	200

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Controller	Sa. Rs. 1,000	Store Keeper	200
Paymaster	500	Chief Clerk	100
Correspondent and Registrar	300	First and second Assistants, each	150
Commanders Sea going Steamer	500	Commanders River Steamer	300
Ditto of Accommodation Vessel	250		

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master	Rs. 400	Harbour Master at Diamond Harbour	
Assistant to ditto	150	Ditto at	100
Extra Assistant to ditto	120	Mate and keeper at Moyapore	60

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch Pilots, per mensem	Sa. Rs. 700	ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES.	
Masters	300	*When doing the Low Foreign Service*	
First Mates	150	Branch Pilots, per diem, Sa. Rs.	4
12 Senior 2d Mates	100	Masters	3
12 Junior 2d Mates	80	Mates	2
Volunteers	50	2d Mates or Volunteers	1

Note—Pilots are now entitled to receive only company's rupees.

PASSAGES ON SEA-GOING GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

(See General Order of 14th Nov. 1833, for China Service Passages.)

There are no precise rules for passages in the Government Sea Steamers, not on service. Passengers make their own arrangements with the commander; but sanction of the Board of Government is required for the commander to receive a passengers and the following is the form of communication usually made.

To Commander H. C. Steam Vessel,

Sir,—You are permitted to receive on Board the H. C. Steamer, under your command, and accommodate with a passage, Mr. , he making his own arrangements, and the Government being at no expence thereby.

INLAND STEAM NOTICE.

In the arrangements made for the conduct of all matters connected with the Steam Boats plying in the Western Provinces, the convenience of the public has been a principal consideration. The charge for freight on goods has been gradually reduced to the lowest rate compatible with security against loss;

and where the boats loaded entirely and exclusively with goods paying the fixed rates of tonnage, the receipts on all accounts would do little more than cover the expense of the establishment. A less expensive mode of navigating the boats may and it is hoped will be discovered. That which now constitutes the heaviest item of outlay, will perhaps become procurable at a lower rate; and when it is so, the public will benefit by a proportionate reduction of the charges; for the object of the establishment of these boats when proposed by Lord William Bentinck, was a prospective advantage to result from a greater facility of communication and intercommunication between the extremes of the Empire.

The gentlemen who have gratuitously undertaken the Agency of the boats at the different stations, are each of them furnished by dawk on the day after the Steam Boat leaves Calcutta, with a way bill or list of all packages and goods consigned to the station were they reside,—which will enable any individual expecting a parcel to ascertain if it be on its way, and to make arrangements for obtaining it on the arrival of the boat; but as much inconvenience has been found to arise from servants and peons crowding the deck of the boat on her arrival, to enquire for parcels the residents at the different stations are invited to authorize the Agent to receive their packages and land them from the boat; they will find a saving of time in the arrangement, as the Commanders of the boats have instructions to deliver in the first instance goods addressed to the Agent, on account of their being in general the channels through which parcels are sent to be forwarded by dawk or dawk Bhangy; in the delivery of which a few minutes may sometimes be of importance. The charge at which the Agent have consented to land and to receive all parcels, is one, which, after the above explanation, will, it is presumed, be no longer objected to; the Agents give their time and their services gratuitously to the public, and should the landing charges, as in some instances is understood to have been the case, be refused, it will become necessary to raise the charges for freight in a much greater proportion, to the detriment of the public interest, and without any advantage to the establishment.

CHARGES ON FREIGHT.

Freight on all Packages, excepting Treasure, laden in Calcutta, or for which Tonnage is received in Calcutta, and which does not exceed in weight 35 lbs. per cubic foot, will be charged by the cubic foot.

	Rs.	A.	P.
From Calcutta to Bhaugulpore, ...	1	0	0
From ditto to Dinajore, ...	1	4	0
From ditto to Allahabad, ...	1	8	0

All Packages excepting Treasure, exceeding in weight 35 lbs. per cubic foot will be charged by the pound.

From Calcutta to Bhaugulpore, ...	6	Pie.
From ditto to Dinapore, ...	8	,,
From ditto to Allahabad, ...	10	,,

Freight carried intermediately, will be charged at the following rates, both upwards and downwards

	As.	*Pie.*
Moorshedabad and Bhaugulpore, per cubic foot, ...	4 per lb.	2
Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, ditto, ...	4 do.	2
Monghyr and Dinajore, ditto, ...	4 do.	2
Dinajore and Benares, ditto, ...	4 do.	2
Benares and Allahabad, ditto, ...	4 do.	2

No abatement will be made on account of delivery at stations intermediate to those assumed: so goods landed at Ghazeepore, will be charged the freight to Benares.

Freight carried down cards deliverable in Calcutta, will be charged one-half the rate of conveyance upwards. Parties returning tonnage will be charged freight for the entire distance between Allahabad and Calcutta. No

package, however small, will, on any occasion, be received for less than one rupee eight annas.

The charge for booking and landing goods, will on all occasions be as follows:

On packages not exceeding two cubic feet, ... 4 As.
Ditto not exceeding ten cubic feet; ..... 8 "
Above ten feet, ... 1 R.

Such goods as shippers may please to consign to the Steam Boat agents, will be landed by them and placed in safety free of charge; but if the agents be required to deliver or forward goods to their destination, they will make such charges as may be agreed upon between themselves and the parties concerned. It will be optional with shippers of goods to consign to the care of the boat agents; but goods shipped, will only be delivered to the parties to whom they are consigned or addressed, and in default of application being made for them during the stay of the boat at each station, the goods will be carried on, and additional freight will be charged for the distance they may be conveyed.

Goods will not be received into the boat office unless they be addressed to a resident at the place at which they are to be delivered from the boats. The directions must be marked on something not liable to be destroyed by vermin, and from which it may not easily be obliterated. A direction written on a card, or marked upon luk on a tin box, would be liable to the above objection.

The boat office will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may be occasioned by accident to the vessel, or otherwise whatsoever.

All goods sent to the boat office must be accompanied by a note of the following form.—

To the Registrar.

Steam Boat Office.

Please to receive from (insert names of shippers) consigned to (insert names of consignees) to the care of (insert name of the person who will receive it from the boat)

the Box,
(Insert date)

FREIGHT ON SPECIE OR BULLION.

Specie or bullion is conveyed at the following charges viz.

Calcutta and Allahabad,		12	As. per Ct.
" "	Mirzapore,	10	"
" "	Benares,	8	"
Calcutta and Dinapore,		6	"
" "	Monghyr,	5	"
" "	Moorshedabad,	4	"
" "	Commercolly,	4	"
Allahabad and Mirzapore,		2	"
" "	Benares,	4	"
" "	Dinapore,	6	"
" "	Monghyr,	8	"
" "	Moorshedabad,	10	"
" "	Commercolly,	10	"
Benares and Mirzapore,		2	"
" "	Dinapore,	4	"
" "	Monghyr,	6	"
" "	Moorshedabad,	8	"
" "	Commercolly,	8	"
Dinapore and Monghyr,		2	"
" "	Moorshedabad,	4	"
" "	Commercolly,	4	"
Monghyr, and Moorshedabad,		2	"
" "	Commercolly,	2	"

Bills of lading in dublicate will be granted to shippers of specie or bullion, which will only be delivered to the party presenting one of the bills; and in default of application being made for delivery during the stay of the boat at any station, the goods will be carried on, and freight charged for the distance they may be conveyed.

As it will occur sometimes, and more especially during the rainy season that the steam boats come down the river quicker than dawk, which will prevent the bills of lading for treasure, being received in time, if forwarded by dák after shipment, the following plan may be adopted for ensuring delivery to a duly authorized person; intending to ship treasure, may some days previous to the arrival of the boat, enclose an order per post to his correspondent to receive the consignment, the said order being written on half a piece of paper, the corresponding half of which is to the commander of the boat, with an order written on it, and signed by the shipper, authorizing the delivery of the goods to the person who shall produce the order written and signed on the corresponding half piece which has been sent forward.

By Order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) J. H. JOHNSTON, *Controller of Govt. Steam Vessels.*

Fort William,
Marine Board Office,
The 31st July 1837

Latterly the demand for freight on the iron steamers, from Calcutta to the Upper provinces, has much increased. When this is the case, in excess of the tonnage available, the tonnage is put up to public competition at the comptroller's office. In March 1839 two thousand cubic feet of tonnage was put up, and the price rose rapidly at the commencement of the sale: one lot being disposed of at the rate of three rupees ten annas the foot; the general price ranged from three rupees six annas, to two rupees seven annas. The demand for tonnage, however, fluctuates. In the month following the above, the requisitions for freight, did not exceed the tonnage available; consequently no public competition took place, and the freight was of course charged for, as prescribed in the foregoing notification

In June 839, the demand for freight in the *Matabangah* accommodation boat, being considerably above the means of supply, the tonnage was put up to auction. At the first few lots, the price rose as high as three rupees and six annas, from which it gradually fell to two rupees twelve annas, where it stood till the last ten lots were put up; when it rose again to two rupees fourteen and fifteen annas at which the remaining lots went off.

The freight at auction, on the 3d August, 1839, was bid for so high, as to very near four to five rupees per foot, a circumstance quite unprecedented in the annals of up country steamers. This led to the building in 1841 of cargo boats; the rates of which are subjoined.

Carriages, buggies, palankeens and packages, of all dimensions will be received and freight charged, for whatever distance, at the rate of one anna per lb., excepting on light goods, which weigh less than 24 lbs. per cubic foot, when the former charge of 1 R. 8 ans per cubic foot will be made, and no package, however small, will be received at a less charge that one rupee eight annas.

Booking charges will be made in the same rates as formerly.

By Order of the marine Board,

(Signed) J. H. JOHNSTON, *Controller of Govt. Steam Vessels.*

Marine Board Office, 19th June, 1841.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TREASURE ON RIVER STEAMERS.

The commander of the vessel, and the officer in command of the escort, give a joint receipt, and are heldjointly responsible.

Currency of Pay of Steam Department.

Though the salaries of steam engineers and engine drivers engaged in England, under covenant, are convertible into the new rupee, at its intrinsic value, this principle is not extended to those who accepted consolidated allowances.

Commission

No commission is granted to the commanders of the Inland steamers for freight of treasure.

On this subject, we may add that government are pledged to withhold from any vexatious competition at such as private enterprize may undertake the Inland Steam Navigation. At the same time the government must at any rate, at the commencement of such private enterprize, retain their own boats, so that they may be independent of any private company, on account of transport of troops and treasure, in cases of emergency.

INLAND STEAM TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Rules and Regulations to be Observed on Board the Government Accommodation Vessels.

1st. The table is provided by the commander of the boat at a charge of 3 rupees per day for breakfast at ½ past 8, biscuits or bread, or cake at noon; dinner at 3, and tea and coffee at 6. Intermediate meals or refreshments must be paid for, according to prices fixed and exhibited on the card, which is to be suspended for general information, in a conspicuous part of the dining room. Every article must be paid for at the time of delivery, and the steward is strictly prohibited supplying any article of not paid for at the time. He is provided with plenty of small silver change, and with tokens instead of coppers if preferred, it is positively prohibited to send any thing whatever from the mess table to the cabins for children, servants, or invalids, as such practices tend only to the discomfort of the passengers generally. Ladies or gentlemen prevented by indisposition from coming to table, will be suitably provided with refreshments in their cabins.

2nd. The servants are required to be always clean, and dressed with their turbands. European or Christian servants are never permitted to appear without their jackets and shoes; they are required to keep their hair cut, and are not permitted to wear it long or bushy. Each servant, when attending a table, is required to carry a clean napkin in his hand.

3rd. Any negligence or misbehaviour of the servants is to be represented to the purveyor or conductor, who will take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence.

4th. All breakage to be paid for at the time.

5th. All meals taken away from the public table, will be charged for as extra meals.

6th. The steward is required to exhibit a bill of fare at 10 o'clock, every day, to remain suspended in the dining room.

7th. In case of any negligence, or other fault respecting the table or wines, &c., it is requested that the same be represented to the commander, and if not remedied or explained, a letter addressed to the Controller of government steam vessels will be attended to, and the cause of complaint, if possible, will be removed.

8th. A mehter is retained on board the vessel for the express purpose of attending to the cleanliness of the cabins.

9th. When the boats are ready to start, after anchoring at any part of the river, the only notice given will be the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour previous to starting; and the commander of the steam boat is strictly prohibited waiting for any person whomsoever.

10th. A boat will be available to take the Hindoo servants on shore, when the vessel anchors for the night, and to bring them off again.

11th. No presents are to be demanded by the servants, under pain of dismissal, and it is particularly requested that none may be offered.

12th. One lamp is ordered to be kept lit in the dining-room during the night.

13. The firing guns and pistols on board the vessels is strictly prohibited

No. 367.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commanders of the H. C. Accommodation Boats.

Complaints having reached the controller of Steam Vessels, that Commanders of the Iron Accommodation Boats are in the habit, in direct opposition to the orders in force, of carrying dogs on board their vessels, the Controller reiterates most positively his orders against the continuance of the practice.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO EACH CLASS OF CABINS "UPWARDS."

Stations	*Distance in Miles.*	*1st Class Cabin 8 ft. 7 by 12 ft*	*2nd Class Cabin 8 ft. 6 by 9 ft 4*	*3rd Class Cabin 6 ft. 8 by 8 ft 4*	*Amount Table de poste 3 Rs. p. day*	*Diet each native servant 4 as. p. day.*	*Extra servants at 1 as. per mile.*	*General estimated No. of days to each station.*
From Calcutta to Berhampore, Commercolly or Rajmahal,	175	One p. mile 65 10	Pass p. mile 54.11	4as p. mile 43.1	18.0	1 8	10.15	6
Ditto ditto Bhagulpore or Colgong,	350	131. 4	109. 6	87 8	36 0	3 0	21 14	12
Ditto ditto Monghyr,	435	163 2	135 12	108 12	42.0	3.0	27 3	14
Ditto ditto Dinapore or Patna	535	200 10	167 3	133 12	51.0	4 4	33. 7	17
Ditto ditto Chupperpore, Revolgunge, Buxar, or Chuprah,	610	228 12	191 10	152. 8	60 0	5.0	38 2	20
Ditto ditto Benares,	685	240.14	214. 1	171. 4	69 0	5 8	42.15	23
Ditto ditto Mirzapore or Chunar	730	273 12	228. 2	182. 8	69.0	5 12	54 10	27
Ditto ditto Allahabad	800	300	250	200	75 0	6 4	50	25

RATES OF PASSAGE "DOWNWARDS."

Stations.	*Distance in Miles.*	*1st Class Cabin 8 ft. 7 by 12 ft*	*2nd Class Cabin 8 ft 6 by 9 ft 4*	*3rd Class Cabin 6 ft 8 by 8 ft. 4*	*Amount Total de poste 3 Rs p. day*	*Diet each native servant 4 as. per day*	*Extra servants at 1 as. per mil.*	*General estimated No. of days to each station.*
From Allahabad to Mirzapore,	70	17 8	14.10	11.11			2.14	3
Ditto ditto Benares	115	28 12	24 0	19. 3			4.13	
Ditto ditto Ghuzepore,	150	47.-	39 10	31.10	8		7.14	8
Ditto ditto Dinapore,	205	66 4	55. 4	44. 3			11. 6	6
Ditto ditto Monghyr,	295	91.4	76 1	60 13			15. 8	4
Ditto ditto Bhagulpore	350	112 8	93.12	75. 0			18.12	5
Ditto ditto Rajmahal	425	150.4	130 5	104. 3			26. 0	5
Ditto ditto Calcutta,	600	200	166 11	133. 5	6		33. 5	4

Statement of the average number of Days occupied by a Steamer with a flat in tow from station to station between Calcutta and Allahabad, the number of Days allowed for Vessel's departure to despatch Letters for her.

From Calcutta in the Months of	Remarks as to Letters from Station to Station on upward Route.
Jan.	From Benaumarete to Rajmehal takes ... 9 15
Feb.	From Rajmehal to Luckipore ... 9 15
March	From Bauleah to Moodkey ... 9 7
April	From Moodkey to Patna Dinapore ... 1 9
May	From Dinapore to Ghazeepore ... 9 16
June	From Ghazepore to Benares ... 9 9
July	From Benares to Mirzapore ... 9 6
Aug.	The times for despatch [illegible] will not require correction as the steamer, during probably its installations, will [illegible] any ground, recommended to make days allowance up to Dinapore, and 3 days on to Allahabad in addition.
Sept.	
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	

(*Downward Passages, Time, &c.; the days are d., number of hours are h.*)

From Alicante down to the Straits.	Gibraltar.	N. Harbour Point Tarifa.	Algeciras Bay.	Tarifa.	Tangier Bay.	Cape Spartel.	Cape Trafalgar.	Cape St. Vincent.	Cape Roca.	Cape Finisterre.	Cape Ortegal.	Bay of Biscay.	Ushant.	Scilly.	Cape Clear.	Fastnet.	Remarks.
Jan. Feb.																	
March April																	
May June																	
July Aug.																	
Sept. Oct.																	
Nov. Dec.																	

GUIDE FOR PARTIES PROCEEDING BY THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S INLAND FLATS AND STEAMERS.

1 How to ensure a passage

A month, or six weeks before the intended time of your departure, intimate by letter to the Controller of Government Steamers at the Marine Board, the time you wish to leave Calcutta, (stating for what station,) with particulars as to number of ladies, gentlemen, children and servants, if Hindoos, or Musselman, or Christians, and what class and number of cabins are required.

2 Advisable to secure a cabin in time.

On receipt of answer, it is requisite to secure the passage immediately by letter, as the accommodation of the flats are often engaged two and three months before hand. When passage is engaged, send for your bill, and either pay, or give a check for full amount of passage, dieting, &c &c.

3 When Accommodation Boat is full, how to get a passage in the officer's Cabins of Flat or Steamer

If no cabins should be procurable in the Accommodation Boat, get a letter from the Controller to the commander of the flat or steamer, granting them permission to accommodate you if they can: unless this is done, it is useless applying to any of the officers for their private cabins, as they are liable to a heavy fine for transgression, and dismissal from the service for taking any passengers.

4 Rules for officers of Flat or Steamer

5 Number of Accommodation Boats, their cabins and cabin fare from Calcutta to Allahabad

There are four Accommodation Flats; each has four 1st class cabins, measuring 12 feet by 8-6, at Co's. Rs 400 each to Allahabad; four 2d class cabins, 9 feet by 8 6, at Co's Rs 250 each, and six 3d class cabins, 8-3 by 8 6 at Co's Rs 200 each—each cabin being fitted with patent water closets, but no furniture.

6 Return hire of cabins

The return hire of each cabin is less being for 1st class cabin 200; 2d class cabin 166 10 8, and 3d class cabin 133 5 4.

7 Hire of cabins to any station on this side of Dinapore. 3d class 133 5 4.

Parties engaging a cabin for any of these stations in Calcutta, will be charged for Dinapore, being ⅔ds of the passage, thus: 1st class cabin 200; 3d class 166 10 8,

8 Hire for any distance above Dinapore

Cabins retained for any distance beyond ⅔ds, the passage are charged full passage to Allahabad.

9 Hire on return passage

The same rules pertain to the return passage. The hire being for a 1st class cabin 133 5 4; a 2nd class cabin 111 1 8; a 3d class cabin 88 14 2.

10 Passengers' baggage

Passengers are allowed to carry 5 cwt. as baggage in their cabins. But no packages, and any baggage put into the hold at passenger's request will be charged freightage

11 Servants, their diet, wages &c &c

One servant is allowed to each cabin, and any extra is charged for at the rate of 50 Rs each to Allahabad; for Musselman servants, if dieting with the crew, a charge of ¼ R. per diem is made, and for Christian servants 1 R per diem is charged.

12 Two Passengers occupying one cabin

If two passengers occupy a 1st or 2d class cabin, they may have a 2d servant at a charge of 25. Rs.

13 Hindoo servants Custom as to provisions when proceeding via Sunderbunds where they cannot land

When the vessels anchor at night, a boat attends all Hindoo servants to cook on shore, and all such servants should be warned to provide themselves with gram, chuttah and water, sufficient to last them four days, when the vessels proceed via Sunderbunds.

On return trips their provisions should be purchased at Commercolly.

14 Table d' Hote.

A Table d' Hôte is kept on board the Accommodation Boat for passengers, at a charge of 3 Rs each per diem for adults, exclusive of wines, &c. &c; which, if required, may be obtained at

regulated charges, a list of which is hung up in the cuddy, as also any thing extra that may be called for between meals.

15 Children

Children not sitting at table are charged 1 R. per diem.

16. Passengers taking 4 R in chance for cabin.

Passengers not obtaining a cabin, but taking their chance for one, pay for the distance, they go at the rate of 6 Rs per mile for a 1st class cabin, 5 Rs for a 2nd class cabin, and 4 Rs for a 3 d class cabin

17 Steamers route on the river, time they pass the Castle Bazaar

From the middle of June to the beginning of October steamers proceed up the Bhagruttie river, passing Barrackpore, Serampore, Fulsh and Chandernagore. The latter on the right or western bank of the Hooghly is a French settlement, distant by water 23 miles and 22 by land. Much furniture is manufactured here by natives for some of the Europe ships at Calcutta, it is made very cheap. Steamers do not stop here.

18 Chinsurah

This is a European Invalid station, on the right or Western bank of Hooghly river, distant by water 28 miles, and 26 by land; is noted for a large Cotton Factory of Natives, under the Bengal Government, as also for a manufactory of chunam.

19 Hooghly

Hooghly is a civil station, passing Chinsurah 1 a principal Depot at the Native's court, distant by water 24 miles, and by land 22 miles from Calcutta. It is noted for its Emambarry, or tomb of Mohammed's daughter, and is the capital of the Hooghly district. A little cloth is manufactured here.

20 Bandel

Bandel, also on the same bank adjoins the upper end of Hooghly and is noted for its ancient Portuguese Church, with guns mounted, before the fort at Hooghly battle, as also for its small brick steeple. Its distance by the water, and 2.3 miles by land from Calcutta, is seven hours run for a Steamer and Pilot.

21 The Matabungah River, description and the Dutch village of Chinsurah

Forty-six miles above Mangia on the left or eastern bank, is the lower end or entrance of the Matabungah river, just inside of it, on its southern or left bank is the native village of Chagulah, noted as being a settlement solely for those that have recovered from their sickness, after being carried from their homes, and exposed to die on the banks of the river, they being considered as outcasts, and banished from their families.

22 Calna, in Burdwan

Calna in the Burdwan district, is on the right or western bank of Hooghly river, distant 60 miles by water and 52 miles by land from Calcutta, is a very large native mart, and has one or two missionaries. It is noted for a large temple, to which are attached 1,000 Priests, supported by the Rajah of Burdwan.

23 The noted Dhoobah Sugar works

Dhoobah steam sugar works are one mile in land on the right bank of the Hooghly river, a little above Mirzapore nullah, and 72 miles by water from Calcutta: this is generally made in one day from Calcutta by the steamers, with a fair breeze

24 Serampore at the entrance of the Jellinghee and Bhagruttie rivers

Is a very large native village, on the rising bank of the river; is 83 miles by water, and 84 miles by land from Calcutta; is 8½ miles below Berhampore Hospital. Is noted for its long range of temples: it has a tiannah and is the country residence of a great number of the Calcutta citizens

25 Kishenagur Civil station

A civil station, is only about 7 miles from this up the Jellinghee river.

26 Dewanpunge

Is on the right bank of the Bhagruttie river, 5 miles up it and 118 miles from Calcutta; is a very large mart, and has a very fine indigo factory.

27 Kutwa.

Situated at the entrance of Adgar river or nullah, on the right bank of the Bhagruttie river, is a very large mart, 5 miles above Dewanpunge, and is noted for all sorts of native cloth manufactories and striped silks; also for ladies' muslin handkerchiefs. This is a coal depot at which the steamer generally stops 1 or 2 hours, one mile above this is the old Fort of Sakee.

29 Plassie.

Plassie is 16½ miles by water from Kutwa, situated on the left or Eastern Bank of the Bhagruttie river, and is celebrated for the famous battle fought here on the 23d June, 1757.

Battle Field.

79. Prekhanagur, H. C. Elephant establishment.

Is situated on the left bank of the Bhagruttie river, 8 miles above Plassie.

30 Ranganuttee or Red Banks.

Ranganuttee (steep red banks), formerly the place where the Government Silk Filatures were, is situated on the right bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 77 miles from Jellinger, 100 miles by water from Calcutta, and 6 miles below Berhampore; is a noted place for sulphate of magnesia, or Fuller's earth.

31 Berhampore, Military Station

Situated on the left or eastern bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 100½ miles by water from Calcutta, and 118 miles by land; is a Military Station formerly for king's troops, but now for native infantry, and is noted for its fine Barracks. It is the residence of the civilians of the Moorshedabad Civil Station, viz. Collector, Judge, Magistrate and Chaplain: its Courthouse mile below the flagstaff: here is a European Post-master, a Governor General's Agent, also a steam agent's residence, and steamer's coal depôt, where they generally stop 3 to 4 hours. A letter or newspaper leaving Calcutta 2 days after the Steamer, will overtake her here.

Public Establishment

Letters from Calcutta, for the steamer

Articles procurable in the south

Bread, butter, fowls and meat, are procurable: also 2 or 3 general stores are here, where crockery, Europe articles, liquors, and conveyance may be obtained. In the native shops, in the bazar, below the flagstaff, short silks for ladies, gown pieces, gentlemen's cravats, handkerchiefs, which are manufactured at Kossimbazar, a little above the station; also very fine fancy work in ivory, ornaments for tables, chessmen, &c. &c

Silk and curiosities obtainable.

Boats obtainable.

Budgerows and pinnaces can be obtained on hire here.

General passage.

The general passage is from 3 to 3½ days, but it has been done in 2½ days.

32 City of Moorshedabad, its palace.

On the left or east bank of the river, at 5½ miles above Berhampore flagstaff, stands the new palace, a truly splendid edifice, the residence of the Moorshedabad Nawab, planned and built by Colonel Macleod, at the request of the Government of India. From hence, upwards, the banks are for 8 miles densely populated, being large manufactories of various silks; and grain marts.

33 Jungeepore.

On the left bank, 42 miles above Berhampore, is the large village of Jungeepoore, also Gurka and Kidderpoore on the opposite bank. Jungeepoore is noted for its very large

Silk Factory

Silk Factory, and Residency house, purchased by Mr. Laurellette from the Honorable East India Company.

34. Junction of Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers

Twenty-one miles above Jungeepoore, or 120 miles from Calcutta by water, is the upper entrance of the Bhagruttie river, where it branches off from the Ganges nearly opposite to Furreepoore, on the north of Malda shaw. The distance from Calcutta via Sunderbunds in the dry season by water, is 517 miles.

FROM CALCUTTA VIA SUNDERBUNDS.

35. From Calcutta via Sunderbunds.

Vessels in the dry season from the latter end of October to the beginning of June, pursue the Sunderbund or Eastern route, until they reach the junction of the Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers.

36. Diamond Harbour

From the flagstaff on Fort William to Diamond Harbour, the distance is 33½ miles; here is a Government Semaphore, a Post and Post-master; this is also the Custom House officer's station during the S. W. Monsoon, and is 7 hours for a steamer and flat.

Port Rest.

Vessels do not stop here, but are semaphored up, and boarded by a post boat, when passing. The river is brackish here.

37. Mud Point.

Leaves Hooghly river.

Roll roads.

Sixty-one miles from Calcutta is Mud Point bungalow, on Sangor island, situated at the entrance of the Baratollah or Channel Creek, down which the steamer turns, and enters the Sunderbunds on the north or left bank. This is the place where the intended railroad was to have commenced.

38. Farlatch and Kidgerees Estates.

Nine miles below Mud Point, on the bank, or Sangor island, is the estate of Farlatch and Kidgaree, cleared by Messrs. Reed and James Calder.

39. Dear Agra.

Three miles from Mud Point, or 24 miles from Calcutta, is the entrance to the Dear Agra river. Into this river the steamers turn, leaving the Baratollah, and may be said to have properly entered the uninhabited wilds of the Sunderbunds for at least two days. On the southern bank of the Dear Agra is some pine trees, and the old ruins of Mr Jas Prinsep's former estate which was deserted after the May gale of 1833. At a clump of trees about one mile E by S. from the house, is a fresh water tank, but not on the bank of the river.

Tank infested with Tigers.

This place is infested with tigers. From hence sportsmen prepare for good bail practice at alligators, pigs, deer, and monkeys; but no firing is permitted on board the flats, on account of the ladies.

Sporting good.

No firing allowed.

Salt water procurable.

Good salt-water bathing is now obtainable.

40. Intricate route.

From the Dear Agra the passage is very intricate up to Kooloo, owing to the number of windings, rivers, creeks and mullahs (42 in number). The vessels have to go through without pilots, the commander should therefore be well acquainted with the route.

Salt water.

Salt water procurable within 12 miles of Kooloo in Jessore.

41 Kooloo, to Jessore.

Kooloo is 757 miles from Calcutta by the steamer, and 118 miles by land. Passengers wishing to proceed to Jessore in the steamers must land here, Jessore being 30 miles from Kooloo. This is a coal depot, where vessels haul to the bank; it is likewise a Post Office station; the dawk runs in 2½ days; letters for steamers about to leave Calcutta two days after the vessel. At this place fowls, ducks, and consumate, green and dry, may be obtained; also palm juice may be procured. This is the residence of Mr Heisy, Indigo factor. From hence a mullah, leaving easterly, branches off for the Burrisaul and Dacca rivers.

Advice to passengers for Jessore.

Letters.

Provisions procurable

42. Route from Kooloo to Commercolly.

From Kooloo steamers proceed up the winding Bhyrab of Attaree Bankee to the beautiful and bold Bhirishie, or Muddumuttee river, which is thickly studded with indigo factories, and very large populous villages. On the banks of these two rivers, as also the Garlee river, children are known rather.

Children.

The Garlee is a difficult river to navigate, owing to strong under eddies or currents.

Eddies very strong.

From Kooloo up to Commercolly, on the Garlee, is 128 miles by steamer's route, and is 24 days run. When running up or down the Garlee, passengers

Caution to Passengers.

should abstain from conversing with the officers of the vessel when at their stations.

43. Commercolly.

Is a very large town, on the left, or eastern bank of the Garlee river, and is 10 miles from the Ganges. It is about 3 miles by land and water from the civil station of Pubna. It has a large Silk Factory, formerly the property of the

Silk Factory.

Honourable East India Company, but now belongs to

Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. Commercolly is the property of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore. There is a Post Office here, under charge of a sircar, and the dawk runs 1½ days to Calcutta. Steamers are 6 to 7 days from Calcutta, and any letters for them must leave town on the 4th day after them. It is 124 miles from Calcutta by dawk route, and 277 by steamer's route. This is also a coal depot, and the steamers haul to the bank. Fowls ducks, kids, goats, milk, butter, eggs, and bread are procurable here,—the Natives flocking with them, to the vessels if properly located. Large jheels abound here with waterfowl of every description. This is the famous manufactory for ladies' boas, muffs, and tippets of down and variegated feathers. Promenades are good here. Pubna passengers should land here.

Post Office remarks.

Coal Depot.

Provisions procurable here.

Wild Fowls.

Ladies' muffs.

Walks good.

Passengers for Pubna.

Ten miles above Commercolly is the Ganges river, up which the steamer proceeds if for the North Western provinces, but down, if for Pubna, Dacca or Assam.

Ganges.

About Commercolly, on the right or southern bank of the Ganges, is the present blocked up entrance of the Muttabanga, or Brocken-headed river,—very appropriately named—it empties itself into the Hooghly by the outcast's village. Above it is the blocked up entrance to the Jellingee river, which empties itself into the head of the Hooghly river, off Nuddea, after passing Kishnagur civil station.

Muttabanga river.

Intricate passage here.

Jellinghee river, Intricate passage here.

Sixty-six miles from Commercolly is Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges; was formerly a coal depot, and is noted for Mr. Watson's large silk factory, formerly the Hon'ble Company's. It is 448 miles from Calcutta by steamer's route, and is 177 miles by dawk, Steamers do not wait here, but change pilots. Letters from and to Calcutta take 2 days; but they should not be sent here but to Rampoor Beauleah. From hence the Burreyl river branches off to the east, through the Chullum and Bellobockery Jheels into the Bara Sangor river for the Junai and Dacca; but only navigable for small boats.

46. Surdah.

Silk Factory.

Letters by Dawk.

Twelve miles from Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges, is the civil station of Rampore Beauleah, in the district of Rajshaye, distance 455 miles by steamer from Calcutta, and only 165 miles by land. It is the residence of a judge, a magistrate, a collector, postmaster, engineer officer and doctor, as likewise some indigo and silk manufactures. This is a coal depot for steamers where they are generally detained 2 to 4 hours. Here is a good bazar; bread, butter, fruits, meat and poultry, are cheap. There is a fine road here. Letters for steamers from Calcutta should leave the 6th day after the vessel. The dawk takes 1½ days for letters; heavy dawk 2½ days; the steamer's run is from 7½ to 8 days. Passengers for Darjeeling sanatarium, previous to leaving Calcutta, should make arrangements for land travelling, and to leave the steamers here, which is a far more comfortable plan than landing at Burgatchia.

Rampore Beauleah.

Residents.

Coal Depot.

Provisions procurable.

Letters.

Passengers for Darjeeling.

Burgatchia, on the left bank of the Ganges, and Mahanundee rivers at their junction, is 22 miles above Rampoor Beauleah: there is a crossing ferry from Berhampore route for the new route to Darjeelling: it is about 30 miles from Berhampore. Passengers can be landed here, this being the direct route from Calcutta to the sanatarium. — Burgatchia. Route to Darjeeling.

Furteepore factory is one of Lord Glenelg's, and in the district of Malda, distant 24 miles from Malda. Is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, and is 50 miles from Rampore Beauleah. At 3 miles above this is the junction of the steamer's route with the Bhagruttee and Sunderband route. Passengers for Malda should land here. — Furteepore. Malda passengers.

Subjunge is on a rocky point, on the right bank of the Ganges, and is by Bhagruttee 265 miles, by Sunderbunds 686 miles from Calcutta, and by land 196 miles. Letters for steamers, from June to October, should leave Calcutta on the 5th day after the steamer, and from October to June on the 8th day, dawk route being 1½ days. — City of Rajmahal. Letters for steamers. Dawk letters.

This is a very ancient city, and the ruins of an immense mass of buildings, among which is an ancient palace, a noted well, a hall of audience, a marble lined balcony and gateway, &c. &c., worth inspecting. Here are some Christian graves and monuments, and a large bazar, where milk, curds, palm fruit, palm juice, poultry, kids, rice. Hardware in a small way is procurable. The European factors and native Nabob reside on the bank, about 2 miles above the steamer's anchorage or coal depot. Vessels generally stop here 4 to 5 hours: it is a very sickly place, owing to jungle. The hills are distant about 5 miles inland. The Himalaya hills are visible at times. It is a native darogah's, and post office station. — Ancient ruins. Graves. Provisions. Nabob's residence. Very sickly. Post Office.

Twenty-one miles above Rajmahal, and 2 miles below Sukreegullee hill and point is the beautiful Mootee Jhurna waterfall: it is visible on the eastern side of the hills. At Sukreegullee point is an Indigo Factor's bungalow; would be an excellent shooting box: bears, tigers, rhinoceros, leopards, and hogs. Deer of all kinds abound here, and among the hills feathered game abound. Steamers pass it in 10½ days in the dry season. — Mootee Jhurna Waterfall at Sukreegullee. Excellent game of all kinds abound.

Twenty-three miles above Sukreegullee, on the left bank of the Ganges, is Kantnegur. Passengers for the civil station of Purneah are landed and received here. — Purneah passengers to land or join.

Fifty-eight miles above Rajmahal, on the left bank of the river, is the junction of the Koosie river. On the Nepaul part of the Himalayas, nearly opposite, is Patturgatta hill: with one or tow temples, and is noted in native tradition for a cave (only a small hole), into which, it is said, a Rajah with an immense suit, and one lac of torch-bearers entered, and never returned! Such is the story of an attending lacquer. From hence are beautiful views of isolated hills, and the tips of the Colgong rocks. The southern or Patturgattah passage, up to Colgong, has some very dangerous rocks, where, if a headwind blow, not a soul can be saved. — Koosie river. Patturgatta Hill. Tradition of the Cave. Fine views. Unsafe passage.

Colgong.

Coal depot.

Dangerous passage.

Care required in tracking.

Fish.

Bhaugulpore.

Residents.

Dawk Letters.

Provisions.

Silks procurable.

Sepoy station.

Monument.

Steamers.

Jangeera Rock and temple.

Visitors admitted.

Monghyr.

The Fort.

Residents.

Provisions procurable Seetakoond.

No ducks procurable Birmingham in the east.

Furniture.

Articles obtainable in the bazar,

Colgong village and rocks is 68 miles above Rajmahal, 65 miles below Monghyr, and 18 miles below Bhaugulpore; is on the right bank of Ganges, and has a fine nullah and shelter for boats. It is a coal depôt for steamers: the left passage should never be attempted by either steamers or boats in the rains, as the currents and eddies between the main and the rocks, almost make it certain loss for any native boat, and too dangerous for steamers. Boats in attempting it, must be careful to have very strong tracking lines low down to their prows, with plenty of trackers and two bowlines as guys to the bank, and kept close in. Rock fish is procurable here.

Eighteen miles above Colgong is the civil station of Bhaugulpore, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. It is very picturesque. It is 268 miles by land, and 348 miles in the rains, and 636 miles in the dry season from Calcutta. Here is a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a sub-opium agent, a steam agent, a post master, and some indigo factors. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta the 6th day after the steamer in the rains, and on the 9th day in the dry season. Dawk takes 2½ days, and steamers 9½; and 11 days to arrive here. Provisions of all kinds are procurable here; also a kind of light silks, called Tussers, for coats, jackets, ladies' gowns; short silks of various colours for bed covers, and native wear; also a kind of cloth called baftees. Here are a few hill rangers and a sepoy station, under charge of an invalid officer. There is also a monument here raised by the hill people, in memory of their lamented patron, Mr. Cleveland of the civil service whom they styled the Father of their country.

Steamers stop here for about an hour or two in the rains, and only a few minutes, at some distance below, in the dry season.

Twenty-five miles above Bhaugulpore is the noted Jangeera rock in the river, with a Hindoo temple on it; Europeans are admitted to inspect the temple.

One hundered and thirty-three miles above Rajmahal or 25 miles above Jangeera rock is the civil station of Monghyr—a very large mart. Its old fort by the anchorage, is situated on a rocky point extending considerably inland on the right bank, and is considered by the steam regulations to be half way. There is a Judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a post-master, and steam agent; likewise a general storeshop for all European stores and provisions, wines, &c. &c. Curaes, buggies, for a evening's ride to the noted Seetakoond well distant 5 miles. Two large bazars are here, where provisions of all description, except ducks, may be obtained. This is the little Birmingham of the East. Tussers, baftees, different native cloths, hardware, furniture, apparently will finished guns and pistols—(but treacherous articles)—pikes, swords, gunpowder, shot, black wooden flower vases and cups, ladies' handsome light wooden, jet black necklaces, and bracelets

of various patterns, at from 2 to 3 rupees the set. St. Agnes' beads, table dish mats, straw hand punkahs, and baskets of various shapes and patterns; ladies, handsome wooden-work boxes, on carved legs, at 7 rupees, of various kinds of sandal wood. Children's painted wooden toys and sticks, very hard bamboo for canes, and various kinds of birds, cameleons and monkeys.

The steamer's passage to this is generally 12 days in the rains, occasionally 10 days in July, and in dry season 13 to 14 days: the distance from Calcutta is 398 miles by Bhagruttee, 686 miles by Sooderbunds, and 304 by land. Dwk runs in 2¼ days. Letters for steamers should leave town on 7th day after her. In July, and on the 8th day in June, August, September and October, and on the 10th day in the dry season. — General passage. Distant from Calcutta. Letters.

On arrival here, the collector's and magistrate's book is sent on board for entry of all passenger's names, &c. &c. &c. steamers stop here 3 to 5 hours for coals. — Report Book. General time detained.

Two miles S. W. by W. of Monghyr are some rocks, with a mark on them: they were formerly in the steamer's track, but are now buried in an immense sandbank. — Monghyr Rocks.

On right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles above Monghyr, is the large village of a Sooraj gurra, with a small river that runs down from the hills. Fowls and kids are procurable here, through the thannadar's assistance, for boat travellers. — Sooraj gurra. Poultry procurable.

On the right bank of the river, 60 miles above Monghyr, and 50 below Dinapore, is the large town and mart of Bar, being a darogah station, also a bye depot for steamer's coals. All this bank of the river for 20 miles below and above, is noted for piggery villages, and saltpetre manufactories. — Bar. Plenty of Pigs.

Also on the right bank, 87 miles above Monghyr, or 9 miles below Patna station, or rather Bankipore, is a large native town, with a river on its upper or western end, that flows from the hills, and has a pucka bridge over it: it is a noted manufactory of table cloths, of any extent, pattern, and texture that may be ordered. Also napkins and towels of sorts. — Futwa manufactories. Bridge. Table cloth manufactory.

Patna, and the civil station of Bankipore, extends about 10 miles along the right bank, 14 miles below Dinapore; is noted for opium, gram, and wax-candles and is a very large mart, 1700 boats have been counted of burthen laying here at one time. It is the residence of a nabob, and being a sudder or civil station, has a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, their deputy and joint officers, a doctor, an opium agent, a post-master, European assistants and missionaries. — Patna Civil station. Residents.

The government establishments are at Bankipore, or the upper extreme of Patna, where there are some handsome houses, also a very large and noted granary built like a dome, with two flights of steps outside, to ascend to its top, on which is a large circular hole, to admit air into the building, and to start grain into. It has only one door, and was built for a depot, in case of famine. It is a very massive building, and noted for its very numerous, clear, and strong echos, and at present used as a guard house. — Establishments. Noted Granary.

Steamers seldom stop.

Steamers seldom stop here: sometimes not being able to get within a mile or two; passengers can land at the lower end, and get ekkas or hackeries, (a native one horse conveyence) to take them up to Bankipore, or to the military station of Dinapore, 14 miles distant, by way of a novelty or change, where they can inspect the granary by the road side. The road is very good up to the military cantonment. Deegah farm, is north of Patna. On the left bank is the Gunduck river from the Nepaul hills, with a large native town on its right bank, and on its left, or eastern bank, is the famous Hajeepore bungalow, and race course. During its annual large fair which is attended by people from all parts of India, very good and cheap nags are procurable.

Novel conveyance for passengers.

Gunduck river.

Hajeepore race course.

Horse bazar.

Dinapore.

Dinapore is a large European and native military station, where the steamers put to the bank by the cantonment flagstaff, for 5 or 6 hours, to take in coals, discharge and take in cargo, and passengers: it is considered as two-third of the passage upwards. It is on the right bank of the Ganges, distant from Calcutta, by steamer's route via Bhagruttee, 508 miles; via Shunde bunds 706 miles; and by land 376 miles. Post takes 3¼ days. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 10th day after the vessel in the rains, and 13th. in the dry season.

Coal Depot.

Distant from Calcutta.

Provisions procurable.

Mutton, beef, fowls, eggs, bread, butter, fruits of various kinds, and grapes in May and June are procurable; as also table-cloths towels, napkins, cotton handkerchiefs, sola hats, muslin and cotton cloth shoes, harness, Patna scented wax candles, and gram. European shop keepers, are here also. Here is a steam agent, a doctor, and a clergyman. Plays are performed occasionally by amateur performers. Auctions are sometimes held here.

Articles to be purchased.

Residents.

Remarks.

Passengers for Arrah, Tirhoot.

Passenger for Arrah and Tirhoot land here.

River Soan

Four miles above Dinapore is the junction of the river Soan.

Chupra.

Twenty two miles above Dinapore, on the left bank, is the civil station of Chupra, the capital of Sarun district. Here resides a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, and a post master. Steamers seldom touch here even in the rains. Passengers for this place should arrange to land above it at Revelgunge, where there is a steam agent.

Residents.

Passengers should land at Revelgunge.

Revelgunge.

Revelgunge, 27 miles by water above Dinapore, on the left bank of the river, is a very large grain and saltpetre mart, and noted for boat-building. An annual fair is held here.

Manufactures.

Annual fair.

Steamers only remain a short time.

Steamers merely touch to land passengers and a few packages to the steam agent's care. From hence up to Ghazeepore, the villagers are said to be unkind, and dishonest.

Bhulipan.

On the left bank, 74 miles above Dinapore, is the large native village of Bhulipan, a dawgah station, noted for a fair annually held here, as also a grain mart.

Police Station.

Bad part of the Ganges.

This is the most dangerous part of the Ganges for quicksands and shifting banks. Tides are very strong here; boats being detained from 4 to 6 weeks, waiting for water, and a favourable breeze.

Long detention of boats.

Buxar on the right bank, and Kurnta'es on the left bank, is 88 miles above Dinapore, and is noted for being the Hon'ble Co.'s stud establishment. There is a small fort here, where the battle was fought. Here are some European officers on the stud, a doctor, and hospital bungalow, also a steam agent.

Buxar.

Company's Stud Establishment.

Battle.

Residents.

Eight miles above Buxar, on the right bank of the river, is the junction of the Karrumnasa river: the touch of its waters is considered as one of the direct mishaps that can happen to a Hindoo, as it is said to debar him from admittance into Heaven. There is a bridge built over it by a rajah. This part of the country is noted for dacoits.

Karrumnasa, the unclean or forbidden river.

A Bridge over it.

Dacoits.

One hundred and nineteen miles above Dinapore, or 31 miles above Buxar on the left bank of the river, is the Civil and Military station of Ghazeepore, a very handsome place. At its lower end is the ruins of an old palace. The Native town is built on precipices. The European inhabitants, consisting of the judge, magistrates, collectors, doctor and opium agent, &c. &c. reside on a level plain, about the centre of the station, the cantonments from the upper part, and the European hospital is at the upper extreme. Between the civil and military lines is the chapel and Lord Cornwallis' tomb.

Gazeepore.

Civil and Military Stations.

Town.

Residents.

Lord Cornwallis' Tomb.

This place is noted for its opium manufactory, and Government stud establishment, where horses can be purchased; as also for its rose water, otter of roses, and other perfumed oils; bread, butter, eggs, fowls, mutton, lamb, kid, milk, and sugar, are procurable; also European articles of consumption, and millinery from the European shopkeepers. Its distance from Calcutta is, via Bhagruttie, 627 miles, via Soonderbunds 915, and by land 431 miles. The dawk runs in 4 days, and letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the day after the steamer in the dry seasons, and on the 11th day in the rains;—the vessel's passage being from 17 to 20 days. Steamers remain here for passengers, and coal, and cargo at the steam agent's. Passengers for Goruckpore should land here.

Manufactories.

Articles to be purchased.

Provisions.

Distance from Calcutta.

Letters.

Time for despatch.

Coal Depot.

Goruckpore passengers.

This is the lower extreme of the North Western Provinces or Agra Presidency, and is a great place of trade. It is the lowest station for the Agra flat boats or boxes. Kunkerry banks commence from here upwards.

Extreme of the N. W. Provinces.

Great Trade.

Kunker or rock Banks

Eight miles above Ghazepore is the dangerous kunker reef of Baire that strikes across the river.

Bairie Kunker reef.

Twenty-three miles above Ghazeepore is Chochookpore stone ghaut and temple, noted for the numerous monkeys that resort here.

Chockookpore.

Plenty of Monkeys.

Two miles below Chockookpore, on the right bank of the river, is a sunken kunkar rock, opposite to a palm tree, just below Sanoutie.

Dangerous Rock.

Thirty-four miles above Ghazeepore, by Kucharee on the left bank, is a very difficult and dangerous sunken reef.

Kucharee Kunker reef.

Six miles above it is Saidapore a large native town, with a tehseeldar and darogah; and 2 miles above Saidapore, is the junction of the Goomtie river,

Saidapore.

Goomtie river.

Very shallow water.

Dangerous and intricate passage.

Caution to passengers.

Chandroutie Temple.

Dangerous Rocks.

Bulloca Ghaut.

Banks.

Kytee.

Sunken Kunker Patch.

Benares, its appearance from a distance.

Native Princes, their Dwellings.

Dirty streets or lanes.

Bazar.

Large Well.

Manufactories.

Horse Mart.

Fruit obtainable.

Miniature painters. Miniatures.

Jewellery.

Minarets.

that goes up to Lucknow, said to be a very intricate and rocky river, too shallow for the smallest boats in the dry season. The Ganges river, from above Kuchnree reef, past Saidapore up to the Goomtie, a distance of 8 miles, is a very critical passage with various bad patches of kunker rock, on which native boats and budgerows split instantaneously.

Five miles above the Goomtie, is Chandroutie, with a white temple. This in mid channel, is a very dangerous pucka platform, on kunker, with the ruins of an old temple on it, and no passable channel on its northwest, or Jinhore side, and very dangerous for downward bound boats, as the current sets directly on it.

Five miles above Chundroutie is Bulloca Ghaut and ferry on the right bank: these banks are formed of kunker rock.

Fifty miles above Ghazeepore, or 8 miles above Bulloca Ghaut, on the right bank of the river, is Kyc, and its sunken kunker reef, scarcely avoidable in some dry seasons. From hence due west over the right bank, you will observe the Benares minarets, distance 9 miles.

Benares, on the left bank, is considered as the most holy city in India, and is certainly one of the most handsome when viewed from a distance on the river, there being such numerous stone ghauts and temples, some of which cost 17 lakhs of rupees. This is the residence of some of the native princes, pensioners of the Honorable East India Company; but their dwellings are divided into so many little chambers, or pigeon holes, that the internal part of the city has the appearance of a mass of mean buildings, piled up without any regard to order or appearance, and narrow, filthy lanes, instead of streets. There is a large inclosed mart, called a chouk that opens at 5 P. M., where trinkets, toys, birds, cloth, coarse hardware are exposed for sale. It has a large well in it, and is also a resort for native auctions. Close to the chouk is the principal alley or mart for Goolbuduns, a very fine silk, of various paterns, worn by natives, as trowsers; also fine caps with tinselled crowns and very elegant gold and silver embroidery: als scarfs and turban pieces for fancy head dresses. There is likewise a traveller's chouk, a native inn, and a large horse mart, where very fine horses, of the Toorky, Persian, and Cabul breeds are procurable, as high as 8, 10, and 15,000 rupees and are brought here by the fruit carriers who bring grapes and pears from these countries. Here are several miniature painters, and also venders of miniatures on ivory, said to be likenesses of different native princes, and their queens, and nautch girls; true likenesses of native servants in costume tradesmen and beggars.

Delhi jewellery of the best gold is brought on board the steamers, by sending for the dealers. Here is also an old observatory, and two very high and slender minarets, one of which has a slight inclination; traveller's ascending them are expected to give the keeper a fee of 1 rupee. From their tops is a view

of the city, the adjacent country, and the river (so gratifying a sight should not be passed over by any traveller) Provisions are procurable; partridges, quail, and wild ducks of sorts are to be obtained Steamers remain at Raj Ghaut to discharge and take in packages, and to receive coals. The civil and military station is about 4 miles inland, direct from Raj Ghaut, where resides the commissioner, the judge, magistrates, collectors, the general, and all the military officers of the native regiments stationed here, and some European artillery. Here also resides a doctor, a postmaster, steam agent coach builder, and European shop-keepers.

Fine view.

Provisions, some procurable.

Coal Depot.

Residents.

Letters for steamers, or travellers, are not forwarded to the vessel or boats, but must be sent for which is very inconvenient. The city is about 2 mile long. The natives are very uncivil to strangers. Numerous fanatics are here, who drown themselves believing that the holy Ganga, and the city of the most holy, secures them eternal happiness.

Letters for Steamers or Passengers.

Remarks on the city and the inhabitants Fanatics abound here.

Benares is from Calcutta, via Bhagulpore 696 miles, via Sunderbunds 984 miles, and by land or dawk route 428 miles. Letters take 4 days, Bhangies 7 days Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta, the 12th day after the vessel in the rains, and on the 14th day in the dry season.

Distance from Calcutta.

Palenkeens are procurable here, but infested with vile vermin. Travellers wishing to visit the station of Surdie, should write up from Ghazeepore to any friend, or the steam agent, for a conveyance to be ready at Rajghaut for them, on their arrival.

Conveyances.

Ramaghur, 1¼ miles above Benares, on the right bank of the river, is a native palace, the residence of the Rajah of Benares.

Ramaghur. Palace.

Sooltanpore, Pellares, is a native cavalry station, 17 miles above Benares, and on the left bank of the river. Steamers bring to here a few minutes, on their passage up or down, as required, to land and receive passengers. It has a kunkery or rocky point, which is very awkward for native boats, as also for steamers, owing to narrow channel and strong currents; it is off the stables, which are called Little Calcutta.

Sooltanpore, Benares Cavalry Station

Awkward point.

On the right bank of the river, about 4 miles above Sooltanpore, is a very neat looking place, called Chunar, with a very neat-looking English church, that reminds one of sweet, 'sweet home.' It is an invalid military station, and has a fortification, on an isolated rocky hill, which projects into the river, forming a very nasty point to pass in the rains. Hindoo tradition tells, this fortress was built in one night by a giant, and is impregnable: it completely commands the river and is used as a place of confinement for state prisoners. There are several detached rocky hills, or stone quarries here. It is a very sickly place, owing to the heat arising from the stone, which causes fever and spleen. This is a great place for snakes. A little above the fort is a temple. Tradition states it to contain a chest, which cannot be opened, unless the party opening it lose his head—four thieves having so suffered once, in an attempt on it. Very fine black and red earthen ware is procurable here, such as wine

Chunar Fortress.

Military Establishment for invalids.

Place of confinement for state prisoners.

Sickly place. Snakes. Native tradition of the chest.

Good earthenware.

coolers, which being filled with water, after the bottle is inserted, and set out in the draft of the last westerly winds, (none other serves the purpose,) in the shade, cools the confined liquor equal to icing it. The cooler must be dried daily. Also red sandy water holders, or surias, which keep water very cool. Black butter-pots, with a casing for water, very neatly finished, and large black double urns, to contain bread and keep it moist. Here is a steam agent; but steamers seldom stop more than ten minutes.

Steam Agent's residence.

Kutnac.

Caution to boats.

Seven miles above Chunar, on the right bank of the river, is the village of Kutnac, with rocky bottom and hard lumps of red earth in the river, a little above is a ravine, which is to be avoided by all boats.

Crossing ferry of the Benares grand road.

A good road to Mirzapore.

Fourteen miles above Chunar, is the crossing ferry of the Benares grand road, and of Kitwa and Bhuddoolee to Mirzapore. From hence to the latter place, is a fine road, distance 7½ miles by land, and 16 miles by water.

Bhagoan.

Dangerous rocks.

Ten miles above the ferry, and 7 miles below Mirzapore, on the left high bank, is Bhajoan, with a white tomb, and a patch of kunker in the river, on which many boats are lost. From here the cantonments of Mirzapore are visible.

City of Mirzapore.

Residence.

Mirzapore, a military cantonment, is 2 miles below the city, and the civil station. Where the judge's, magistrate's and collector's offices are, is 1 mile below the city. The steamer stops at the agency ghaut, at the lower end of the city. This place is noted for a cotton mart, and cotton manufactory; as likewise shell lac, lac dye, hardware in a small way. Many boats are here, at all seasons.

Manufactory.

Confined City—very sickly.

Provisions procurable.

Medical Men.

Distance from Calcutta.

Dawk letters.

The city is very confined, and dirty, subject to great sickness. There are 2 or 3 fine stone ghauts here, and some small temples and minarets. Bread, butter, eggs, mutton, lamb, kid, beef, veal and fowls are procurable here. Both a military and a civil doctor reside here.

Mirzapore is from Calcutta, via Bhagruttee, 749 miles; via Sunderbunds, 1036 miles, and by dawk route 455 miles. The dawk takes 5 days, and bhangy 8 days to run. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 13th day after her in the rains, and 17 days after her in the dry season; the vessels having plenty of cargo to discharge here, are generally detained from four to ve hours.

Detention of the steamer.

Bindachun.

Four miles above Mirzapore is Bindachun, on the right bank, noted as the place of an annual meeting of disreputable people who come here to make vows and poojahs.

Seebpoor Rocks.

Suttamaree.

One mile above Bindachun are the dangerous granite rocks of Seebpore.

Good walk across the Isthmus, rejoin off Talla.

Twenty-eight miles above Mirzapore, on the left bank of the river. Passengers generally land here, cold season, and have a walk across the neck of land, in a W. N. W. direction two miles wide to Talla, and rejoin the steamer again at there; she having to go a detour of 31 miles round the point.

Deega Kunker Spit.

Two miles above Suttamaree, is Deega Kunker spit, with a deep bight.

Lolchyagurree and its ravine, on the left bank of the river, is 22 miles above Deega, noted for its robbers when it was attached to the oude territories. — Lolchyagurree. Robbers form

Surai is a large cotton mart, on the right bank of the river, and is 60 miles above Mirzapore, and 23 miles below Allahabad, to which place is a good road. This is the station of a European customs officer. There are several pucka houses here, and two very fine tanks at the back of it, and an old mud fort. From hence, up to Allahabad, the river is very intricate and shallow. Ironwork in a small way can be done for boats here. Turkeys and guinea fowls abound. — Surai town. A good road. Customs officer. Large Tanks. Ironwork. Turkeys an Fowls.

Allahabad, is 83 miles above Mirzapore. Its fort is at the junction of the river Jumna and ganges. It has an imposing appearance, when on the river, 7 miles below it. The Jumna waters are blue, whilst the Ganges are muddy. The steamers put to at the Jumna mosque, built by general Kyd, and ½ mile inside the Jumna. The native military cantonments are about 5 miles inland, and the civilians' and officers' are from 3 to 4 miles inland. The general and doctor reside in the fort, as also the steam agent. State prisoners are kept here. Here is also a large stone pillar said to have been erected by Alexander the Great, to mark his conquests! and a cave full of native stone images, wherein is shewn a small entrance to a supposed subterraneous passage to Benares, but which, in fact, only extends a few feet. The city is the seat of one of the principal native courts of justice the Sudder Dewanny.) It is also a great place of worship, and an annual fair is held outside the fort on the sands, at the point or junction. It was formerly the seat of the residency. Bread, butter, eggs, beef, mutton, lamb, kid, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, guinea fowls, quail, partridges, teel, wild ducks and geese are procurable here. European shops are here and auctions held. About 2 miles from the ghaut is the chouk, or market, where all sorts of cloth European and native, are procurable. Shawlmen board the steamers, if sent for, with all sorts of Cashmere shawls, waistcoating, caps, gloves, socks, and Affghanistan woollen cloths; as also Delhi jewellers and manufacturers of cotton; carpeting of various patterns—showy on rooms, and rather durable. A little beyond the chouk is the livery stables where beautiful horses are procurable, of the Persian, Cabool, and Toorkey breeds. The post-office is in the fort, where you must send for all letters. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 14th day in the rains, and on the 17th day in the dry season, after the departure of the steamer. The distance from Calcutta is, via Bhagruttee, 851 miles, via Sunderbunds 1186 and by dawk route 564 miles. Steamer's regulated distance is 800 miles. Steamers remain here three entire days when they depart on their return trip, after discharging and taking in their upward and downward cargoes, and passengers. Apply to agent there, or to commander, for passage downwards. — Allahabad. Appearance distance. Cantonments. Residents. State prisoners. Alexander the Great's mart. Cave. Court of Justice. Large fair held on the sands. Provisions procurable in the bazar. European shops. Bazar. Articles procurable. Livery Stables. Post-office. Letters. Distance by steamer, and dawk from Calcutta. Time of Steamer's detention.

RETURN PASSAGE.

From Allahabad to Mirzapore, in the rains, is generally a run of 8 hours, and if not detained long, — Allahabad to Mirzapore.

the vessels get down to Benares in the same day; but if detained for cargo at Mirzapore, it is one day's work. In the dry season, it is 1 day's work to Mirzipore from Allahabad, and 1½ days to Benares.

Benares to Ghazeepore

Steamers stop here generally ½ hour only, on their way down. From hence to Ghazeepore is ½ day's run in the rains, and 1¼ in the dry season: they stop here for coals, passengers and cargo, perhaps 2 or 3 hours, making it 3 days from Allahabad in the dry season, and 2 in the rains.

Revelgunge.

Steamers pass here on the 3rd day in the rains, not stopping except previous notice is given by the steam agent, or passengers require to embark: they pass this place on the 4th day in the dry season.

Dinapore.

Steamers pass here in 3 days in the rains, and stop 2 or 3 hours for coals, cargo and passengers; and pass on the 4th day in dry season. Passengers from Patna embark here.

Monghyr.

Steamer passes here on the 4th day in the rains, and in 5½ in the dry season, stopping 1 or 2 hours for coals, passengers or cargo.

Bhaugulpore.

Steamer passes here on the 4th day in the rains, round to for a few minutes, and pass on, in the dry season, on the 6th day. Round to for a few minutes outside the sand, distant 2 to 3 miles from the town.

Rajmahal.

Steamer passes here in 6½ days in the rains, and in 7 days in the dry season. Steamers only round to in the rains for letters, and perhaps for a few coals, a short time; but in the dry season for about 2 hours.

Berhampore.

Steamers pass here on the 5th day in the rains, (in the dry season she takes the outer route), where they take in coals, and reach Calcutta on the evening of the 6th day, or in 6½ days from Allahabad, beating the dawk.

RETURN ROUTE IN THE DRY SEASON VIA SUNDERBUNDS.

Ramnore Bazaar, Comercolly.

Steamers pass here in 8½ days, and generally round to.

On the Gorice, is passed on the 10th day. Steamers stop to take in coals here.

Kooina.

In Jessore, is passed on the 12th day. Here the steamer takes in coals, fills fresh water, and prepare for Sunderbunds. Give Hindoos time to lay in provisions, and cook for the last time, until reaching Calcutta. Steamers are generally 15½ days on the passage.

Regulated distances for which Chunar Cabins in the Accommodation Boats are charged.

From	to	miles.	Distance between each station, in miles.
Calcutta	Rajmahal,	175	
Ditto	Bhaugulpore,	485	178
Ditto	Monghyr,	435	86
Ditto	Dinapore,	535	100
Ditto	Ghazeepore,	610	75
Ditto	Benares,	685	75
Ditto	Mirzapore,	730	45
Ditto	Allahabad,	800	70

The above rules do not appertain to the steamers; their commanders make their own arrangements.

Steamers are permitted, though objectionable, to carry dogs.

The cargo flats are the only boats on which any kind of conveyances are shipped; the charges are by weight,—1 anna per pound for any distance.

A Carriage weighs from 15 to 20 or 25 maunds

A Buggy ditto ditto 12 maunds.

A Palankeen ditto ditto.

The charges in cargo boats are for all heavy or weighable goods, at rate of (1) one anna per lb. for any distance: all light packages 1-8 per square foot. They carry 7000 feet;—can be made to take 8000.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VII.

Post Office Regulations.

FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH AUGUST, 1837.

Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th August, 1837.

All existing orders rescinded.

I. All existing rules, general orders and proclamations for the guidance of the post office department of the different presidencies and settlements of India, as well as all circular orders of the heads of the departments, saving such as relate to dawk travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st of October next, and the following rules and orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all post office stations in any of the presidencies, settlements, or possessions of the company, and to take effect from the abovementioned date.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES, RECEIPT OF LETTERS, &c.

General Post Offices.

And Post Offices where to be established.

And how to be supervised.

Post Master General and Post Master, by whom to be appointed

II. There shall be a general post office at each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and post offices at such other places throughout India and in the settlements subordinate thereto, as the governor-general of India in council shall from time to time direct. The immediate charge of each general post office, and the control of the several provincial post offices subordinate thereto, shall be vested in post masters general, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits, as may be determined by the said governor general of India in council, and the duties of the provincial post offices shall be severally conducted by subordinate officers to be styled "post masters." The post masters general at Madras and Bombay, and the post masters subordinate to them, shall be appointed by the governors in council of those presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said governors in council. The post master general and post masters of the presidency of Fort William, shall be appointed by the governor-general of India in council, and shall exercise the functions under the direct control of the said governor-general of India in council.

Existing Post Office authorities to remain in office until otherwise directed.

III. The existing post master general and post masters, and all existing officers of the post office department, shall continue in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in their respective offices, with the powers conferred by the act No. XVII. 1837, and by these rules, in like manner as if they had been appointed specially under their provisions.

Receipt of letters, &c. for despatch by land or sea.

IV. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received where ever a post master or post office writer is stationed, for despatch by *land* to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by *sea* to every part of the world with which there is a post office communications; the latter unless superscribed for some particular ship, will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the post master general or post master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Receipt of letters for foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland.

V. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted to foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the united kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London general or other post office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Payment of Postage on letters in India in advance optional.

Name of sender of a letter not to required.

Newspapers and Parcels are not to be received "bearing postage" without name of sender.

VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for in advance, or be sent bearing postage at the option of the sender and the name of the sender of any such letter shall not be demanded at any post office. But newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him, in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed.

Payment of Postage on "ship letters" outward, required in advance.

VII. Letters, papers or parcels intended for despatch by sea, should be stamped or superscribed, "ship" and ship postage must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any inland postage to which they may be severally liable.

Letters to Ceylon to be paid in advance

VIII. On letters, papers or parcels, intended for delivery in Ceylon, postage must be paid in advance to Point Palmyras, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from ship, which may be forwarded bearing postage. If letters for Ceylon are received from ship under cover to residents in India, such letters superscribed "ships letter," and bearing postage as such, will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the ship.

Excepting letters received from sea.

Letters from Ceylon to be charged postage.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland postage from Point Palmyras, or the place where the same are added in India.

Table of distances to be hung up in Post Offices.

X. The table of distances for calculation of postage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, by the Polymetrical table prepared under orders of the Governor-General of India in council, by the committee for revising the customs and post office department, and printed at the official gazette press at Calcutta, copies of these tables shall be furnished for the use of the post master, and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every office for the receipt and delivery of letters, further, the several post masters shall prepare for each and every such office under their control respectively, a schedule framed from those

table in the following form, for exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable at every such office respectively, for the transmission of letters and parcels to every part of India; and a counterpart of every such table shall be submitted in duplicate by the post master for the approval of the post master general, of the presidency; and one copy, as approved and countersigned by the post master general, shall be returned for the use of the office for which it is framed; and the same with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the district, shall be hung up in the said office, and all postage dues shall be levied according thereto.

FROM CALCUTTA TO

Names* of Post Office stations	Distance.	Postage on single letter not exceeding 1 tolah weight.	Postage on single news paper not exceeding 3½ tolahs weight.	Banghy postage on books in open cover not exceeding 20 tolahs weight.	Postage on single banghy parcel not exceeding 60 tolahs weight.
	Miles				
Agra.....	794	12 annas	3 annas.	9 annas	
Ahmedabad....	1210	1 rupee	3 annas	14 annas	1-4
Ahmednugger..	1033	15 annas	3 annas.	12 annas	3 rupees
Ahtoor.....	1232	1 rupee	3 annas.	14 annas.	2 13.
Ajmere.....					3 rupees
Akyab.....					
Allahabad.....					
Alleppee,.....					
&c.					

XI. Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any general or provincial post office for delivery at the station itself within the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged postage according to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 miles.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

XII. Every thing received by post from seaward, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the party to whom it is addressed, either by letter or banghy post, according to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to custom duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received in writing at the post office. Parcels exceeding 600 tolas weight, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in this list of unclaimed packages.

Every thing received from sea to be forwarded to parties direct by letter or banghy post, according to weight. Exception.

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, parked in open covers or covers attested as containing new papers, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked as on the public service respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the post office act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such

Newspapers not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

* For list of additional stations, see tables at end of the Regulations.

letters, &c. by the mail, will then be guided by section XXX. of the post office act. But unless for the cause above-specified, all post office authorities are prohibited from detaining, except under section XXIV. of the post office act, any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters, papers, &c sent by post &c. sent by post to be weighed at office of despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post or banghy post, shall be weighed at the post office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, double, &c., as the case may be, and shall have the postage to which they are severally liable, marked on them; which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party concerned, whether the letter, paper, &c. be sent "paid" or "bearing postage." In order to obviate delay, service and free letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall, in all cases, be reweighed on delivery. The reweighing of private letters prior to delivery, shall be at the discretion of the post master general or post master.

Letters on which postage has not been properly paid how to be dealt with.

XV. In the event of any letters declared, or required, by clauses VII. and VIII. preceding, or by clause LIX following to be post paid, or papers or parcels reaching any post office, on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether inland or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the under charge has occurred.

Examination of Post Office records not permitted to the public.

XVI. Persons not belonging to the department cannot be admitted into the enterior nor permitted to examine the records of any post office without the special permission of the post master general or post master, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, in writing, by the party requiring the same.

HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General Post Office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, and banghy parcels.

XVII. At each general post office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., newspapers daily till 5½ P. M. and letters also every day till 6. P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 6½ P. M. on payment of an extra half rupee each, as a fee for the trouble of re-sorting and repacking the mails, which fee shall be distributed, at the discretion of the post master general, amongst the post office servants, on whom the additional labour may fall, to be paid by the sender, whether the letter, paper or parcel be forwarded "bearing postage" or "paid."

General Post Office receiving houses, hours for receipt of letters.

XVIII. At the receiving houses established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or at any receiving houses which are or may be similarly established at other large stations, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight, will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. for transfer to the general or sudder post office as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

Provincial office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers and banghy Parcels

XIX. At provincial post offices, banghy parcels and newspapers, will be received for dispatch, at the ordinary rates of postage, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters till 6 P. M., after

which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P. M., on the tender paying an extra half rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in clause XVII.

Office hours for reference, &c.

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open, for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted.

General Post office delivery of letters, &c.

XXI. At each General Post Office there shall be two deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 10 A. M. and the other at 3. P. M. at which hours respectively the peons shall quit the Office with the letters, &c. entrusted to them. All letters, papers or parcels received from 3 P. M., till 9 A. M shall be sent out at the first delivery, and all from 9 A M to 3 P. M. at the second delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not be opened till the following morning, except in case of public emergency, of letters, papers or parcels received from seaward.

Provincial Offices, delivery of letters, &c.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

Immediate payment of postage required.

XXIII. The delivering peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the post office, for future delivery.

N. B. Under the provisions of section III. Act XXI. 1835, copper coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand except for fractions of a rupee.

Complaints how to be preferred.

XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge, will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post Office stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office peons wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified.

General Post Office despatch of mails.

XXV. From each General Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M, and the bunghies as soon after as possible.

Provincial Post Office, despatch of mails.

XXVI. At Provincial Post Offices, the packets shall be made up at 5 P. M. for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the expected arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received, shall not be forwarded till the following day.

Letters, &c. &c. signed not to be received.

XXVII. The Post Master at any station or person in charge of the office, shall have power, however, to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer

or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

Post offices not to receive valuables for despatch by post.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices, shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch, either by letter or bulky post.

Letters once received in any Post Office, not to be returned.

But papers and Parcels may be recalled by the sender.

XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post Office cannot be recalled by the sender, under any circumstances whatever. But newspapers and parcels may be recalled, on the person claiming the return of the same, satisfying the Post Master that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage, which would have been due on such paper or parcel, if forwarded.

Receipts, if required must be presented along with letters, &c.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers or parcels received at any post office for despatch, unless they are presented ready written, either in books, or in separate slips of paper along with the letters, papers or parcels. Receipts so presented, will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single, double, &c., and the amount of postage noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

Address of parcels.

XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended, that all persons arriving at or quitting any station, or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

Rates of Steam postage to be charged on letters sent overland by Government steamers.

XXXIV. With reference to section XIII. of the Post Office act, Steam postage shall be levied on all letters, papers or packets sent or received by any Government steamer conveying an overland mail to or from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, not franked or otherwise entitled to pass free of postage, at the following rates:

* See also note to clause XXIII.

SCALE OF STEAM POSTAGE.

On Letters, Law papers, Accounts and Vouchers respectively.

LETTERS.

	Inland Postage.			Steam Postage.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
½ Tolah.....		7			9		1	0	
1 ditto.....		14			9		1	7	
1½ ditto.....	1	5		1	0		2	5	
2 ditto.....	1	12		1	0		2	12	
2½ ditto..	2	3		1	0		3	3	
3 ditto....	2	10		2	0		4	10	
3½ ditto..	3	1		2	0		5	1	

So on, single postage being added for every additional ½ tolah weight.

LAW PAPERS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.

	Inland Postage to			Steam Postage.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Tolah..		14		0	0		1	7	
2 ditto.....		14		1	0		2	14	
3 ditto.....		14		2	0		2	14	
4 ditto..	1	12		2	0		3	12	
5 ditto..	1	12		2	0		3	12	
6 ditto..	1	12		3	0		4	12	
7 ditto..	2	1		3	0		5	10	

So on, single postage being added for every additional 3 tolah weight.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets.

XXXV. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the post master general or post master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board as directed in section XV. of the post office act, a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said commander.

Receipts to be granted for packets.

XXXVI. The post master general or post master of the port or station, shall grant receipts for mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition; and if after delivery so made, the packet be lost before it reach the post office, the commander shall equally be entitled to a receipt, in discharge from all responsibility for the same.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels.

XXXVII. The master attendant or such other officer as may be deputed by Government, shall furnish the post master general with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, St Helena, the Red Sea, Persian Gulph, China or any eastern settlements, and the post master general shall cause a list * of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own presidency.

* Vide form A. Post Master General to publish weekly.

Post Master General to publish weekly notice of Packets despatched.

XXXVIII. The post master general shall also cause to be published weekly in the official Gazette of the presidency, a notice* of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel that may have left the port.

* Vide form D.

Receipt of letters for despatch to places in India by sea.

XXXIX Letters, papers or parcels to places on the coast, to which the means of conveyance by *land* are provided, will be received for transmission by sea, at the usual rates of ship postage, if they are indorsed "ship."

Ship letters despatched from out stations to be acknowledged

XL Persons, despatching letters, papers or parcels from out stations, for transmission by sea, will, on application at the post office of despatch, after the lapse of a sufficient period, receive stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the general post office.

Letters received at Post Office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender.

XLI. Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

Harbour letters not to be charged with ship postage.

XLII. Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British India port, will be delivered and charged as if address-ed to residents on shore at such place, and in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "harbour letters."

Imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

XLIII Newspapers, pamphlets, &c. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 3, schedule A., for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported.

PUBLIC DESPATCHES, EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

Public despatches to be compactly made up.

XLIV. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight.

When bulk of mails exceed regulated weight, what packets to be kept back.

Private letters, except large ship letters, never to be kept back.

XLV. When the number of letters received at any post office, shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the post master general or post master, is authorized to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

Expresses.

XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of them the words, "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them.

Public officers to employ them sparingly under penalty.

XLVII. As the employment of express interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a general post office, are to be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

* For list of modified charges, see tables at end of the Regulations.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the post master general or post master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance. Expresses for private persons.

XLIX. No public officer shall detain mails except a Secretary to government acting by order, nor shall a post master delay the dispatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer, except in a case of emergency, duly certified, nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit, except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest post master. Secretaries to Government only to stop mails.

L. Letters directed to native officers or men of their regiments or detachments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit person who may be deputed by the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due, shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid. Commanding officers to receive letters for their own regiments.

LI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commissioned officers, privates and others borne on the returns of his majesty's or the honorable company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than bills of remittance, superscribed with the names and rank of the sender, and directed in English according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction that may bear in any native language. Such letters must be franked by the commanding officers of the regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person. Soldiers' letters to pass free under what restrictions.

FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR SOLDIER'S OR SEP.Y'S LETTER.

From Hussun Khan, Sepoy,
D Coy 1st Lt Cy.
To.
Mahomed Khan,
6th N. Infantry.
Meerut.
A. B
Comg. 1st Lt. Cy.

LII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, entitled to be franked, shall not exceed one per troop or company. Number of such letters restricted to one per company.

LIII. Letters from petty officers and seamen in his majesty's ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in clause LI. Seamens' letters to be treated as soldiers' letters.

LIV. Letters from wives of European soldiers, addressed to their husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding stations, posts, and depots Letters of European soldiers wives to be franked in certain cases

Letters from Europe to soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship addressed to European soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolahs. But newspapers, packets or parcels so received, will be subjected to postage.

On emergent service, letters, although not franked, to be forwarded free to certain authorities.

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any public officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank, contained in a subsequent clause, to communicate with any authorities on the public service, such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows; "I declare the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is, however, restricted to communications addressed to the nearest political officer or magistrate, or officer commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

Letters franked not according to form to be charged with postage. But post office authorities to have direction to remit the same.

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office act, or to these rules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master General or Post Master, shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letters are proved to his satisfaction to have been bona fide on the public service.

N. B. The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage.

Person addressed to satisfy post Master General, &c., that the letter is a service letter.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance, will be remitted, on the officer addressed satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master, that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

Letters addressed to public officer on private affairs, to be post paid.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers, must be sent "post-paid," and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, Government securities, &c. to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or other public officer; but this practice shall be reversed, when public officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasions they shall subscribe on the envelopes with their official signatures, the words "bearing postage."

Official gazettes, required for reward to pass free.

LX. Official gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Government. The list of such public officers will be kept by the superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master of the station.

Letters to and from Governors of foreign European settlements, to pass free.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of section XXIX. of the post office act, the governors of the foreign European settlements in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets by letter post free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But parcels sent by bunghy post to or from any such authorities, shall be chargeable with postage.

Private letters, notes & memoranda, not to be forwarded under "service" covers.

LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective offices or departments on the public service, has been granted to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained

In the headings of the several list appended; and it is to be distinctly understood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters, packets and parcels must be addressed according to the subjoined form.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office. Service.

Lt Col A. B.
1st regt. Lt Cavalry.
J. H. B. *Cawnpore.*
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

The signature and designation of the franking officer being written in full

LIST NO. I.

Parties authorized to frank all letters, packets and parcels, bonâ fide on the public service, relating to the business of their respective offices or departments.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General or Deputy ditto.
Account nt, Military or Revenue.
Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor-General.
Agents for Governor of Ceylon "On His Majesty's service."
Agents for victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. squadron in India, "on His Majesty's service."
Assay Masters.
Civil Auditor.
Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.
Collectors and Magistrates.
" Sub or deputy and Joint Magistrates.
" Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.
Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
Commercial Residents.
Commissioner or Governor of Mysore.
" " Secretaries and Assistants.
Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants.
" Special.
" for Carnatic claims.
Cotton Cultivation.
Governor, Prince of Wales' Island.
Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdary Adawlut or of Provincial courts of Appeal, when on circuit or deputation *only*.
Judges Session and Zillah.
" Assistant
Law commission—Members and Secretary.
Members of Boards or commissioners, when on circuit or deputation *only*.
Mint Masters.
Opium Agents and Deputies ditto.
Post Master General.
Post Master.

Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office.

* Private Secretary to the Governor-General or to any Governor of any presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.

Registrars to Sudder Adawlut, Courts of Appeal or Zillah court.

Resident at Foreign courts.

Resident councillors at Singapore and Malacca.

Salt Agents.

* Secretaries to Government, or to the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

" Deputies or Assistants.

Secretaries to all Boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.

Sub Treasurer.

Sudder Ameens.

Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government plantations.

" of Chief Magistrate of police.

" of Government Lithographic Press.

" of Stamps.

" of Stationery, or clerk to stationery committee.

" for Suppression of Thuggee.

" Assistants.

Warehouse-keeper.

" Deputy.

Deputies and covenanted Assistants in offices in absence or by order of their principals.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commanding officers of his majesty's ships or of Indian Navy.

Controller of Government steamers.

Marine Surveyor.

Superintendent of Indian Navy.

Assistant Superintendent of ditto.

Secretary to Naval Commander-in-Chief.

" to Marine Board.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Archdeacon.

Moderator of the Kirk Session.

Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General of King's or Company's troops.

" " Deputy.

" " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of divisions, forces, or artillery.

Agent for army clothing.

Auditor General.

Brigadiers.

Commanders of forces or stations.

Commanding officers of corps or detachments.

Commander in Chief and his Secretary at London.

Commissary General.

" " Deputy.

Commissariat under executive officer at the presidency or at out-stations.

* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sepoys and seamen, who may be patients in hospital.

Commissaries of Ordnance.
" " Deputies, being Commissioned officers.
Director of artillery depot of instruction.
Engineers, chief.

* Letters to these authorities on the public service superscribed as such, shall be delivered at their office without demand of postage.

Engineers, civil or civil architect.
" Executive, or executive officer.
" Inspecting, or superintending.
Fort or Town Major.
Fort or cantonment, or line Adjutant, or station staff.
General officers on the staff
Judge Advocate General—Horse Guards.
Judge Advocate General.
" " " Deputy of divisions.
Majors of Brigade.
Pay Master and Deputy Pay Masters of divisions, of stations, or of stipends.
Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.
President of Prize Committee, or Prize Agent—superscribed 'troops " papers."
Quarter Master General of King's or Company's prize.
" " Deputy.
" " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant of divisions or forces
Secretary Military, to Governor-General or Governor.
" to Commander-in-Chief.
to all Boards, Commissions or Committees appointed by Government.
Superintendent of Canals and Bridges.
of Family payments and pensions.
of gun carriages.
of gunpowder.
of publicbuildings.
of roads.
of trigonometrical survey.
of Supervisor of the stud establishment.
Surveyor General.
" " Deputy or commissioned assistants.
Deputies and commissioned subordinates in offices in the absence or by order of their principals.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary to the company, medical store-keeper.
Inspector general of his majesty's hospitals.
" " Deputy.
Secretary to Medical Board.
Superintending or Staff Surgeon.
Surgeon to General Hospital.*

* Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.

* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sepoys and seamen, who may be patients in hospital.

☞ Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

Professor of Chemistry.

Native Doctors, ... } When franked by the commanding officer are entitled free of postage.
Moonshies, ... }
Pundits, ... }
Chowdries & Bazar Servant, attached to the Regimental Rule, ... }

ABKAREE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent ..... } To correspond with the commissioner.
Assistant Superintendent ..... }
Sheristadars ..... } Reports to pass free of postage.
Darogahs ..... }
Mohurrirs ..... }

FUNDS AND SOCIETIES.

The Secretaries of
The Civil Annuity Funds,
Military Funds,
Medical Funds,
King's Military Fund,
} of all three presidencies. } To the members of the service for the benefit of which the fund is instituted, on the affairs of the fund superscribed "fund service."

The Secretaries of
Military Orphan Society, in Bengal, ...
Military Male Asylum, at Madras, ...
and Charity for relief of Soldiers' Wives, at Bombay, ...
} To all persons on the affairs of the fund, superscribed as above.

Letters to the address of the Secretaries of these funds on the service of the fund, may be franked by the senior civil or military authority of the station.

No religious or literary society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any charitable society, other than the established funds of the public servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these societies may desire to forward letters free, to particular persons or under any peculiar circumstances, the letter or parcels may be submitted to the Chief Secretary or Secretary to Government in the General Department, who will exercise, under the orders of Government, a suitable discretion in forwarding them under his public frank.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to frank letters bonâ fide on the public service, relative to the business of their several office or departments, but only within their respective districts, or divisions, or to the authorities named in the margin.

Captains at out-station, ... } To Archdeacon, or to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
Clerk of the Crown, ... } To Judges and Magistrates at out-stations.
Engineer officers, ... } To their immediate superior or Chief Engineer.
Garrison Surgeons ..... } To Superintending Surgeons of their own divisions.
Lottery Agents, ... } To superintendent of Government Lotteries.
Lottery-Superintendent of Govt. or Secretary to Lottery Committee } To Lottery Agents, Collectors and Pay Masters, on the business of the Lottery.

Master Attendant, Calcutta,	To authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree or other stations down the river.
Mathematical instrument maker to Government,	To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
Medical officer, Neilgherries,	Within range of the hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Police servants and Post Office writers	To the European and native authorities with whom they may have to correspond on the public service within their respective districts.
Patrolling officers of Customs,	To their immediate superior or to the nearest Magistrate.
Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and their Subordinates	To Surveyor General, Deputy or Assistant Surveyor General, Collector of district, or Pay Master of division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Bank, Madras	To Collectors of districts, and Pay Masters of divisions.
Steam Agents	To the comptroller of Government Steamers,—but, when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like newspapers.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical Survey	To the Superintendent of trigonometrical survey.
Superintendents of chowkies and other subordinate officers of the Salt Department	To Salt Agent, Judge, Collector, or Magistrate of the district, or Superintending authority.
Superintendent of Telegraphs	To Secretary Marine Board or to his own officers.
Surveyors under civil engineers	To their immediate superior, or Collector of district.
Telegraph Department—Europe Assistants	To Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Vaccinators	To superintendent General of Vaccination.
Vaccinators—on Deputation *only*	To Secretary Medical Board, Superintending Surgeon, or collector of district where employed.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in charge of public cattle	When absent from Stations, transmitting their returns to their own immediate superior, to or their Quarter Master General, or to Assistant or Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General of divisions or forces.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Ordnance Department, in charge of stores	When absent from stations, reporting to Officers Commanding or to Secretary Military Board.
Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers of the Department of public works when detached on such works	To their immediate superior.

The following letters and reports are entitled to pass free:—

Shipping reports, subscribed as such	From commanders of Government steamers or Pilots to the superintendent, of the Navy, Master Attendant or Secretary Marine Board
Tide Waiters' reports, superscribed as such	To Collector of customs.

All letters superscribed "stud service,"	To Secretary Military Board.

LIST No. III.

The undermentioned authorities not poissessing the privilege of franking but having occasion to correspond on the public service, will send such letters to be franked by the authorities opposite to their names:—

Advocate General	Chief Secretary to Government.
Adjutant, Quarter Master, Interpreter, Pay Master, and other officers doing regimental duty	Their commanding officer.
Assay Master,	Mint Master.
Assistant and Subordinates to executive officers Superintendents of public buildings, warrant officers in the Ordnance commissariat, commissariat native agents, and native agents. Telegraph Department,	Their immediate superior when present or otherwise the officer commanding the station or post.
Agent of the Iron Suspension bridge,	To the Military Board.
Astronomer to Hon'ble Company	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Barrack Master	The Town or Fort Major.
Chaplains, at presidency	The Archdeacon.
" " at out stations when not corresponding with the Archdeacon,	Then officer commanding.
Civil Servants, not enumerated in the preceding list	Their immediate superior.
Civil Servants, absent from their stations,	At out-stations, the chief civil authority At the presidency, the Registrar of Sudder Adawlut or Secretary to Revenue Board.
Contractors of army clothing,	The Secretary Clothing Board.
Deputy commissaries of Ordnance, being warrant officers,	Officers Commanding stations.
Master Attendant, Madras,	Secretary Marine Board.
" " Bombay,	Superintendent of India Navy.
" " Out Stations,	The Post Master.
Medical Officers, attached to Regiments. Stations or depots,	Their Commanding Officer.
" " in civil employ all out-stations,	The political, Revenue or Judicial Officer under whom they are employed.
" " all absent from their stations,	At out-stations, the officer Commanding at the presidency, the Secretary Medical Board.
" Functionaries at the presidency	Secretary to Medical Board.
Military officers, all absent from their stations, or not specified in the preceding list,	At out-stations, the officer commanding. At the presidency, the Adjutant-General.
Superintendent of Cadets,	Town or Fort Major.
" " of Bazars,	Officer commanding stations.
Translators to Government,	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Vakeels of native Powers, Princes or Jageerdars,	At the presidency, the political Secretary to Government; elsewhere, the Resident, Political Agents, or the chief civil or military officer where they reside, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.

A.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General of the ships about to sail from their respective ports, the dates on which the same will probably be despatched, and the places at which the vessels are intended to touch. Packets for the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office:—

Names of vessel.	*Agents.*	*Date of intended depture.*	*From whatport*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
Repulse,...	C & Co.,	Jan. 1st,	Calcutta.	London,	Cape.
Isabel.....	B. & Co.,	Jan. 5 h,	Calcutta.	Liverpool	Mauritius.
Red Rover,..... ..	M. & Co.,	Jan. 6th,	Calcutta.	China. ..	Singapore.
Columbia,...	A. M.	Jan. 15th	Calcutta.	Suez, ...	Aleppee, and
H. M. S. Hugh Lindsay.....	S. & Co.	Jan. 30th	Bombay	Suez,...	[Mocha Mocha.

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1836. *Post Master General.*

As a general rule, packets will be closed on the evening before the date of despatch. After packets will be made up if required.

B.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVIII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General, of mails despatched by sea.

The Post Master General has the honor to notify that, unless marked for particular ships, all letters received at the General Post Office, from Monday the 15th to Sunday the 21st instant, both dates inclusive, for transmission to (London, Liverpool, China, &c. as the case may be) where despatched by the undermentioned vessels which sailed on the dates opposite their respective names:—

Names of vessels.	*London.*	*Liverpool.*	*China.*	*Cape.*
Euphrates,..... ..	From 18th to 20th,...			
Hindostan,..... ..	.....	From 18th to 19th.....		
Cowasjee Family,...	.....	.....		
Madagascar,...	From 18th to 25th.....		From 6th to 26th,... ..	

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1837. Post Master General.

Council Chamber, Fort William, H. T. PRINSEP,

August, 1837. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following rules for stamping letters have been submitted to the Governor-General of India in council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the officers of the department.

RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and steam letters, hereafter specially provided for,) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post paid, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of despatch, and when slide-stamps are not provided, when the date of the month and year forms part of the stamps itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be post paid or bearing postage, the amount of postage so paid or due, must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word "paid" or "bearing," as the case may be.*

2. All letters and packets whatever, received at any Post office by Post for delivery at such office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage, paid or due, is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

3. The stamp for all service, soldiers or other free letters, or packets is an oval 1½ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "free," and must be stamped *red*.

4. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has been paid, is an oblong, 1½ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "paid" and must also be stamped *red*.

5. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has not been paid in advance, is an oblong, 1½ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "bearing," and must be stamped *black*.

6. Forward letters or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station to station, are to be stamped at each office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

7. When a letter exceeds in weight a single tola, its weight, double, treble, &c. must be entered in writing on the face thereof, and on bunghy parcels, the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8. All service, soldiers or other free letters or packets received from seaward, at any General Post Office are to be stamped with the ship letter free stamp. This stamp is circular, 1½ inch in diameter, leaving the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year and the words "ship letters free," and must be stamped *red*.

9. All other letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post office, are to be stamped, if received by ship with the ship-letter bearing stamp, and, if by a Government steamer, with the steam letter bearing stamp. The former is a square stamp, 1½ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letter bearing." The letter is an octagonal stamp of similar dimensions, but with the words "steam letter bearing." Both these stamps must be stamped *black*.

10. At the several stations where newspapers are published in India, newspaper stamps are provided with which all newspapers received at such stations for despatch, will be appropriately stamped, whether free, paid or bearing, as the case may be, and the postage paid or due, as the case may be, marked on the same either by the stamp or in writing. At offices of delivery where newspaper stamps may not be provided, newspapers will be marked with the usual office stamp, in like manner as other packets.

* If "free" or "paid,"—if "bearing," black.

11. At General Post Offices all letters or packets required to be delivered at the morning delivery, are to be marked with the A M stamp in *black* ink, and those at the afternoon delivery, with the P. M. stamp in *red* ink.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

H.T. PRINSEP, Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

The following list of Post Office Stations, in the Bengal and North Western Provinces, is published for the information of the public :—

Post Office subordinate to the Post Master General and N. W. P. of Fort William.

Agra
Ajmere
Akyab
Allahabad, (or Coel)
Allynuggur (or Moguleeral)
Almorah, (Kumaon)
Anepshuhur
Arrah, (or Shahabad)
Azim Ghur

Backergunge
Badaoon, (or Shueswan)
Boir
Baitool
Balasore
Bankoorah
Banda
Baraset
Bareilly
Barrackpore
Baugundee
Beana
Bauleah, (or Rajeshaye)
Beawar
Beerbhoom (or Soory)
Benares
Berhampore, (or Moorshedabad
Bhaugulpore
Bhilsa
Bhoolooah, (or Noaeollee)
Bhopaal
Bishnauth, (Upper Assam)
Bisnore
Bograh
Bogwangola
Boolundshuhur
Boultolly
Bugwah
Burdwan
Bûrhee
Bardaghur
Buxar

Cachar
Calcutta
Calpee
Cashepore
Cawnpore
Chundernagore
Chirra Poonjee
Chittagong
Chunar
Chundpore
Chuprah, (or Sarun)
Chutterpore
Colgong
Commercolly
Contai, (Hidgelee)
Coochbehar
Coomereah
Culnah
Culneah
Cuttack

Dacca
Darjeling
Delhie
Deyrah Dhoon
Dhummow
Diamond Harbour
Dinagepore
Dinapore
Dum-Dum

Etah
Etawah

Furreedpore
Futtyghur, (or Furruckabad)
Futtypore

Ghazeepore
Goorgong
Gharruckpore
Gowahatty, (Lower Assam)
Gowalpara
Gutthal
Gwalior
Gya

Hameerpore
Hansei
Hauper
Hazareebaugh
Heeraptee
Hissar

Hooghly, (or Chinsurah)
Hussingabad
Huttah

Inchurah
Indore

Jansi
Jaunpore
Jeagunge (Moorshedabad)
Jelallabad
Jellesore
Jessore
Jeypore
Jorehaut, (or Morghur)
Jubbulpore
Jumalpore

Kamtee
Kedgeree
Keerpoy
Khashgunge
Khosalpore
Kyhouk Phyoo
Kishore Saugore
Kotah
Kurnaul

Landour, (or Mussooree)
Lohooghat, (Almorah)
Loodianah
Luckeepore
Lucknow

Mahidpore
Maldah
Maunbhoom
Meerut
Midnapore
Mirzapore
Monghyr
Moozuffernuggur
Moradabad
Mow, (Bundlecund)
Munipore
Mattra
Mymensing
Myapooree

Nagpore
Nolehitty
Neemuch, (Meywar)
Nepaul, (or Khatmandho)
Nowagong (Assam)
Nubbeenugger
Nuddea, (or Kishnagur)
Nojeebabad
Nursingpore, (or Gurrawarra)
Nuseerabad, (or Rajpootana)
Nyasarai

Oodipore
Ongein
Ourungabad

Paniput
Patna
Pelibeet
Pertaubghur
Petorughur
Pooree, (Juggurnauth)
Pubna
Purneah
Puttahaut
Puttealee, (or Sirpoorah)

Rajmahal
Reamree
Rewah
Rewarry
Rhotuck
Rogonautpore
Roodrampore
Rungpore
Ruepore

Saharunpore
Sambur
Sandoway
Santeepore
Surungpore
Sasseeram
Saugur
Seetapore
Sehore
Seonee
Seepree
Serampore
Serowle
Shajehanpore
Shazadpore
Shekoubad
Shergooty
Sigoulee
Sirdah
Soomonderpore
Soorool
Subathoo
Suckeereegully
Sultangunge
Sultanpore, (Benares)
Saltanpore, (Oude)
Sumbulpore
Surdah
Sylhet

Tezpore
Tipperah, (Commillah)
Tirhoot, (Muzuffurpore)
Tumlook

Umballa

G. ALEXANDER, Offg. P. M. Genl.

Calcutta Genl. Post Office, the 26th December, 1837.

No. 134.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 14TH AUGUST, 1839.

By Virtue of Act XVII. 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised rates of postage duties, provided only that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Schedules A. and B. of Act XVII. 1837. The following Schedule marked C. is hereby published and prescribed to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of tables 1, 2, 4, and 5, of Schedule A of the Act above cited, and the Post Master General and Post Masters of the several presidencies of India, are required from and after the said 1st of October 1839, to levy postages on letters, parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the tables respectively of the said Schedule C. hereunto annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

C.

SCHEDULE of Postage duties on letters, law papers, Accounts and vouchers, attested as such, with the full signature of the sender, and of bangy parcels, to be substituted for tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A. Act XVII. 1837.

I			II		
Letters			Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender.		
Distance.	*Single.*	*Double.*	*Distance.*	*Single.*	*Double.*
Not exceeding miles.	*Not exceeding quarter tola.*	*Exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola.*	*Not exceeding miles.*	*Not exceeding 3½ tolas.*	*Exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas.*
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.
100	½	1	100	1	0 2
200	1	2	200	2	0 4
300	2	4	300	4	0 8
400	3	6	400	6	0 12
500	3	6	500	6	0 12
600	4	8	600	8	1 0
700	4	8	700	8	1 0
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 and upwards	8	10 Single postage being added for every additional half tola weight.	1400 and upwards	0	2 0 Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas wt.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

III.

EWSPAPERS PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED OR ENGRAVED PAPERS, PACKED AND PROOF SHEETS IN SHORT COVERS OPEN AT EACH END.

Distance.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India. Weight.			Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. by ship Weight.	
	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas & not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas and not exceeding 9 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Not Exceeding 20 miles.	1	2	3	0	0
" " 400 miles.	2	4	6	0	0
Above 400 miles.	3	6	9	3	6
	Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas.			Single Postage being added for every additional 6 tolas.	

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Govt., of India.

Parcels sent by the Public Bungby not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2,160 Cubic Inches in size.

Distance.	WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas.																					
Not exceeding Miles.	50		100		150		200		250		300		350		400		450		500		550		600	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
175	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	15	1	2	1	5	1	8	1	11	1	14	2	1	2	4
200	0	6	0	12	1	2	1	8	1	14	2	4	2	10	3	0	3	6	3	12	4	2	4	8
300	0	9	1	2	1	11	2	4	2	13	3	6	3	15	4	8	5	1	5	10	6	3	6	12
400	0	12	1	8	2	4	3	0	3	12	4	8	4	4	6	0	6	12	7	8	8	4	9	0
500	0	15	1	14	2	13	3	12	4	11	5	10	6	9	7	8	8	7	9	6	10	5	11	4
600	1	2	2	4	3	6	4	8	5	10	6	12	7	14	9	0	10	2	11	4	12	6	13	8
700	1	5	2	10	3	15	5	4	6	9	7	14	9	3	10	8	11	13	13	2	14	7	15	12
800	1	8	3	0	4	8	6	0	7	8	9	0	10	8	12	0	13	8	15	0	16	8	18	0
900	1	11	3	6	5	1	6	12	8	7	10	2	11	13	13	8	15	3	16	14	18	9	20	4
1,000	1	14	3	12	5	10	7	8	9	6	11	4	13	2	15	0	16	14	18	12	20	10	22	8
1,100	2	1	4	2	6	3	8	4	10	5	12	6	14	7	16	8	18	19	20	10	22	11	24	12
1,200	2	4	4	8	6	12	9	0	11	4	13	8	15	12	18	0	20	4	22	8	24	12	27	0
1,300	2	7	4	14	7	5	9	12	12	3	14	10	17	1	19	8	21	15	24	6	26	3	29	4
1,400 & upwards.	2	10	5	4	9	14	10	8	13	2	15	12	18	6	21	0	23	10	26	4	28	14	31	8

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of News Papers and any written, printed or engraved papers sent by the Public Hackery, not exceeding 400 Tolas in weight, and packed in short covers open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	*Not exceeding 20 tolas.*	*Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas.*	
	Annas.	Rupees.	Annas.
100	1	0	2
200	2	0	4
300	3	0	6
400	4	0	8
500	5	0	10
600	6	0	12
700	7	0	14
800	8	1	0
900	9	1	2
1000	10	1	4
1100	11	1	6
1200	12	1	8
1300	13	1	10
1400 and upwards.	14	1	12

By Order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

B

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

Letters.		Newspapers, pamphlets and other printed papers packed in short covers open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 tolas weight.
Outward.	Inward.		
Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 tolas weight.
Annas. 2	*Annas.* 3	*Anna.* 1	*Annas.* 2
An anna being added for every additional tola.		An anna being added for every additional 6 tolas weight.	Two annas being added for every additional 100 tolas up to 300 tolas, beyond which no parcel will be received.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 21ST AUGUST, 1839.

ADDITIONAL POST OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Signed at Paris, May 10, 1839.

Additional convention to the Post office convention of the 30th March, 1836, between Great Britain and France, for the conveyance through France of the correspondence of the East Indies with England, and vice versâ.

Her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain and the East Indies, have resolved to secure this important result by means of an additional convention to the Post Office convention concluded the 30th March 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Grenville, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French.

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Officer of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall confide to the Post Office of France, upon the

Convention additionnelle à la convention Postale du 30 *Mars*, 1839, *entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, pour le transport à travers la France des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour l'Angleterre, et vice versâ.*

SA. Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, désirant s'entendre sur un arrangement pour le transport à travers la France, des correspondances entre la Grande Bretagne et les Indes Orientales, ont résolu d'assurer cet important résultat au moyen d'une convention additionelle à la convention Postale conclue le 30 Mars, 1836, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à cet effet, savoir;

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande le très Honorable Granville Comte Granville, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très Honorable Ordre du Bain, pair du Royaume Uni, Member du Conseil Privé, et Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français le Sieur Napoléon Lannes, Duc de Montebello, Pair de France, officier de Son Orde Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre d'Isabelle la Catholique Son Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat au Départments des Affaires Etrangeres;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs Pleins Pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande confiera a l'Office des Postes de France, aux conditions

conditions expressed in the following articles, the conveyance, in mail-bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and *vice versa*, whenever the above mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and vice versâ and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies, for Great Britain shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war; shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the convention of the 14th June, 1833, to the vessels of the two states employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges are secured to the packets of the royal French navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of her Britannic majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The French government engages to effect the conveyance of the correspondence designated in the 1st article of the present additional convention, in the manner following;

1°. Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

Le Gouvernement Britannique se réserve toujours la faculté de faire transporter, toutes les fois qu'il le jugera convenable, par des bâtimens frétés ou employés à cet effet par ses ordres, ou par les paquebots de la Marine Royale, soit entre Alexandrie et Malte, ou entre Malte et Marseille, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, les correspondances sus-mentionnées, venant des Indes Orientales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni, et *vice versâ* et passant par la France.

ARTICLE II.

Dans le cas où les paquebots de la Marine Royal Britannique chargés des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour lour la Grande Bretagne, aborderaient a Marseille, ou dans tout autre port Français de la Méditerranée, ils seront considérés et reçus dans ces ports comme varsseaux de guerre, et exempts de tous droits de navigation et de ports; et ils y jouiront de tous les honneurs et previlège attribués par la Convention du 14 Juin, 1833, aux bâtimens des deux Etats employés au transport des correspondances entre Douvres et Calais.

Les mêmes immunités, honneurs, et priviléges sont assurés aux paquebots de la Marine Royale Française dans les ports de la Méditerranée soumis à la domination de Sa Majesté Britannique.

ARTICLE III.

Le Government Français s'engage à faire effectuer le transport des correspondances désignées dans l'Article 1er de la présente convention additionnelle savoir;

1° Entre Alexandrie et Marseille, par des paquebots à vapeur de la force de cent cinquante chevaux, appartenant à l'Etat, qui partiront d'Alexandrie les 7, 17, et 27, et de Marseille les 1, 11, et 21 de chaque mois;

2d. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French post office shall give, six months before, notice thereof to the British Post Office.

ARTICLE IV.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria, to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transhipment and for the purification, if necessary, on the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontroulable circumstances, exceed three hundred and forty-five hours, or fourteen days and nine hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles, to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transhipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontroulable circumstances, exceed three hundred hours, or twelve days and twelve hours.

ARTICLE V.

The distance bewteen Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post office one hundred and two hours, or four days and six hours.

ARTICLE VI.

The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the post office of the East India company, or with that of the British post office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished to, and deposited in the health office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered to the sanitary regulations as capable of communicating infection.

2° Entre Marseille et Calais, par les malles-postes partant de ces deux villes tous les jours.

En cas de changement dans les jours et heures départ de ces deux ports, l'Office des Postes de France en informera l'Office des Postes Britanniques six mois à l'avance.

ARTICLE IV.

La durée du trajet d'Alexandrie à Marseille, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement et à la purification, s'il y a lieu, des correspondances à Malte ne devra pas, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, excéder trois cent quarante-cinq heures, ou quatorze jours et neuf heures.

La durée du trajet de Marseille à Alexandrie, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement des correspondances à Malte, sera, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, au plus de trois cents heures, ou douze jours et douze heures.

ARTICLE V.

La distance entre Marseille et Calais sera parcourue par les malles-postes de l'Office Français en cent deux heures, ou quatre et six heures.

ARTICLE VI.

La malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, traversera le territoire Français scellé du cachet de l'Office des postes de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, ou de celui de l'Office des Postes Britanniques.

Une empreinte du cachet servant à sceller la malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales, devra être fournie et, déposée à l'Intendance sanitaire de Marseille.

A fin de soustraire les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales aux opérations de purification, auxquelles elles seraient soumises par les réglemens sanitaires, les malles destinées à contenir ces correspondances devront être construites en tôle ou en fer blanc, et hermétiquement fermées; et elles ne pourront être garnies d'aucune matière réputée contumace par lesdits réglemens sanitaires.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French Post Office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place in charge for a courier of her Britannic Majesty, who shall keep under his especial care the despatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French Post Office packets established in the channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French Post Office all letters from the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, detained for France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies, and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French Post Office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French post office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French, post office*, or *by way of France*.

ARTICLE IX.

The post office of Great Britain shall pay to the post office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance

ARTICLE VII.

Lors de chaque expédition faite par les soins de l'Office Français, des malles renfermant les correspondances des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, il sera reservé tant dans les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée que dans les malles postes qui transporteront ces correspondances, une place gratuite pour un courrier de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui conservera sous sa garde particulière les dépêches et malles du Gouvernement de Sadite Majesté, et que pourra assister à la purification des correspondances toutes les fois qu'elle devra avoir lieu, et à toutes autres opérations auxquelles ces correspondances pourraient être soumises.

Le passage gratuit sera également accordé à ce courrier dans les paquebots de l'Office Français établis sur le canal, lors qu'il jugera à propos de s'embarquer sur ces batimens pour se rendre de Calais à Douvres.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique promet de remettre à l'Office de France, les lettres des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, destinées pour la France, ou les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire, et de faire transporter avec ses propres correspondance celles qui lui seront remises par l'Office de France, à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde.

Le port de toutes ces correspondances devra être acquitté jusqu'à Alexandrie par les envoyeurs, soit de France soit des Indes Orientales.

Il est entendu que les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales, et destinées pour les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire ne seront remises à l'Office Français qu'autant que les envoyeurs auront exprimé l'intention de diriger ces correspondance par la France, en écrivant sur l'adresse ces mots: *part l'Office de France*, ou, *voie de France*.

ARTICLE IX.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, pour tout droit de transport ou

or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the 1st article of the present additional convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say;

1°. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2°. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and aboyementioned publications shall be counted, by the Post office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail; and immediately after this operation, a statement shall be made out, containg the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British Post office to the Post office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from, or destined for the French office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the Post office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French post office of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

The sums accruing to the post office of France, in virtue of the preceding article, shall be placed, to the credit of that office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in conformity with the stipulations of the XIVth article of the convention of the 30th March 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

It is understood that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in article I of the present additional convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the government of her Britannic majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the post office of France, in conformity with the

de transit des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle, entre Alexandrie et Calais, savoir:

1°. Pour les lettres, six francs par once Britannique, poids net;

2°. Pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans la Grande Bretagne d'une modération de taxe, dix centimes par journal ou feuille d'impression.

Les lettres seront pesées, et les journaux, prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnées seront comptés, par le Bureau de Londres, avant le départ ou au moment de l'arrivée de la malle des Indes Orientales; et il devra être dressé immédiatement après cette opération, une déclaration, exprimant le résultat de ces compte et pesée, qui sera envoyée par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de France.

Dans le cas ou des paquebots Britanniques seraient employés pour transporter les correspondances de ou pour l'Office Français, les opérations de pesée et de compte ci-dessus prescrites seront pareillement par le Bureau de Post de Marseille, et le resultat en sera communiqué par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni.

ARTICLE X.

Les sommes revenant à l'Office des postes de France, en vertu de l'Article précédent, seront portées au crédit de cet office dans le compte général de la transmission des correspondance, qui doit être dressé, chaque mois, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article XIV. de la convention du 30 mars, 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

Il est entendu que si le transport des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article I er de la présente convention additionnelle, devait être exécuté par le moyen des paquebots de la Marine Royale de la Grande Bretagne, ou par des bâtimens qui seront frétés ou employés par les ordres du Gouvernement de Sa majesté Britannique, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, soit entre Marseille et Malte, ou Malte et Alexandrie, le port de transit de ces correspondances à payer à l'Office des Postes de France, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article IIde

provisions of article IX of the present additional convention, shall be fixed as follows:

1° When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versâ*, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight for letters; and for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in article IX aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2° When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta, to Marseilles, and *vice versâ*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Article IX aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices current, and other abovementioned publications:

ARTICLE XII.

In like manner, the packets of her Britannic Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies, and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French Post Office, or for that Office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

1° At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2° At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters, conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3° And for newspapers printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX of the present additional convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper or per printed sheet.

ARTICLE XIII.

The correspondence mentioned in the preceding article may be accompanied by a courier or agent of the French Post Office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privileges

la présente convention additionnelle sera fixé, savoir:

1° Lorsque le tran sport des dites correspondences aura é é effectué per des paquebots Anglais, ou que seront frétés on employés par les ordres du Gouvernement Anglais, dans le tarjet entier d'Alexandrie à Marseille, et *vice versâ*, à la som me de quatre francs par once Britannique, poids net pour les letres; et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés mentionnés dans l'Article IX précité, à cinq centimes Par journal ou per feuille d'impression.

2° Lorsque ce transport aura é é effectué par les mêmes bâtimens dans le trajet seulement d'Alexandrie à Malte ou de Malte à Marseille; et *vice versâ* à cinq francs par once Britannique, pour les lettres, et au prix de dix centimes fixé par l'Article IX précité, pour les journ ux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnées.

ARTICLE XII.

Par réciprocité, les paquebots de Sa Majesté Britanique ui feront le trajet entre Marseille et Alexandrie ou Malte, transporteront, en dépeches et ses, les correspondences Originales, ou à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, qui leur seront remises par l'Office, Français, ou pour cet Office, aux conditions ci-après, savoir:

1° A raison de deux francs per once Britannique, pour les lettres transportées entre Marseille et Alexandrie.

2° A raison d'un franc par once Britannique, pour les lettres transportees entre Alexandrie et Malte, ou Malte et Marseille.

3° Et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimes mentionnées en l'Article IX de la présente convention additionnelle, à raison de cinq centimes par journal ou per feuille

ARTICLE XIII.

Les correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article pré-édent pourront être accompagnées par un courier ou agent de l'Office Français, lequel dans ce cas, jouira, sur les paquebots Anglais, ou qui seront frétés ou employés par le Gouvernement Anglais, des privilèges

allowed to the couriers of the British Post Office by article VII. of the present additional convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

The couriers of the British Post Office, who shall accompany, on board the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies may receive or deliver, either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, on the same conditions, and with the same privileges stipulated by the present additional convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the abovementioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French Office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

ARTICLE XV.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 30th of March, 1836, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two moths after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two Post Offices of Great Britain and France, may by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry, the said convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

accordés aux courriers de l'Office Britannique par l'Article VII de la presente convention additionnelle.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les courriers de l'Office Britannique qui accompagneront, sur les paquebôts Français de la Méditerranée, les correspondances des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, et de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, pourront prendre ou remettre, soit à Malte soit dans toute autre station ou relâcheront les dits paquebots, des dépêches de ou pour la Grande Bretagne, aux mêmes conditions, et avec les mêmes privileges stipulés par la présente Convention Additionnelle, relativement au transport de la correspondance des Indes Orientales, sauf l'application des réglemens sanitaires.

Il est toutefois entendue, que dans le cas où lesdites correspondances venant de Malte, ou du Levant, auront été purifiées au Lazaret de Malte, elles ne seront assujetties á aucune purification en arrivant á Marseille.

Quant aux prix à payer á l'Office de France, les stations en deçà de Malte seront assimilées á Malte et celles audelá à Alexandrie.

ARTICLE XV.

La présente convention, qui sera considérée comme additionnelle á la convention du 30 Mars 1826, sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans le délai de deux mois, et elle sera mise á exécution au plus tard deux mois après l'échange des dites ratifications. Toutefois les deux Offices des Postes, de la Grande Bretagne et de France, pourront, d'un consentement mutual, avancer l'époque de la mise à exécution de la dite convention.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention additionnelle, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le dixiéme Jour de' mois de Mai, de l'an de grce mil huitcentrente neuf.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE,

Leviable upon Letters, Bunghy Parcels, &c., passing between Calcut tas d other places in the East Indies, revised according to the Tables in Sched u le C. 1, 2, 4, and 5, which have been substituted for the Tables so numbered in Schedules A and B of Act XVII, of 1837, under the order of Government, No. 184, General Department, dated 14th August, 1839, and published in the Calcutta Official Gazette of the 24th of that month. The revised rates to have effect from the 1st October, 1839.

NOTE.

Single letter weight.... .. .. ½ Tola.
Double ditto ditto exceeding ½. but not exceeding.... .. 1 Tola.
Single Letter Postage being added for every additional half. (½) Tola.

In the left Column—
A Denotes the stations to be in Bengal, or the North Western Provinces.
B In the Madras Presidency.
C In the Bombay Presidency.

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S.P. on ltrs. not exceg. ¼ tol.	D. P. on letts from ¼ & not exceg. 1 tola	S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 3½ tls.	Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ tolas.	Bunghy S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 tolas.	Books, &c. S. P. not exg. 20 tls.
			R A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R A	R.A.
A	Agra, (or Bhurtpore)..	796	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
C	Ahmedabad,..... ..	1219	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
C	Ahmednuggur..	1053	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Ahtoor.....	1232	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Ajmere.....	1035	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Akola.....	829	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
C	Akuleote.....	1185	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Akyab.....	548	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Allahabad.....	498	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
B	Alleppee	1475	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Allyghur, or Coel).....	816	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Allynuggur, (or Moguleerul)	416	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Almorah, (Kumaon)..	896	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
C	Amulnair..... ..	1078	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Anantapore.....	1268	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Anjunwel,..... ..	1840	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Anopshuhur,.....	56	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
B	Arcot,.....	1085	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Arnee	1104	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Arracan	551	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Arrah, (or Shahabad)..	381	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Aska, ...	399	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
C	Asseerghur, (or Boorhanpore)	909	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 11	0 10
B	Avanashy.....	1293	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 11
BC	Aurungabad....	963	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Azimghur,..... ...	475	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Allynagore, (Jessore)..	94	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Bahoopore,.....	149	0 1	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Banially.....	71	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exceeding ½ tola		D. P. on letters from ½ & not exceeding 1 tola		S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 3½ tolas		Low papers &c. S. P. not exc. 3½ tolas		Bangly S. P. on parcels not exc. 5½ Tolas		Books &c. S. P. not exc. 20 lbs	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
A	Buckergunge	183	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	12	0	4
A	Bair	264	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
AC	Baitool	789	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	6
A	Balasore	145	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	8	0	2
A	Bancoorah	101	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	8	0	2
A	Bhobdah	107	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Bongung	48	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Banda	613	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Bangalore	1161	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Baraset	15	0	½	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Barreily	782	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
C	Sarida	1230	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Barrapore	16	0	½	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Bassein	1221	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Bagapilly	1151	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bagundee	45	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Beana	850	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Baulcah, (or Rajeshaye	145	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	
C	Becjapore	1178	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Beerbhoom, (or Soory)	127	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Belgaum	294	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
HC	Bellary	1000	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	14	2	1	0	11
A	Benares	428	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Berhampore, (or Moorshedabad)	118	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Berhampore, (Ganjam)	382	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Beawur	1050	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Bezwarah	786	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Bhangulpore	368	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
C	Bhewndy	1262	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Bhelsah	877	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Bhoploosh, (or Noacollee)	293	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
C	Bhooj, (Cutch,)	324	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Bhopawur	1024	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
AC	Bhopaul	848	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Bimlipatam	540	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Bishnah, (Upper Assam,)	627	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
G	Bissly	305	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Bijnore	905	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Boora	246	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Bogwangola	145	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Bolaram, (Hydrabad)	972	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
AB	Bombay	1186	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bolundshuhur	857	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	14	0	9
A	Bonitolly	82	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Brinch	1228	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Bugwah	332	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Burdwan	75	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	
A	Burkuckur	209	0	2	0	4	0	2	0		0	6	0	1
A	Burbee	203	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	3
A	Buxar	446	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	3

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exceeding ½ tola.	D. on letters from ½ & not exceed. 1 tola	S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 3½ tl.	Law papers, &c. S. P. not exc. 3½ tolas.	Bangby S. P. on parcels not exc. 50 Tolas	Books, &c. S. P. not exc. 20 lbs.
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Buckhur	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Bugchurah,	40	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Cabool,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Candahar,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Ceylon,	1283	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Chyebassa (or Singbhoom,)	303	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Cochar,	393	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Chitwye,	1410	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
ABC	Calcutta,	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
B	Calicut (Malabar,)	1374	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 0	2 10	0 14
B	Calimere Point,	1283	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
C	Callian,	1178	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Calpee,	657	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
B	Cannanore,	1375	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Carrangoly,	1100	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Carroor,	1272	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Cashepore,	872	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Cawnpore,	628	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
A	Chandernagore,	22	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
C	Chandore,	1082	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Chicacole,	498	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
B	Chingleput,	1095	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Chirra Poonjee,	360	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Chittagong,	342	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Chittledroog,	1105	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	8 12
B	Chittoor (North Arcot)	1079	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Chunar,	433	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 [illegible]	0 5
A	Chundpore,	718	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Chuprah (or Sarun)	460	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Chutterpore,	600	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
B	Cochin,	1441	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Colmbatore,	1319	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Colgong,	250	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
C	Combaconum,	1246	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
B	Comercolly,	124	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Condapilly,	797	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Conjeveram,	1086	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Contai (Hidgelee)	80	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Coochbehar,	342	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Coomrah,	72	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 0	0 3	0 1
B	Cotampully,	1304	0 8	0 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Cotampuramba,	1335	0 8	0 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Cotyum	1495	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Covilputty,	123	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
B	Cuddalore (South Arcut)	1170	0 7	0 14	3 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Cuddapah,	1007	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Culnah,	528	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1

Note.—The distances of the Stations marked thus (*) are not yet ascertained. The Postage and Bhangy hire are charged as far as the British territory Lodianah.

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exceeding ½ Tola		D. P. on letters from ½ & not exceed. 1 Tola		S. P. on news papers not exceeding 3½ Tolas		Law Papers &c. S. P. not exceeding 3½ Tolas		Batchy S. P. on Parcels not exceeding 30 Tolas		Books, &c. not exceeding 20 Tolas	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
A	Culneah,	118	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	2
B	Cumbum,	919	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	10	1	14	0	10
	Cuttack,	248	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	3
B	Corringa,	674	0	4	0	8	0	2	0	8	1	2	0	7
A	Coolbarjah,	87	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1
A	Coomresh or Patoole	72	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Cuabah,	86	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Duranda,	213	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Durbhangah,	424	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Dacca,	157	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Dumaun,	1209	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Dupoolee,	12 6	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Darompoory,	179	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Darjelling,	342	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Davapuresad,	1100	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Deesa,	1300	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Delhi,	900	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Deyrah, Dhoon	907	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Dharwar,	200	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	12	2	7	0	13
C	Dhoolia, (Khandesh,)	1055	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Dhummow,	63	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Diamond Harbour,	30	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Dinajepore,	279	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Dinapore,	376	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	13	0	4
B	Dindigul,	1315	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Dum Dum,	8	0	½	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Dowlutpore,	110	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Dandpore,	97	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Dubcoola,	90	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	
C	Ellichpore,	796	0	1	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Ellore,	748	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Errode,	1258	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Eta,	773	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Etawah,	719	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
L	Ennackaputum,	390	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Furreedpore,	128	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Futtyghur, (or Furrukabad)	711	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Fultah,	20	0	½	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Futtypore,	580	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Foolullah,	102	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	2
A	Ferozepore,	216	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
AB	Ganjam,	364	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Ghazeepore,	481	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
HQ	Goa,	1369	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Goorgong,	994	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Gooty,	1036	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Gopaulpore,	374	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Gorruckpore,	325	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S.P. on ltrs not exceg. ½ tola.		D.P. on letrs from ½ & not exceg. 1 tola.		S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 3½ tls.		Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ tolas.		Banghy S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 Tolas.		Books,&c. S.P. not exg. 20 tls.	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
A	Gowahatty, (Lower Assam,)	502	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Goalparah,	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Gunga Kl ar,	948	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Guntoor,	807	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Gurwariah,	756	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Guttal,	60	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Gwalior,	782	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Gya,	289	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
B	Goomsoor,	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Hameerpore,	639	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Hansi,	995	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Hauper,	880	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Hazarebaugh,	219	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Heerapore,	730	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
BC	Hingoolee,	885	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Hissar,	1015	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Hooghly, (or Chinsurah,)	28	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
BC	Honore,	1372	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Hospet, (or Beejanugur,)	1129	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
BC	Hurryhur,	1203	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Hurripaul,	24	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Hursule,	1273	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
AC	Hussingabad,	864	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Huttah,	659	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
ABC	Hydrabad,	962	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Hunjeegunge,	132	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Heerat,	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Jhansee,	766	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jalown,	687	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Incolloo,	848	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Inchoora,	44	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
AC	Indore,	970	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Ingeram, (or Coringa),	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
BC	Jaulnah,	932	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Jaunpore,	466	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Jeagunge, (or Moorshedabad)	125	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jelalabad,	784	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Jelasore,	112	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jeypore,	933	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Jorehaut, (or Moghur,)	727	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Juhulpore,	700	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Juggumpet,	665	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Jamalpore,	301	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Janapool,	33	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Jenoyedah,	110	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Joyhagore,	139	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A		78	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C		1204	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S.P. packets not exceeg. 1 tol.		D. P. on letters from ½ & not exceg. 1 tola.		S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 2½ tolas.		Law papers, &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ tolas.		Bungay S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 tolas.		Books, &c. S.P. not exg. 20 tb.	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R	A.	R.	A	R.A.	
BC	Kaundghee,	1223	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
AB	Kamptie,	086	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Karical	1214	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Kedgeree,	64	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	4
B	Kernoora,	1203	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Keerpoy,	60	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Khandala,	1140	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Khaseunj,	8.7	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Khutmundoo,	500	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Khoulpore,	01	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Khyouk Phyoo	618	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Kimedy,	460	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Kireumbady	027	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Kirkee,	1110	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Kishore Saugor,	930	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Kotah,	971	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Kotingherry,	1130	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Kuneir,	997	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
C	Kurar	211	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Kurnaul,	978	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	0
B	Kurnool,	988	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Landore, (or Mussoree	900	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Loodiana,	1103	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Lohooghat, (Almora,	950	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Lokhimpore,	727	0	4	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Luckeepore,	270	0	½	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	3
A	Luckuow,	610	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Maddapollum, (or Nursapore,)	733	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
ABC	Madras,	1063	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Madura,	1337	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Mahabuleshwur, (or Mahcompet),	1103	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Mahidpore,	1028	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Maidah,	191	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Malwah,	1400	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Mangalore, (or Canara,)	1353	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Manumtoddy,	1317	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Masulipatam,	707	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Maunbhoom,	120	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Meerut,	900	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
C	Mercara, (or Coorg,)	1328	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Mhar,	1267	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
CA	Mhow,	980	0	6	0	12	0	2	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Midnapore	60	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Mirzapore,	450	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Mokenkote,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC	Mominabad, (or Amboigee,)	980	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Mongalah	861	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Monghyr,	304	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	1	12	0	4
A	Moradabad,	842	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exceeding ½ tola.		H. P. on letters from ½ to 1 tola exceeding ½ tola.		S. P. on newspapers not exceeding 3½ tolas.		Two papers &c. S. P. not exceeding 3½ tolas.		Heavily S. P. on parcels not exceeding 50 Tolas		Books, &c. S. P. not exceeding 20 tolas.	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R	A	R.	A	R.	A.	R	A.
A	Mozuffernuggur,.....	932	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Meow, Bundlecund....	726	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	12	1	8	0	8
B	Unetul,.....	1000	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Mulligaum.....	1058	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Mundleysir.....	1012	0	6	0	12	0	0	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Munnipore..... ...	490	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Muttra,.....	818	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Mymunsing,.....	281	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Mynpooree,.....	739	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Mysore	1240	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Mungulpore,..... ..	139	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Mahamudpore,..	129	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Meniott,.....	141	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Nagercoil..	892	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Nagercoil, ...	1483	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	10	2	10	0	14
B	Nagery.....	1949	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Nagore,.....	1241	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A B	Nagpore,..... ..	677	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Naidopet,.....	993	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Nalchitty,.....	173	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	N selick,.....	1067	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A C	Neemuch, (Meywar,)..	1049	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Neermul,.....	859	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Negapatam,..	1246	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Nellore,.....	952	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Nepaul, (or Khatmundoo).....	500	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
B	Nerumbank,.....	1044	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Nowgong, (Assam,)....	610	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Nowgaum,..... ..	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Nubbinagur,..... ..	349	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Nuddea, (or Kishnaghur).....	64	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Nujeerabad,..	907	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Nursingpore (or Gurrawarah,).....	756	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Nusseerabad, (or Rajpootanna,..	1018	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	11	2	1	0	11
A	Nyasurai,.....	30	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	11	0	3	0	1
B	Nurpapore,.....	733	0	5	0	14	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Nundydroog..... ..	1137	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Neelpelly,.....	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Nokutta,.....	19	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Nabobgunge,..... ..	152	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Ongole,.....	873	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A C	Odeypore	1130	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Oojein,.....	1004	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Oolanderpet,.....	1177	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B C	Oostramatee,..	774	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Oorungabad, (Rajmehal)	160	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Oossoor,.....	1184	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles	S. P. on letters not exceg. ½ oz	D. P. on letters from ½ & not exceg. 1 tola	S. P. on newspapers not exceeg. 3½ tls.	Law papers, &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ tls.	Hanging S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 tolas.	Books, &c S.P. not exg. 20 tls
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
B	Onnamunno, (or Ne'gherris)	1342	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
C	Padigaum	1147	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
C	Palunpore,	1291	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
B	Palamcotta, (or Tinnevelly)	1435	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Palaveram,	1072	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Paniputt,	1000	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
C	Panwell,	1139	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Patna,	369	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Palghaut,	1350	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Payakerowpet,	626	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
A	Pelebeet,	817	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
C	Peeu,	1158	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Periapatam,	1279	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Peshawur,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Pertabghur,	1081	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Petoraghur,	975	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Poudigul,	862	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
B	Pondicherry,	1157	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
C	Poonah,	1107	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Poonamalee,	1065	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Poondy	435	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Poory, (or Juggernauth)	297	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Poosa	422	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
B	Porto Novo,	1188	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Puhna,	137	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Pulicat,	1043	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
C	Punderpore,	1212	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Purnea,	228	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Puttahat,	258	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Putealee, (or Sirpoorah)	847	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Quetta,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Quilon, (or Travancore)	1500	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Rajapore,	783	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Rajamundry,	690	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
C	Rajcote, (Kattywar)	1583	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Rajmahal,	196	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Ramapatam,	906	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Ramaud,	1376	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Ramree,	698	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
A	Rewah,	560	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Rewarry,	964	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Rhotuck,	951	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Rogonathpore,	136	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Royapolla,	1180	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Rungpore,	302	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
C	Ratnegherry, (South Concan.)	1320	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Ryepore,	497	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S.P. on letters not exceeding ½ tola.	V.P. on letters from ½ & not exceeding 1 tola.	S.P. on newspapers not exceeding ½ tola.	Law papers &c. S.P. not exceeding ½ tolas.	Bungby. P. on Parcels not exceeding 50 tolas.	Books, &c S.P. not exceeding 20lbs.
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	P. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Rudrampore,	942	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Rohilkpore,	160	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Sadras,	1118	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Shaharunpore,	978	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Sahuswan,	79	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Saint Thomas' Mount,	1068	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Salem,	1221	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Sambur,	963	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Samulcotta,	664	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
A	Sandoway,	748	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Santipore,	50	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Sarungpore,	930	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Sasseram,	356	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Saugor,	742	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Secundrabad,	962	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
B	Sedashagur,	1397	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Seesh.	1164	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Setapore,	671	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7
A	Schore,	870	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Seepree,	855	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9
A	Seonie,	755	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
A	Serampore,	18	0 ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1
B	Seringapatam,	1236	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
C	Seroor,	1067	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
AC	Serowie.	1213	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
C	Severndroog,	1216	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Shazadpore,	540	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Shajehanpore,	735	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
B	Shelly,	1209	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Shikarpore,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Shergotty,	297	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Shekohabad,	762	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8
BC	Sholapore,	1162	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Sigouly,	461	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Sirdhanah	918	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10
A	Simla. (or Himalayah)	1112	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
C	Sittarah.	1180	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Soomundurghur, (or Jehanagore)	62	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
A	Soorool.	109	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Subathoo,	1088	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Suckhur,	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Suckreegully.	213	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Sultangunge,	286	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Sultanpore, Benares.	436	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5
A	Sultanpore, Oude.	525	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
A	Sumbulpore,	309	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
C	Soorutt,	1232	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Surdah	177	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
A	Sylhet.	332	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
A	Sarsah,	60	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1

	STATIONS.	Distance in Miles.	S.P. on letters not exdg ½ tola.	D. P. on letrs. from ½ & not exedg. 1 tola.	S.P. on newspapers not exceedg. 3½ tls.	Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ Tolas.	Bunghy S. P. on Parcels not exg. 50 Tolas	Books, &c SP. not exg. 20 tls.
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
B	Tanjore, ...	1257	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
C	Tannah, (North Concan)	1198	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Tarputty, ...	1044	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Tellicherry, (or Mahe)	1307	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
A	Tezpore, ...	594	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
B	Tindevanum, ...	1129	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
A	Tipperah, Comillah, ..	246	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3
A	Tirhoot, Muzufferpore,	392	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4
B	Tranquebar, ...	1227	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
B	Tripasore	1055	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Trichinopoly, ...	1254	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
B	Trevandrum, ...	1526	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
C	Tulleh, ...	1208	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13
A	Tumlook, ...	50	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1
C	Tuticoreen, ...	1469	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Vaniumbaddy, ...	1132	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
B	Vellore, ...	1100	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
B	Vemboocottah, ...	1387	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Vencottagherry, ...	1131	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12
C	Vingorla.....	1370	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Vizagapatam, ...	557	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
C	Vizadroog, ...	1367	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14
B	Vizanagram, ...	540	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6
B	Wallajabad, ...	1095	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Umballa, ...	1033	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11
A	Undul, ...	120	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2
B	Yanam, ...	674	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7

DAWK TRAVELLING—CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

Memorandum on the mode of travelling post from Calcutta to Bombay, via Cuttack, Hydrabad and Poonah, distance 1,405 miles. From Calcutta to Ganjam 364 miles. Apply to Post Master General. Dâk must be paid in advance at the rate of 8 annas a mile.

From Ganjam to Moonegallah 497 miles. Apply to Collector of Ganjam, stating all particulars in respect to extra bangy burdars, also intended detention at stations en route. Bearers must be paid by the traveller at end of each stage. Stages vary from 15 to 20 miles each. Average cost about 5 annas a mile.

From Moonegallah to Hydrabad 100 miles, apply to Resident at Hydrabad, in same form as above. Timely notice must be given, as Bearers must be sent out from that city to meet the traveller. The same rule applies to the route from Hydrabad to Sholapore 200 miles, as bearers must be sent the whole distance from Hydrabad. This portion of the route is very expensive.

From Sholapore to Poonah 157 miles. Apply to Post Master Sholapore to Post bearers to take you to Indoorpoor 77 miles. From which place to Poonah, 80 miles, bearers must be sent out from Poonah, for which apply to the Post Master Poonah. Timely notice should be given.

From Poonah to Panwell 72 miles. Bearers will be posted by the Post Master of poonah.

From Panwell to Bombay 20 miles. The conveyance is by water.

If more than a single set of bearers are required between Moonegallah and Poonah, good notice should be given, and I am not aware that it is practicable to post more than three planquins on that road. I believe it is with extreme difficulty that bearers can be posted for more than two.

From Calcutta to Ganjam, the cost of travelling, for a set of bearers with mussaljee and two bungee burdars, will vary from, 8 to 9 annas per. mile From Ganjam to Moonegallah it is about 5 or 6 annas a mile from Moonegallah to Sholapore, it averages 2½ rupees a mile, and from Sholapore to Poonah it averages 1¼. rupee a mile.

From Poonah to Bombay, it is about 12 annas a mile.

Calcutta, July 7, 1828. T. J. Taylor.

N. B.—"All letters should be superscribed 'Dak Bearer Service,' in order that no delay may occur in opening the communicaeion at the office of the party addressed, and instead of Resident, it should be Resident, or Post Master, Residency."

Custom House Regulations.

(Corrected from Compbell's Custom House Vade Mecum.)

REGULATION IX. OF 1810.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House and sworn to, as soon as the vessels arrive off town.

Registers, cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered and sworn to of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed till the above forms have been duly observed.

Every boat-load and each single package, to be accompanied by boat-note.

The manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported, under penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

No claim for remission of duty on goods, stated to be damaged or unmerchantable, shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House; —when, after previous advertisement in the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfage and godown-rent may be learnt on personal application to the head Tide-waiter.

No arms nor military stores to be imported without the special sanction of Government.

Certificates from other presidencies to protect goods partially or wholly, from duty, must be presented on their protection within the period of three months notified at the same time with the application to import; otherwise full duty will be levied here. Such certificates must specify marks, numbers, or addresses, on packages; together with quality, quantity, amount duty levied at the other presidency, &c. otherwise they will not be admitted.

All goods for exportation shall be shipped from the Custom House, or with regular pass, under penalty of confiscation as per section 3, regulation III. of 1830.

No claim for drawback shall be admitted, unless the goods have been regularly passed, and duly entered in sworn export manifest; nor in any case for goods shipped, after the issue of port clearance.

No Pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the pilot and returned to the Collector.

The pilot shall detain the vessels for further orders from the Master Attendant, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the commanding officer, and such goods are to be detained by the Pilot, and shall be liable to confiscation, when the Pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods seized, in the attempt to ship them clandestinely, shall be liable to confiscation.

All goods transhipped in port are liable to the prescribed duty for importation, and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods which are transhipped, with due permission first obtained, or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other vessel than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House, or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores, shall be shipped without the special sanction of Government.

No vessels can obtain inward clearance, until all her import cargo has been duly accounted for.

To protect from imposition such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and who employ natives to transact business for them at this office, it is notified

that for every sum taken, as government custom or duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the Collector, or of his deputy, or his covenanted assistant.

Clearances, whether inward or outward, can be given only in regular turn, and it is for commanders or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly noted, with the date and hour of receipt by the Supervisors, respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests,) cannot be received, unless that such applications be presented, at least three complete days previously to the date on which port clearance is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjudgment of export cargoes, though it will be issued earlier if practicable.

No fees are taken for any affidavits sworn in this office, on subjects of Custom House business, nor are any fees whatever allowed to be taken by any person belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of gunpowder are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th and published in the Government Gazette of 23d January, 1823.

The proprietors of dock-yards, and the public at large, are requested to take notice, that no goods nor package are allowed to be imported, exported, re-landed, re-shipped, transhipped, or removed from vessels to sloops or boats, after shipment, without due sanction from this office; whether the same be liable to, or exempt from duty. Attention is directed to clause seventh, section 45, to sections 61, 64, 74, 82, 83, and 84, of regulation IX of 1810; and to section 8 of Regulation III, of 1830, also to clauses IV. and V. of the Government Notification of the 28th June, 1822, for conditions of certain exemptions.

G. J. SIDDONS, Collector Sea Customs.

Calcutta, 20th March, 1830.

A. D. 1833, REGULATION VI,

A REGULATION for rescinding part of Regulation XV. of 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of goods imported by sea. Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3d June, 1833, corresponding with the 22d Jeyte, 1240, Bengal Era; the 1st Assar, 1540, Fusly; the 23d Jeyte, 1240, Willaity, the 1st Assar, 1890, Sumbut; and the 13th Moherrem 1249, Hijre.

Whereas so much of the rule contained in clause second, section III, regulation XV. of 1829, as provides, that in cases where goods are taken by the officers of the customs on account of Government, under circumstances of a presumed under-valuation, an allowance of ten per cent. in addition to the declared value, shall be paid to the importer, has been found in its operation prejudicial to the revenue; and whereas it has appeared reasonable in all cases in which goods undervalued shall be so taken on account of Government, that the customs duties payable on the importation thereof shall be levied at the valuation at which the said goods shall have been so taken by Government, the following rules have been passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this presidency.

II. Regulation XV. of 1829, with the exception of section 11, is hereby rescinded. Regulation XV. of 1829 rescinded with the exception of Section 11.

III. *First.* The duty leviable according to the schedules annexed to regulation XV. 1825, on goods and merchandize imported by sea, shall be levied ad valorem, that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially provided in that or any other regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the Custom House, that may be presented by the importers, consignee or proprietor of such goods or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application a declaration of the truth of the same in the manner and form following. Declaration of value to be appended to the application to clear goods.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

To the Collector of Sea Customs.

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town the undermentioned goods, landed from the captain under colours from

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers upon packages.	Description of goods, and contents of each package.	Total quantity of goods.	Rate of value in Co.'s Rs. of each class and description of goods.	Total value in Co.'s Rs. of the whole of each class and description of goods.	Names of proprietors, importers or consignees of the goods.
Number in words at length.		In detail.				

* I do hereby declare that the goods above specified are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of and that do enter them at the

Total value of Co.'s rupees as witness my hand this day 18

Value Co.'s rupees A. B.

Admitted by me

C. D.

Appraiser.

As the case may be { Proprietor, or Consignee, or Duly authorized to act on behalf of

Second. The above declaration shall be subscribed by the proprietor, importer or consignee, or his known agent or factor, and if upon view or examination of such goods, wares or merchandize, by the officers of the customs, it shall appear to them that such goods, wares or merchandize, or any portion thereof, Declaration to be signed by the importer or his Agent.

* On the importation of Free Goods or for goods, enumerated in the Table of Rates, this declaration is omited.

or any article or articles separately valued as above, for assessment of duty, are not or is not valued according to the full Calcutta market price at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer or officers of the customs, duly authorized in that behalf, to detain such goods, wares or merchandize, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the government ware-houses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the board of customs, or other authority acting with the powers of the board, shall be known and declared; and it shall be lawful for the said board or other authority, to order the collector to take such goods, wares or merchandize for the use and benefit of the honorable company at any time within eight days from the date on which the application of the importer or proprietor may have been made, and the collector or other officer aforesaid shall, in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer or consignee of such goods wares or merchandize, or article or articles so detained and taken for the company, the value thereof, as declared and set forth upon the import applicaton by such proprietor, importer or consignee, or by his known agent or factor.

Goods under valued may be detained by Officers.

Subject to reference to Board of Customs.

Who may take for the Company and sell.

Declared value to be paid the Importer.

Third. When payment may be so made to the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares and merchandize the same shall be in full satisfaction for the goods, in the same manner as if such goods, wares or merchandize had been transferred by ordinary sale and the collector, under the direction of the board of customs, shall cause the said goods, wares or merchandize to be sold to the best advantage on account of government.*

Goods as taken to be sold on account of Government.

IV. In all cases in which goods shall be taken and purchased by or on account of government, the duties payble thereon shall be levied from the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, according to the value declared and set forth on the import application.

Duty to be levied from the proprietor or Consignee.

The New Tariff.

PORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, 30TH MAY, 1836.

The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 30th May 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XIV. OF 1836.

Regulations imposing Transit and Town duties in the inferior, and fixing rates of Import and Export duty on sea goods, repealed.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first of June next, such parts of regulations IX. and X. of 1810, regulation XV, of 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal presidency as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind continued in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into or exported from the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom Houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into, orexport from the territory of the East India

Except as regards the Jumna frontier line.

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* This Regulation is now extended to Exports.

party by land, nor to effect the regulation in force for receiving and levying duties on salt, the produce of western and central India.

And duties on western salts.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of Customs shall be levied on country goods imported by sea into Calcutta or into any other place within the province of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule A. annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this act.

Import duties to be levied according to Schedule A. annexed.

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of Customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule B. annexed to this act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule with the Note, attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

Export Duties to be collected on country goods according to Schedule B. annexed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or any part thereof, except under special orders from the Governor of Bengal —provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of Customs or other officer in charge of a Custom House, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in the actual use at his discretion; and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the Collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the rules of this act.

No Goods entered there in, liable to duty, to be exempted except by order of Government.

But the Collector may pass baggage belonging to passengers at his discretion.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into or exported from Calcutta, and other ports of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

Existing rules to be enforced for levying the new import and export duties.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order printed in the Calcutta Gazette, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel, save and except such dhonies and country craft as are referred to in section XXII. of this act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dawk or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by section 45, regulation IX. of 1810. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 Rs.; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, in marks and number, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated or to be charged with such increased duties* as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt

Place may be fixed by Governor of Bengal, beyond which an inward bound vessel is not to proceed until manifest has been delivered to pilot to be forwarded.

Master to be responsible for its correctness under penalty of fine.

Goods in excess or not corresponding with manifest to be seized and confiscated, or charged with increased duties.

* When goods are not manifested through inadvertence, the collector may without reference to the Board levy double duty. When there may be reason to suspect the omission arises from fraud the collector must report to the Board.

The masters of vessels lying below, to deliver manifests on coming to anchor

If remaining at anchor 24 hours without sending manifests, to be subject to penalty of 1000 rupees.

and Opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner, deliver to the pilot, as soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed; and if any such vessel entering a port for which there is a Custom House established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

No vessel to break bulk unless two copies of manifest have been received.

And entry may be refused until papers of the place of departure are delivered.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this act, another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the Collector of Customs, and order shall have been given by the said Collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said Collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any port clearance, cockets, or other papers known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

Collector may send Customhouse officer on board any vessel, to remain on board till she sails.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Collector of Customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of Customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the Custom House officers so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.

Persons refusing to admit Custom house officer or not giving him proper accommodation, liable to fine.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a custom house officer on board, when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine, not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day, during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the Board of customs, salt and opium at Calcutta; and the vessel, by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

Collector may order a vessel to be searched.

Bulk-head to be broken open if not opened on requisition.

Any concealed goods to be confiscated.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct, that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to the custom house officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, and upon production of such order, the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers or bulk-heads to be opened in his presence, and if not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open; and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the place.

Resistance or refusal of masters punishable with fine of 1000 rupees.

Goods not to be landed or put on board till entry of the ship is duly made.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel, shall have been duly made in the custom house of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the port, and order shall have been given for discharge of the custom house officer on board, and of all officers of customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel in any contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the custom house in due form, or such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land. And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof, according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Cargo to be sent a shore and laden on board as heretofore according to existing forms.

Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary form.

XII. Provided, however, and it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules unless the same be duly manifested, and any goods found on board in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the custom house officer on board in order that they may be dealt with as described in section VI. of this act; and if goods entry in the manifest shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom house, or at such other wharf or place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed or permitted them to be passed in due form, the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the Collector of Customs from permitting the master or commander of any vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest,* but their receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

But to be seized on board.

Master to be answerable that all goods manifested are forth coming, and duly passed.

Under penalty of 500 rupees for each missing package of unknown value, or double duty if assessable.

Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental manifest.

Custom house officers taking unauthorized fees or bribes subject to penalty of five hundred rupees.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any Custom House officer whatsoever, who shall demand or expect any gratuity not authorized by any existing regulation or order of government in consideration of doing, or of omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred rupees, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any Custom House officer in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum; and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any Magistrate as Justice of the Peace of the town, district or place where the Custom House may be established by such Magistrate, and in default of payment any person so convicted shall be committed to the civil jail of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

Same penalty on persons offering.

* A Fee of 5 Rupees to be levied on admission of supplemental Manifests.

Collector to investigate and adjudge confiscation.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and according to his judgement shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation; and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the board of customs, salt and opium. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

Board's confiscation necessary.

Twenty or thirty days allowed to clear in wards according to tonnage.

XV. And it is hereby further enacted, that twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred ton burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen; and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tidewaiter* or other custom house officer first going on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall be chareed with the tidewaiter's or other officer's wages, and other expenses for any further period that he or they may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do. And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and ware-housed for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or their officer in charge of the Custom House, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government Warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case goods so landed and ware-housed, or any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon

After which the master to pay charges of Custom house officer.

Master to land goods if consignees do not.

If these fail Collector may land and warehouse.

And may land packages before twenty days, with consent of master.

Further period of 15 or 20 days for continuous lading for export.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of twenty-five days † Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 1,000 tons burthen, and thirty-five days, ‡ if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expences of the Custom House officer on board, until after the expiration of such additional periods respectively.

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* It is now calculated from the date of the ships arrival at Town.

† Extended to 25 and 35 days by Government order of 15th May, 1839 At the same time the distinction between continuous and non-continuous lading is done away with.

‡ Extended to 25 and 35 days by Govt. order of 15th May 1839, See Bds. letter of 24th May 1836. At the same time the distinction between continuous and non-continuous lading is done away with. [See Coll. letter 5th Sept. and correspondence between Board Govt. 9th October 1838,

And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the Custom House officer on board shall be withdrawn as soon as he shall certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of export cargo, a Custom House officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board, saving as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate, for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master and commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the Custom House officer on board, to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

If the vessel be laid up, the waiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty.

20 and 30 days according to tonnage, allowed for lading a vessel outwards after being laid up, but search and certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine or demand, on account of any act or omission relating to customs the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders, of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

When Penalty has been incurred by a master, the collector may refuse port clearance o. the vessel till it be paid.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed through the Custom House for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and if the* goods be free, five per cent. upon the market value, shall be levied thereon.

Goods shipped after port clearance to pay double duty, and 5 per cent. if free.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage, or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a Custom House officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of Customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody, shall be borne by the exporter or by the applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master and commander, to re-enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods,† and export duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and the goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation, and if goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the master shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of Customs.

In case of re-landing for damage, &c., officer to proceed on board to watch.

And cargo not to be exempt from duty on re export, unless all the while in charge of Custom house officers.

Provision for re-importation when duties and drawbacks are to be refunded.

And master to forfeit the value of drawback goods not forthcoming.

* Modified by sec. 12, Oct. 16, 1837, goods entitled to drawback, only forfeit it. † Refund of duty allowed on goods saved from vessel entirely lost in the river, as American ship Gasper lost near Kedgeree Point.

No refund of export duty after port clearance.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any vessel is complete, and port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund* shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been re-landed under the rule contained in section XIX. of this Act.

Arabs and other foreign Asiatic vessels to be deemed foreign.

XXI. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia and coming from the ports there, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia not subject to the dominion of the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhonies and small craft from the Maldives and Nicbar Islands, as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessel.†

Dhonies, &c. to be required to anchor in a particular part of the river.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that dhonies, country craft, and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta, by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the river Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the sanction, of the board of customs, salt and opium, and if any such vessel shall anchor or moor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in the charge thereof shall not immediately upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the collector of customs, and the vessel or any part of its equipment or cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and goods shall be landed from such vessel and put on board for export according to such rules and at such places as shall be prescribed by the collector of customs, and vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicbar Islands, shall be considered British vessels.

Penalty if not moved to said ghaut when required 100 rs

Vessel, and its equipment or cargo may be seized.

Dhonies, &c. from Maldives and Nicobars to be British vessels.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any port of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When imported on British Bottoms	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and Coins,	Free	Free.
2	Precious Stones and Pearls,(1)	Ditto,	Ditto.
3	Grains and Pulse,‡	Ditto,	Ditto.
4	Horses and other Living Animals	Ditto,	Ditto.
5	Ice	Ditto,	Ditto.
6	Coal, Coke, Cinders, Bricks, Chalk and Stones,(2)	Ditto,	Ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,(3)	Ditto,	3 per cent.
8	Foreign Books	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

* Nor free transhipment no free re-export. † Modified see notification of the 16th June 1837 by which Arab and other vessels are now permitted to enter under the privileges of British vessels. ‡ Split pease to be considered as pulse, but grain prepared in any way dutiable.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When imported on British bottoms.	When imported on Foreign bottoms.
10	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
11	Machinery, exceeding in value 1,000 rs., and consisting for the most part of metal, when produce of British possessions	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
12	Metals, wrought or unwrought the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, (5)	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
13	Metals, do do., excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place	6 per cent	12 per cent.
14	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession	10 per cent	20 per cent.
15	Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, (6)	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
16	Do., the produce of any other place or country	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
17	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton, twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, (7)	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
18	Do., the produce of any other place	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
19	Opium	24 rupees per seer of 80 tls.	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas
20	Salt	Rs. 3-4 per Md. of 80 tolas per seer	Rs. 3-4 per md. of 80 tolas per seer.
21	Alum	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
22	Camphor	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Cassia	10 per cent	20 per cent.
24	Cloves	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
25	Coffee	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
26	Coral	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	Nutmegs and Mace	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Pepper	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
29	Rattans	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
30	Tea	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31	Vermillion	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Wines and Liquors	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
33	Spirits, consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the Police of Calcutta. And the duty on spirits shall be rateably encreased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to one imperial gallon	9 as per imperial gallon.	18 as per imperial gallon.
34	All articles not included in the above enumeration	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE SCHEDULE A.

	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.		When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.
(1)	*Precious Stones.* Cornelian Beads Agates & Blood stones.....	Come under this head...	Free.....	Free.....
(2)	Bricks.....	This denomination does not include Bath or scouring Bricks which are dutiable as unenumerated..	3½	7
	Stones.....	Refers to the article in its rough state for building; not to the manufactured article, such as Millstones, Grindstones, stones	3½	7
	Stones.....	Plates, Caps, &c. neither to Marble, such as Busts, statutes, which are liable to duty as unenumerated articles.....	3½	7
	Slates and Fire Clay.....	Dutiable as unenumerated articles.....	3½	7
(3)	Flints.....	In a rough state are.....	Free.....	Free.....
	Books, Atlas, Maps, or Engravings.. ..	Are not exempt from payment of duty under this head, but considered unenumerated. When letter press and Engraving or Maps are combined in any works, the Rule is, if the Maps, or Engravings merely illustrate the Letter Press, the work passes free as a Book. If the Letter Press be a mere illustration of the Engravings or Maps, the work is dutiable as an unenurtd. art.	3½	7
	Music and Music Books....	Are dutiable as unenumerated.....	3½	7

Enumeration of Goods.	Marine Stores, &c.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.
(4) Marine Stores..	Under this head are not included deals of sorts, Lanterns and varnish, which pay as unenumerated articles.....	3½	7
	List of Marine Stores.		
	Anchors....		
	Block		
	Bunting		
	Fir Spars....		
	Canvas...		
	Hemp Cordage.....		
	Grapnels		
	Kentledge.....		
	Sail Twine.....		
	Tar and Pitch.....		
	Rosin.....		
	ables, Chain, Coir Rope..		
	Ships' Chandlery..		
	Tuns, and Binnacle Glasses.		
	Figure Heads.....		
	Sail Needles.....		
	Hand Spikes....		
	Hawse Rollers..		
	Pail.....		
	Compasses.....		
	Palm Irons.....		
	Sheathing Paper..		
	Hanks.....		
Metals....			
Plate and Plated Ware.. ..	Come under the head.. ..	3	6
Hard ware.. ..	If not united with anyother substance, falls under this head, is united, considered unenumerated.	3½	7
Jewellery.. ..	When the metal part cannot be separately valued from the stones is considered unenumerated..	3½	7
( )	When it can, the stones are valued separately for Free Entry, and the mounting subjected to duty as worked metal..	3	6
	Machinery of a value exceeding 100 Rs. and consisting like Steam Engines almost entirely of metalic materials to have entry at rate of metals or 3 per Cent. when the produce of a British Possession-Bds. letter 26th June 1839 enclosing a Mr. Finnep's of 26th June....	3	9

	Enumeration of Goods.	Watches, Gold and Silver leaf, &c.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.
		If wholly of metal, as worked metal..	3	6
	Watches..	As unenumerated articles..	3½	7
	Gold and Silver Leaf, Brass leaf or Oraidue ..	As metal.....	3	6
(5)	Instruments Astronomical, Mathematical, Musical and Surgical....	Are considered unenumerated....	3½	7
	Guns and Fire Arms.	Ditto ditto ditto.....	3½	7
(6)	Woollens..	Under this head are comprised all articles manufactured from Wool, viz., Lamb's Wool, Lascar's Woollen Caps..	3	6
	Piece Goods.			
(7)	Silk Handkerchief, China, Silk and Caps, Shawls, Cotton and Silk Scarfs. Cotton Blankets.. ..	When in Pieces of more than one handkerchief, Scarf or Shawl, are considered piece Goods, when single pieces, as unenumerated also cotton blankets	3½	7
	Ribbons..	Come under the head of unenumerated articles..	3½	7
	Mixed goods..	Woollen and Cotton, Woollen and Silk, or Cotton and Silk, as unenumerated.... ..	3½	7

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction; and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the board of customs, salt and opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be reported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply,) there shall be no import duty levied thereon,—see also article XVI. of 1837, sec. XIV. This clause has now retrospective effect.

And after the said 1st April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall draw-back be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty, paid at any custom house or chokee of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton wool, covered by rowannas taken out at the custom houses of the western provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 30TH MAY, 1836.

Under the powers conferred by the 6th Section Act No. XIV. of this year the Governor of Bengal has fixed the station of Kedgeree, in the river Hooghly, as the place beyond which no vessel, inward bound, shall pass, until the master, and commander shall have delivered a manifest of the cargo and goods laden therein, drawn up in the form prescribed by section 45, regulation IX. 1810, to the Pilot on Board, in order that it may be forwarded to Calcutta in such manner as may be ordered by the Marine Board.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by sea from any port or place in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	*Enumeration of goods.*	*Exported on British bottoms.*	*Exported on foreign bottoms.*
1	Bullion and Coin,....	Free.....	Free
2	Precious stones and pearls,....	ditto	Ditto.
3	Books printed in India, ...	Ditto....	Ditto.
4	Horses and living animals, ...	Ditto..	Ditto.
5	Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta,....	Ditto	Ditto
6	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United states of America or any British possession in America (1)..	Ditto..... ..	8 As. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.
7	Ditto ditto, exported to places other than above..	As. 8 per Md. of 80 tolahs per seer,..	As. 16 per md. of 80 tolas to the seer
8	Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession (2).. ..	Free	3 per cent.
9	Ditto, exported to any other place	3 per cent.	6 per cent.*
10	Grain and pulse of all sorts..	1 Anna per bag not exceeding 2 mds. of 80 tolahs to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, ½ anna per maund....	2 As. per bag, not exg. 2 mds. of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund.
11	Indigo	Rupees 3 per md. of 80 tolahs to the seer	Rs. 6 per md., of 80 tolas to the seer.
12	Lac dye and shell lac,....	4 per cent..	8 per cent.
13	Silk, raw filature, ...	3½ As. per seer of 80 tolas.... ..	7 As. per seer of 80 tolas.
14	Silk, Bengal wound, ...	3 As. per seer of 80 tolas,..	16 As. per seer of 80 tolas.
15	Tobacco, ...	¼ As. per maund..	8 As. per md.
16	All country articles not enumerated or named above, ...	3 per cent..	6 per cent.

* Salt provisions cured in the country, allowed for export, whether on British or foreign bottoms, G. O. 8th Jan. 1840.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE SCHEDULE B.

	Enumeration of Goods.	Cotton Wool, &c.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
(1)	Cotton Wool...	Cotton Flyings or refuse, Cotton is considered unenumerated.....	3	6
(2)	Sugar and Rum.	The word Sugar includes all extract from the Sugar cane, as Molasses, Jaggery, Goor, Treacles, Syrup.		
		Sugar shipped as stores on a vessel proceeding to a British Possession is dutiable, as stores are consumed any where..	3	6
		Sugar and Rum shipped to any British Possession on the continent of India are Dutiable, see section II Act XVI. of 1837	3	6

Rum exported under 1 000 gallons, pays an abkaree duty 8 annas per gallon, and is shipped free of all custom duties under any flag to any place whatever.

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And the settling for the duties on export by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of rowannas under the following conditions, until the 1st April, 1837;

First.—That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export, proved in the usual manner.

Second.—That the rowannas shall bear date before the 1st April, 1838, and the goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the orginal thereof, more than two years.

Passage of Servants.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such servants, the Governor-General in council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such servant may belong.

His Excellency in council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former order of the honorable the court of directors, relative to servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for general information.

Extract from a public general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 19th August, 1807.

4th.—"We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any non-commissioned officer or private, either in his Majesty's or the company's service, being allowed to come to England, in attendance upon passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £ 100 instead of £50, as heretofore, be made in the company's treasury, at your presidency."*

Extract from paragraph 17th of a public general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 14th of January, 1810.

"We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the deposit should be made, not only for the return of natives of India, but for that of black servants in general; and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed deposit shall be made, for the return of all servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia, or Africa, or other countries whatever, continents, or islands, which are situated within the limits of the company's exclusive trade."

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July 1814.

69th.—"We however direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any female European servants to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August, 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the female servants is the wife of a Non-commissioned officer or private in His Majesty's or company's service; if so, what regiment or corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820

4.—"We have of late received various applications from the wives of soldiers in the company's service, who have come to England in attendance on passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India, at the company's expense.

These persons have no claim whatever upon the company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We, therefore desire, that you will make our determination, in this respect, public,

* Modified. "Under the circumstances brought to our notice in your letters in this Dept. dated 12th March last (No. 7) as authorized you to reduce the deposit made on account of Native Servant proceeding to England or to the Cape of Good Hope, from Rs. 1,000 to 500. See Cal. Gaz. 26th Jan. 1830.

in order that females coming home to the service of individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India at the company's expence.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON, Actg Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, General Department, May 3, 1822.

PASSENGERS' PAGGAGE.

Considerable misapprehension prevailing as to what articles are comprized in the term "baggage in use," and so entitled to free duty, it is hereby declared, that the term applies solely to wearing apparel, second-hand, or in use, cabin furniture and trifling personal property, all in use and accompanying the baggage of overland passengers, not accompanying them, is also imported free, if it would have free, had they come in the ship with it, the proprietor.

The tide-waiter on board each vessel, after satisfying himself by inspection, that baggage as above defined, has been in use, will pass it direct from the ship.

Fresh millinery, saddlery, musical instruments, guns, pistols, carriages, wines, spirits, plate, glass, crockery, &c. not used, [although for personal use and not brought for sale] are liable to duty; all packages containing such articles as well as all closed packages, whatever contents may be stated to be, must be sent to the custom house, at the expence of the proprietor, for examination and levy of duty, unless proprietor can produce to the Tide-waiter, a custom house permit or pass, particularly specifying such packages.

Passengers whose baggage may have been forwarded to the Custom House, are requested to apply in writing to the collector of customs at the custom House, for a permit; and such applications should contain the number of packages, and the contents and value of each.

The Inward baggage Rules having in practice been modified to the extent of allowing free entry to the following articles, viz.

Each Lady Passenger.....One closed package of new Millinery,

Each gentleman ditto. } One closed case new Saddlery, one ditto wearing Apparel, and accoutrements, one gun and pair of pistols.

The Inspectors will save the collector much trouble by going on board British passenger ships at time of their arrival off town and passing all such packages.

The Inspectors may likewise take the word of any gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service for the contents of closed packages, and pass direct all such as may not appear to contain dutiable articles.

29th June 1839.

By order of the Board of Customs,

R. WALKER, Actg. Collr Govt. Customs, Calcutta.

Custom House, the 2d *Feb.* 1837.

N. B. The above applies solely to the baggage of passengers arriving from beyond sea. In passing the baggage of passengers to a ship leaving the port, the Tide-waiter on board will exercise greater discretion in passing all wearing apparel new or old, furniture and personal property in use, and stores, such as wines, spirits, tea, sugar and biscuits; in short, all edible and drinkable articles, for the consumption of a passenger on board ship.

NOTICE.—Commanders of vessels being in the habit of inserting at the bottom of their manifests "surplus stores may be landed, if required, and subsequently importing large quantities of wines, spirits, hams, cheeses and other edible articles, and claiming exemption from the penalties prescribed by section 6th, of the act for goods unmanifested, on the ground, that such importations are comprehended in the manifest under the term surplus stores, notice is hereby given, that in future all goods of the above description, landed in excess of the quantity stated in the victualling bill, will be considered merchandize unmanifested, and be subjected to double duty or confiscation under the above section, as the Board of Customs may be pleased to direct.

By order of the Board of Customs,

R. WALKER, Actg. Collr., Govt. Customs.

Calcutta, Custom-House, 2d December, 1830.

Bengal Government Securities.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN, NOT PAYABLE BEFORE 22D APRIL, 1854, OPENED 13TH OCTOBER, 1834, NOTES TO BE DATED 31ST DECEMBER, 1834.

Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, are authorized to receive from and after 15th October 1834, any six per cent. promissory notes of 30th June, 1822, that may be tendered for a transfer into this loan. A bonus or premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers, i. e. to say for every note surrendered for transfer a new note will be issued for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicca rupees, and the note so issued in exchange will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 31st December, 1834, which will be its date. Interest will be paid half yearly, viz. on 30th June and 31st December of each year. Transfers to this loan receivable up to the 15th February 1835 and not after. Proprietors of notes transferred shall receive interest thereon up to the 31st December, 1834, at six per cent. the same as if the transfer had not been made, and with a like privilege to Proprietors resident in Europe to receive said interest in cash or by bill at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. After 31st December, 1834, interest will be paid at 5 per cent. and all demands on account of the notes surrendered, shall cease. The notes Nos. 1 to 887 of the 6 per cent. loan of 30th June, 1822, advertised for payment on the 9th May 1834, also receivable on same conditions. Promissory notes of this new five per cent. transfer loan will be registered and numbered in the order of applications made for promissory notes in exchange, i. e. to say, in the order in which notice of transfer shall be received in the office of accountant general at Calcutta. The accounts of this loan to be closed on 15th February, 1834, and when payment is to be made, in case all the numbers are not to be paid off at once, those of the highest numbers will come first in course of payment. Proprietors in Europe of 5 per cent. Transfer loans, will have their notes registered in the auditor's office at the East India House in London, so as to admit of sales in England without previous reference, and the employment of agents to effect the transfer in India. Notes registered in England, interest payable in England only, at periods when the bill for the same would become due, supposing interest payable in India by the terms of the notes to have been taken in bills. This transfer 5 per cent. loan not to be paid off before 22d April, 1854, and not until 15 months previous notice. Principal receivable at the option of proprietor either in cash at the general treasury at Calcutta, or in bills on London at 12 months, date, at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee, the court

9. Stock of the five per cent. transfer loan, opened by this advertisement, may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors in the books in which it is registered.

10. Proprietors of six per cent. remittable paper who may transfer into the five per cent. loan now advertized, shall not be subjected on this operations to the fees prescribed in the regulations for the government agency.

11. Proprietors of the five per cent. transfer notes issued under the advertisement of this department, bearing date the 13th October last, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to transfer their property into the book-debt loan. For this purpose a period of four months will be allowed to the holders of five per cent. promissory notes or their agents, and it is hereby notified, that during the same period fresh transfers will be allowed to the book debt by holders of six per cent. remittable paper.

12. Forms of stock receipt will be published in a future notice.

Published by order of the hon'ble the governor-general of India in Council,

O. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17TH JUNE, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that proprietors resident in Europe, of six per cent. remittable paper, or of five per cent. transfer, notes, authorized in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the book debt loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the book debt loan. In respect to six per cent. notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to receive payment according to the notices published from this department, bearing date respectively the 9th of May, and the 13th of October, 1834; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to absentee proprietors of five per cent. transfer notes, for disallowing the act of their agents in transferring such notes to the book debt loan.

Published by order of the hon'ble the governor-general of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to Govt.

FIRST FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-33.

Discharged in cash at General Treasury. Proprietors however, who are residing in Europe, and have made no provision in this country for the receipt of principal are allowed the indulgence of a treasury note at 5 per cent. for one year.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

The notes of this loan are nearly all tranferred to the second five per cent. loan, and no further transfers are now admitted.

SECOND FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1825-26.

Under the government advertisement of the 19th May, 1832 subscriptions to this loan are received, half in cash and half in four per cent. promissory notes, in treasury notes outstanding at this presidency, are also received at par, in subscription to this loan. The interest is payable quarterly, in cash, by bills on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable 12 months after date, until orders be received from the court to the contrary. No bill on the court of directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 250 Calcutta sicca rupees, or 25 pound sterling.

Agreeably to the government advertisements, under date the 18th August, 1825, and 8th June, 1826, audited bills of salary, and all authorized demands, are received in subscription to the above loan. No further subscriptions are received to this loan. From No. 1 to 250 paid off 2d July, 1832; from 251 to 720 paid off 8th November, 1833; from 721 to 1150 paid off 20th March, 1834.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 31 of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan are received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta sicca rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 18 h August, 1825, save in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the hon'ble the court of directors; no further subscriptions are received to this loan.

THIRD FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th of January 1828. Subscriptions to this loan were received in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta sicca rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent. loan of the 18th August, 1825; but the interest will be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the hon'ble the court of directors.

The holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes, issued under the advertisement of the 31 July, 1828, are hereby informed, that subscriptions to the above loan will be received, half cash and half in the said promissory notes; further subscriptions are received to this loan, and no portion has been yet ordered for payment.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF JUNE 7, 1831.

Promissory notes which are dated 1st May, 1832, closed on the 31st October, 1835, and in lieu of it, a fourth 4 per cent. loan has been opened by advertisement, dated 16 h September 1835, in company's rupees inserted below under the same provisions and conditions of this loan

Proprietors of papers of this loan receive interest half-yearly, viz on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, and such as are *bona fide* residents in Europe, have the option to receive through their representatives in India, interest, by bills on the H. C. of directors, at the exchange of 1s. 11*d*. per sicca rupees.

FOURTH FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1835.

In Company's rupees, promissory notes, dated 31st March, 1836.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurer at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the s veral residents at native courts, and several collectors of land revenue under those presidencies, as well as the collectors under the Agra government, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India company, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public treasuries, will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorized public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The pay masters of the army, under the several presidencies, are also authorized to transfer any demand which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts at the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Agra, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the accountant general; and at the presidency of Bombay, on the military pay master general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4 Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay rupees will be received, where respectively current, at par with the company's rupees, in which last mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed, and Calcutta sicca rupees, where this rupee is current, will be received at the rate of 15 sicca rupees for 16 company's rupees. Interest when paid in these rupees will be issued at the rate antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India company's treasury the sum of company's rupees for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the (31st March or 30th September next ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Calcutta gazette of the 3d of October, 1835, and intermediately, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (31st March or 30th September of the year of subscription as above.)"

6. The deputy accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government of India of the following form:—

FORT WILLIAM, THE 31st MARCH, 1836.

"Promissory note at 4 per cent. for company's rupees.

"The governor-general of India in council, does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of company's rupees as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said company, to re-pay the said loan, by paying the said sum of company's rupees to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the general treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months; notice of payment to be given by the governor-general of India in council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of company's rupees at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments at the general treasury at Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note,) all further interest shall cease.

"Signed by the authority of the governor-general of India in council."

Accountant-General's Office,
Registered as No. of } Secretary to the government.

7. The several officers authorized to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expence whatever) to the accountant-general in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-General at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury, written on the face of them under the signature of the said officer, or that of the deputy accountant-general. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the accountant-general at Fort St George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under signature of himself or his deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the general treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of acknowledgments before transmitting them to the accountant-general at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the condition above-stated.

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the accountant-general. But the accountant-general at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the accountant-general of Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and sub-division of promissory notes, will be adhered to.

11. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the general register; that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged; but all notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprized in prior advertisements may have been omitted by themselves, or their attornies, duly authorized, to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

FEES.

1. A fee of a rupee is paid on the renewal and consolidation of all Government promissory notes.

2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one rupee is levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.

3. For each bill of exchange, drawn on a provincial treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above, in clause 2, for the assessment of fees on the renewal of promissory notes.

Public Agency.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 31, 1810.

The following regulations having been adopted by the governor-general in council, under the authority and direction of the honorable court of directors, they are now published for general information:—

2d. The governor-general in council has been pleased to authorize the government agent for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the

honorable company, as agent for the purposes hereinafter mentioned of the public creditors of the government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The officer above-mentioned is authorized to receive charge of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for any obligation or loan acknowledgments of this government, which the proprietor may wish to deposit with them. No note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it. Persons desiring to deposit their government securities, shall make their application to the government agent in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the receipt of that officer will be given in the form No. 2.

4th. The officer above mentioned, will receive the interest on any government paper which may be deposited with him; and will, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount, either to England in bills to be drawn on the honorable court of directors, if the same shall be payable in such bills by the terms of the loan, or to the presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay, by drafts on the public treasuries of those presidencies, or to any of the stations subordinate to this presidency, by drafts on the Collectors, or on the residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rates of exchange at which government may draw at the time; or he will pay the amount, at the presidency, to any person nominated by the proprietor to receive such payment. The instructions as to the manner in which the interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified. The proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the interest for the other, as often as he shall think fit; provided, that the fresh instructions be delivered at the treasury one month before the day on which the interest falls due. Persons having more notes than one in deposit, may give separate instructions regarding the interest on each note but the whole of the interest on each note must be received in the same manner, and at the same time.

5th. When the principal of any government paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned officer will, according to the instructions of the proprietors, either pay the amount, with interest, due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment, or he will re-invest it in any other loan to which it may be subscribable at the time or in the purchase of other obligations or loan acknowledgments of this government in the market, at the current price of the day.

6th. The instructions, for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the government agents office one month before the day on which the principal falls due. Persons having more notes than one in deposit, may give separate instructions regarding each note; but the whole amount of each note must be disposed of in the same manner, and at the same time.

7th. If any loan be opened by the government of Fort William, into which the paper deposited may be receivable, the officer abovementioned, is authorized to subscribe the papers deposited to such loan, upon receiving the instructions of the proprietors for that purpose, although the notes may not be in course of payment. Instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the form No. 9.

8th. The officer abovementioned is authorized to receive remittances, in government bills only, from individuals, desiring to purchase the public securities for deposit with them, (provided such bills shall be payable at the general treasury, or presidency pay office, and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the proprietor, in the government securities, either by subscribing the amount to any loan which may be open for the receipt of cash, or by purchase in the market at the current price of the day. Instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined. Nos. 10 and 11.

8th. The officer abovementioned, is further authorized to invest the amount of interest due on paper deposited with him in the Government securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last clause, upon receiving the proprietor's instructions for that purpose. Such instructions must be made out in the forms hereunto subjoined, No 12

9th. The same officer is further authorized at any time, on receiving paper authority and instructions from the proprietor for that purpose, to endorse, to any one or more notes deposited with him, as attorney of the owner, to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same off the owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceeds in cash at the treasury, to such person as the proprietor may appoint to receive the same. Any fees which may have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The power of attorney to indorse or to sell, must be made out according to the form No 13; the direction to indorse according to the form No. 14; and the direction to sell and the order to pay, according to the form No. 15

10th. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the principal of any paper deposited under the terms of this advertisement, the officer abovementioned will remit the principal upon receiving instructions from the proprietor to that effect. Such instructions must be made out according to the form No. 16. The proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government securities deposited or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned officer, and such securities will be delivered up to the proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them, upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Government Agent, according to the rate hereafter specified upon the paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited paper, must be made out according to the form No. 17.

11th. In each of the cases on which the officer abovementioned is authorized to invest money in the public securities, it is to be understood, that the will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount; but that they are in no case and upon no account to exceed it. Such fractional sum as may remain in his hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the treasury to the order of the proprietor. Such order is to be made out according to the form No. 18.

12th. The full postage must be paid on all letters directed to the officer abovementioned, and the full postage on all letters from him will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters addressed to him are to be superscribed in the following manner:—

"To the Government Agent for the time being.

Fort William,"

13th. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public servant, and no other than the forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by that officer.

14th. Commission shall be payable to the Government Agent on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of interest on paper deposited, ¼ per cent. on the whole transaction; but no commission is to be made chargeable on the remittance by bills on the Court of Directors for interest arising from the notes of any loan prior to that published under this date.

PRINCIPAL.

2 On the remittance of the principal of notes deposited (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period) four annas per thousand.

DEPOSIT.

3. 1 rupee per 1,000 to 10,000; above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000, not to exceed 20 on any sum in one note.

TRANSFERS.

4 On transferring any Government securities or loan acknowledgment to a new loan, a commissions at the rate of one rupee per thousand.

RECEIVING AND TRANSFERRING.

5 On receiving payment of notes deposited, and subscribing the amount to a new loan, one rupee per thousand.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND TRANSFERING.

6 On receiving remittances by Government bills, and subscribing the amount to a loan, one-eight, or two annas per cent.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND PURCHASING.

7. On receiving remittances by Government bills, and investing the amount in the public securities by purchase in the market, four annas per cent.

BUYING AND SELLING COMPANY'S PAPER.

Broker ge 2 annas per cent. when the paper remains in custody of the Govt. Agents

SELLING OUT AND PAYING PROCEEDS

8. For receiving principal of notes paid off, and paying the same on the proprietor's order ¼ per cent.

RETURNING DEPOSITS.

9. On indorsing notes by directions of the proprietors, when the scale is not effected by 1 per 1,000 to 10,000, above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000, not to exceed 20 on any sum, in one note and in returning notes from deposits to the proprietors a fee of 4 annas per cent.

10. Such fees or commission as may have become due on any of the above-mentioned transactions from any person depositing paper, will be deducted by the Government Agent from the first interest received by him, from any paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if that officer shall in any instance omit to deduct his fees or commission from the interest coming first to his hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

11. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Government agent upon giving two years' notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette; and at the expiration of such notice, that officer will cease to act in the concerns of individuals; but any Government paper which may have been deposited with him, and remain for sale custody at the treasury until claimed by the proprietors.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER, Secretary to the Government.

No. 1.

Form of application to be allowed to deposit public securities, with the Government agent.

[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.]

Sir,—Please to receive the public securities here-undermentioned into your

charge, according to the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.	dated

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.
A. B.

To the Government Agent, for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 2.

Form of the Government Agent, receipt for paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM, GOVERNMENT AGENTS OFFICE.
of 18

Received of the undermentioned public securities to be kept under my charge, upon the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette, on the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.	dated

C. D. Government Agent.

No. 3.

Form of the instruction for receipt of interest.

Where to be remitted by bills on the Court of Directors.

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

Sir,—Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you, in bills on the honorable Court of Directors, according to the conditions of the loans, to which these securities belong.

The bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be inclosed to the address of C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the bills are to be directed.	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	
	No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.	

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by bills on the Collectors or Residents.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to remit the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you by draft on.

The collector of
The resident of

Payable to A. B. and to inclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the bills are to be directed.	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	
	No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.	

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 5.

Where to be paid on the Treasury.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the amount of the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you, to A. B of C., or to his order, on my account, upon demand at the Treasury of Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 6.

Form of instruction for the disposal of the principal and interest of paper deposited, when it comes in course of payment.

Where to be subscribed to any loan which may be open at the time.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir—Please to subscribe the undermentioned securities deposited with you when they shall come in course of payment of such loan of the Bengal government, as may be then open.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other public securities.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Bengal government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8.

Where to be paid to the owner's order.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or order on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 9.

Form of instruction to subscribe deposited paper not in course of payment to a new loan.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the undermentioned public securities deposited with you to the loan now open on my account.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Cos. Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 10.

Form of instruction to invest the amount of Government bills. Where to be subscribed to a loan.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned bills, transmitted herewith to the loan now open on my account, and to retain the securities received for such subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

One bill drawn by on the Governor-General in Council, for Cos. Rs.
One bill drawn by on the Governor-General in Council, for Cos. Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 11.

Where to be invested in paper purchased.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in loan, acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Bengal Government, in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

One bill drawn by on the Governor-General in Council, for Cos. Rs.
One bill drawn by on the Governor-General in Council, for Cos. Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 12.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of interest accruing on paper deposited in the purchase of other paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount of interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you in the purchase of other loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Bengal Government in my name and on my account, and to retain the same (when purchased) in deposit under the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Cos. Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

Form of power of attorney to the government agent, to sell or indorse paper deposited.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I do make, constitute, and appointed the person or persons exercising the office of Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal to be my attorney (and from time to time as any other person shall be appointed to exercise the said office, I do substitute the person, so appointed, so that this power shall always be executed by the person exercising the said office) in my name and on my behalf to indorse, sell, and assign, all or any securities of the East India company, deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited, by or for me, with the said Government Agent under the terms of the advertisements published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833, and to receive the consideration money and to give a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Government Agent for the time being, shall do therein by virtue hereof. And in case of my death, the letter of attorney, as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said attorney, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, shall so far as the said East India Company are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my Executors and Administrators, as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice in writing of my death shall have been previously given to the said Government Agent, by my executors or Administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers. And unless such notice be given, I hereby promise and engage, and bind myself, my Executors and Administrators, to and with said United Company, that they, my said Executors or Administrators, shall and do allow, ratify and confirm, as good, valid and effectual, against them and against my estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said attorney after my decease, so far as the said company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of us,

No 14.

Form of the instruction to endorse over paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my power of attorney to you, dated please to indorse the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the endorsee or his order.

No.	of	for	Rs.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

The government agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No 15.

Form of direction to sell paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my power of attorney to you, dated please to sell for my account the undermentioned securities deposited with you on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Rs.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the government agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 16.

Form of instructions to remit the principal of government securities.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to remit the principal and interest of the undermentioned securities deposited with you in bills of the governor-general in council, on the honorable the court of directors, if any such remittance for the principal shall have been, on the receipt of the instructions, or shall at any time, (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal government.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the government agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 17.

Form of direction to deliver up deposited paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to deliver to undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Cos.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the government agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 18.

Form of draft for cash balance.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the balance of cash at my credit with you to A. B. or order.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the government agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 19

Fort William, Territorial Department. February 24, 1825.

It having been represented to government, that inconvenience has been experienced by subscribers to the 4 per cent. loan, residing in the interior of the country inconsequence of their not being permitted to draw the interest due to them from treasuries in the vicinity of their places of residence, notice is hereby given, that holders of the government 4 per cent. promissory notes, residing in any of the districts subordinate to this presidency may, on application to the collector or their officer in charge of the treasury, nearest to their place of residence, have the interest of such notes remitted to them free of postage or other charge, by bills drawn by the accountant general; and that when such drafts may be required to be paid in Furruckabad rupees, the same will be granted at the charge of 104¼ Furruckabad rupees for every 100 sicca rupees.

Person residing in Oude, will obtain a similar accomodation on application to the resident at Lucknow.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this advertisement must after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their notes to the collector or other officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said officer may transmit the same to the accountant general.

Persons depositing 4 per cent. promissory notes with the government agent, may similarly have the interest payable on the same remitted to them by the

accountant general, subject, of course, to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said agents.*

Published by order of the right honorable the governor-general in council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICE, 1st JULY, 1833.

Notice is hereby given, that the right honorable the governor-general in council, has been pleased to sanction, the adoption of the following revised scale of dates of commission chargeable on all future transactions conducted by the government agency :—

On cash receipts,.....As 4 per cent.

On buying and selling company's paper brokerage..... .. do 2 ditto

On deposits of a fee one per thousand up to ten thousand rupees—above ten thousand an additional one rupee per every ten thousand, not to exceed 20 rupees on any sum, in one note.....Rs. 20

On returning company's paper on the principal,.....As 4 ditto

On subscribing co.'s paper of one closed loan to an open loan per thousand..... ..... R. 1 per mile

On remitting the principal of notes, when such remittance is granted in Govt. Bills.....As 4 per cent.

The right honorable the governor-general in council is also pleased to authorize the substitution of the words " government agent for the time being for persons at present exercising the offices of accountant general and sub treasurer of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies," in the power of attorney hitherto in use in the government agency.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 19TH OCT. 1833.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to instructions from the honorable the court of directors the authority granted to thegovernment agents in July 1832 to remit to constituents in Europe or elsewhere the amount of interest accruing on securities deposited on their hands or the principal of such deposits when paid off or otherwise released by the purchase of private bills or bullion, has been withdrawn, and that their duties are restricted to the objects and within the rules prescribed when the agency was established in the year 1810.

Published by order of his excellency the right hon'ble the governor-general in council,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Offg. Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

Government agency office, 7th January 1841, notice is hereby given that the permission granted to the government agent by the orders of government of the 5th September 1838 to purchase bills on the hon'ble court of directors, or the royal treasuries, and accepted post bills of the Bank of England, for remittance on account of constituents has been withdrawn.

(Signed) EDW. STIRLING,

Offg. Govt. Agent.

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* Rules of the Government Agency.

Interest.

1.—On the receipt and remittance, or investment of interest in paper deposited, 4 annas per cent. on the whole transaction.

Deposit.

2.—On receiving each promissory note, or loan acknowledgment, into deposit, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 rupees, a fee of 5 rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 rupees, a fee of 10 rupees.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

To prevent inconvenience to the public, from the delays arising from deficient powers of attorney to receive the interest of, or to sell, exchange, or take up government securities, deposited in the general treasury, the following forms are re-published for general information.

R. HUNTER, Actg. Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, the 10th Nov. 1834.

Notice is hereby given, that no payments will be made in future, from the general treasury to the agents of individuals, unless the powers of attorney, under which those agents act are previously deposited at the office of the Sub-treasurer.

See Calcutta Gazette of 30th July 1795.

For the great convenience of the public, such powers of attorney will be open to inspection when required, during the usual hours of official business.

C. BENNETT, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, 25th July, 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that all powers of attorney to receive interest on government securities, to sell government securities, or to take up securities, deposited at the treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 21st December next, or if executed, in England or elsewhere than in India, after the 30th September, 1805, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information.

See Calcutta Gazette of 21st March 1835.

FORM OF POWER TO RECEIVE INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these present, that do make, constitute and appoint true and lawful attorney, for and in name and on behalf, to demand and receive all such interest or dividends as may have become due or may hereafter become due to from the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on securities of the said company for any share in their public loan, or any of them, the interest whereof is, or shall be payable from their treasury, at Fort William in Bengal, and to sign a receipt or receipts for the same and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof.

In Witness hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
in the presence of us }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length and the place of abode, and quality of the witnesses, written against their names.

FORM OF POWER TO SELL.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute and appoint true and lawful attorney, in name and on behalf to sell, endorse, and assign all or any securities of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, for shares in their public loans, payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal.

When it is intended to limit the sum, the description of the notes by their numbers and amounts must be marked in this blank.

to which now or may be lawfully entitled; and to receive the consideration money, and to give a receipt or receipts for the same; and to do all lawful acts, requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that attorney shall do herein by virtue hereof. In witness hereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
in the presence of us }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length and the place of abode, and quality of the witnesses, against their names.

FORM OF POWER TO TAKE UP, SELL, OR EXCHANGE PAPER DEPOSITED AT THE TREASURY.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute, and appoint true and lawful attorney, for and on behalf of from out of the possession of the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, the following securities of the said company, which have been deposited at their Treasury at Fort William, in Bengal; that is to say (*Insert here the numbers, dates and amounts of the several securities, as required by the Sub-treasurer's certificate.*)

and also for and on behalf of to sign proper acquittance for the same; [and to sell, endorse, and assign the same when they shall have been received, or to exchange the same, at the Treasury of the said company for other securities of the said company to be issued in the name of the said

Strike out either or both of these clauses, when it is not intended to give a power to sell or exchange but merely to receive the deposited paper from the Treasury.

or of any other person to be appointed by and for the purpose aforesaid;] and for and on behalf of to make such applications to the governor general, in council, at the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as is required by the terms of the endorsement on the securities, and to do all other lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof have hereunto set hand and seal, the in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred

Signed, sealed and delivered by }
in the presence of us. }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the witnesses, written against their names.

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL, Sub-treasurer.

General Treasury, March 29, 1805.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VIII.

Precis of Calcutta Bye-Laws.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

BYE LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Persons of evil fame frequenting streets, &c. without giving a good account of themselves, and shewn upon oath to have been so frequenting streets, &c. with intent to commit a felony, may be adjuged, by two justices, to suffer fifty stripes, or to be sent to the house of correction for three months.

BYE LAW, 21ST APRIL, 1817.—Persons found in possession of lead, iron and other metals, and not able honestly to account for their being so, may be sentenced by two justices to pay a fine of Rs. 100, for the first offence; 200 Rs. for the second offence, and Rs. 400 for every subsequent offence; or, if the fine is not paid, to 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months, imprisonment with hard labor in the house of correction.

Power to two Justices to make an order on a husband and father to maintain his wife and children, legitimate and illegitimate, and to commit to Common Jail for non-compliance for two months.

Workmen, servants, labourers, employed at wharfs, arsenals, godowns, shops, found in possession of goods, &c. and not able to account for such possession satisfactorily, may be committed, by two justices, to the house of correction for 6 months. (N. B. No fine in this case.)

BYE LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1818.—Journeymen artificers or workmen, purloining, &c. materials delivered to fashion, work up, or repair, may be sentenced by two Justices, to a fine of Rs 100; or, if the fine is not paid, to two month' imprisonment in the House of Correction, or the like imprisonment without fine.

BYE LAW, 22D OCTOBER, 1819.—Offences similar to the last-mentioned occurring at the Mint, liable to 4 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction or to whipping, or fine, by authority of two justices.

Persons employed at the Mint contravening rules in regard to alloy, liable to fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or to public whipping, by two justices.

Also, principal melters at the Mint, debasing metal, liable to public whipping also to fine, by two justices, of Rs. 50; and committment to common jail, and house of correction for a period not exceeding 4 months.

BYE LAW, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1821.—Persons purchasing, &c. regimental accoutrements from soldiers, may be fined, by two Justices, in the sum of rupees 50, and if the fine is not paid, may be committed to the common jail, or house of correction, for a period not exceeding 3 calendar months, or may be whipped.

N. B. The whipping may be without the fine, but not without the imprisonment apparently.

BYE LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816.—Mariners arrived in ships that may be burnt or destroyed, are liable to be compelled to serve in other ships, and if they refuse, or desert, to imprisonment for two months, beyond the period for which they received advance, by two Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

BYE LAW, 20TH JULY, 1814, AMENDED 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818.—Power to two justices to try charges of assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accom-

panied by force, not being felony, and to inflict a fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees; and if the fine is not paid to commit to the common jail for 6 months. The whole of the fine may be awarded by way of satisfaction to the party injured.

BYE LAW, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Power to two Justices to try charges of abduction, viz enticing and decoying away from parents or guardians for immoral purposes, married woman, or female children under 13 years of age, and to sentence to 200 rupees fine. If the fine is not paid, then to commit to the house of correction to hard labor for 6 months.

BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.—British and foreign mariners deserting from their vessels, or overstaying leave, are liable to imprisonment for 30 days in the common jail, or house of correction, by two justices.

BYE LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816.—Domestic servants are liable to two months imprisonment, in the house of correction, for miscarriage, or insolence, by two justices.

BYE LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1816.—Journeymen and labourers refusing to work according to agreement, combining to raise wages, or decoy, or intimidate others, are liable to a fine of 100 rupees, or imprisonment for 60 days in the common jail, or house of correction, by two justices.

BYE LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Seamen deserting ships liable to a fine of 50 rupees, in default of payment, or simpliciter, or not more than 30 days' imprisonment in the house of correction, and not less than 14 days' sentence by two justices.

BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.—British and foreign seamen leaving their vessel against the will of the master, or overstaying their leave, may be sent to the house of correction for 30 days by two justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

BYE LAW, 8TH JULY, 1816.—Persons taking wine or liquor into the garrison of Fort William, without authority, and for person below the rank of officers, are liable to imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction.

BYE LAW, 18th NOVEMBER, 1814.—Persons throwing dirt, &c, on roads, or into drains, or leaving bricks, carriages, &c. on roads, or obstructing them, shall forfeit 10 rupees.

Persons not removing projections, or encroachments on roads, on notice, are liable to be fined 100 rupees, and expences of removal.

Workmen rebuilding walls and encroaching beyond the old foundations, liable to a fine of one thousand rupees, and the wall to be pulled down.

The above penalties to be adjudged by two justices, and levied by distress of goods. If such distress is not found sufficient, then offenders may be committed for six months to the common jail.

N. B. This Bye Law gives the power to justices to summon juries to assess the value of lands about to be taken for roads and sewers.

By the same Bye Law, persons of low condition walking with arms in the street without authority of government, or of a justice of the peace, liable to forfeiture of arms and a fine of 20 rupees, to be adjudged by one justice.

BYE LAW, 22D JUNE, 1802.—Gunpowder is forbidden to be manufactured or sold in Calcutta, without license, under penalty of seizure of the powder, and fine of 50 rupees if made, and 4 rupees per seer if sold. One justice may sentence where the penalty is less than one hundred rupees. License to be granted by two justices.

BYE LAW, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818.—Hotels, taverns, punch houses, &c. to be licensed by two justices. If opened without license, a fine of rupees 100 may be levied by two justices. By this law a particular ghaut is appointed for seamen to land at. (N. B. A. dead letter.)

BYE LAW, 17TH APRIL, 1820.—Common or promiscuous gaming for money liable to a fine of 100 rupees; if not paid, 3 months' imprisonment in the house of correction, by two justices.

BYE LAW, 8TH MARCH, 1827.—Teeka bearers plying without badges, liable to a fine of 20 rupees, and in default of payment, imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction, not exceeding one month, by two justices.

Teeka Palankeens and Bearers.

A rule, ordinance, and regulation for the good order and civil government of the settlement, of Fort William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the town of Calcutta, made and passed by the Vice-President in council, of and for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the eighth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 27th April, 1827.

Whereas, it is considered just and expedient to regulate the number and fare of Teeka Palankeen and Teeka Bearers, in the town of Calcutta, and to place them in such manner under control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the public.

I. Be it therefore ordained, by the Vice-President in council, of and for the presidency and settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the powers in him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the III, entitled "An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the fortieth year of his said Majesty King George III, entitled. An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same," that thirty days after the due publication and registry of this rule, ordinance and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said court shall, in its discretion, approve of and consent to the publication and registry of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any teeka palankeen, or serve as a teeka bearer within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

II. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid justices of the Peace, to license such number of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, as they, the said justices, shall deem sufficient for the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such licenses shall be granted for the term of one year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said justices, at any time within the said year, for any great misconduct, or misbehaviour of any persons to whom such license shall have been granted; and that if any persons within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall let out or keep for hire any teeka palankeens, or serve as teeka bearers, without having obtained such license as is required by this rule, ordinance, and regulation, or after any license which he may have obtained, shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the said justices of the peace, forfeit for each and every such offence, a sum not exceeding thirty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common jail or house of correction, for any period not exceeding two months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that every palankeen so licensed, as aforesaid, shall bear on each side thereof, in large characters in English and Bengalee figures or characters, the number of such license, and that every teeka bearer so licensed as aforesaid, shall wear engraved or written thereon, in large characters, in English and Bengalee figures or characters, and that if any person, having obtained a license as aforesaid, to let

out and keep for hire a teeka palankeen, or to serve as teeka bearer, shall neglect to have the number of his license or his palankeen or badge, as herein before ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the common jail or house of correction, for any period, not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may deem fit, to fix and settle the rates, and hire of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengalee languages twice in the Government Gazette, and affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places, for fifteen days before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled; and that if the owner or person in charge of any teeka palankeen, shal refuse to hire and let out the same, at the rate and price so fixed by the said Justices of the Peace as aforesaid or shall receive or require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such palankeen shall have been granted, shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common goal or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if any teeka Bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common Jail or house of correction, for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always, that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the penalties in the section enacted, unless the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him or to some one acting on his behalf.

V. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any teeka palankeen, or to any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, the hire earned and due to the owner of such teeka palankeen, or to such bearer according to the rate and hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any persons shall wilfully break, cut, deface, or injure any teeka palankeen, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Jail, for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the justices before whom such person shall be convicted, to award or give to the party complaining, the whole or any part of such fine.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any teeka palankeen or any teeca bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of insolent or abusive language to, or towards any person hiring, or proposing, or offering to hire such palankeen or bearer, or otherwise grossly misconduct himself, such persons shall for each and every such offence, for it a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, be committed to the Common Goal or House of Correction, for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may think fit, to appoint and fix certain convenient places, as stands for teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Bengalee languages, and shall be affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places for fifteen days, before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled stands; and if the owner of any teeka palankeens or any teeka bearers, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public

streets, roads, and passages within the said settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, such persons shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Jail or House of Correction for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeiture and penalties had, or incurred, under or against this rule, ordinance, and regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant, for bringing the party or parties complained of before them; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence, according as in and by this rule, ordinance, and regulation is ordained and directed; and that all such fines and forfeitures, when paid, except only such parts of them as the Justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section VI, shall be from time to time, transmitted to the General Treasury of the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace, at their general quarter, or other sessions.

IX. Provided always that nothing in this regulation contained, shall in any way extend to prevent any person without license, from hiring or letting to hire, any palankeen for a month or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from hiring any bearer or set of bearers for a month, or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a bearer for a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 19th MAY, 1827.

In conformity with a rule, ordinance, and regulation, passed for regulating the number and fare of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers in the town of Calcutta, notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out, or keep for hire, any teeka palankeen or serve as a teeka bearer, within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of his majesty's justices of the Peace, acting in and for the city of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th instant at the police office.

The following are the rates and hire of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, which have been fixed by the magistrate:—

PALANKEENS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours.....	0	4	0
For half a day	0	2	0

Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one hour and not exceeding five.

BEARERS.

For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.....	0	4	0
Half a day, to be considered any time exceeding an hour, and not exceeding five.....	0	2	0

Palankeen or bearers employed for a less period than one hour, to be paid for at the rate of one anna per bearer, and one anna per palankeen.

Any breach of the above rules will, on conviction, be punished as the law directs.

TO THE OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF HOUSES IN THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

As much misconception prevails on the part of Landlords and others in regard to the remission of the House Tax, for periods during which Houses

are unoccupied, and to the rules established for hearing appeals against the Assessment, the Collector of Assessment deems it necessary to inform Landlord's that *no remission* of House Tax, *can be allowed unless notice of the vacancy of premises be given within seven days of their becoming vacant,* (for which notice a receipt is granted,) nor *unless similar notice be given of the re-occupancy of such premises within seven days of their becoming occupied,* (for which notice a receipt is likewise given.)

The bills for House Tax, being made out from books prepared by the Assessors, and approved by the Justices at their Quarter Sessions, the Collector has no power to alter those bills in any respect, consequently, when parties are desirous of having their own names substituted for the names in which the bills are made out, or when the Assessors valuation of premises is objected to, they should apply to the Justices at their Quarter Sessions for the alteration of names or the abatement of Assessment, as the case may be, and Landlords are *particularly required to take notice* that any abatement in the Assessment which may be allowed by the Justices in Sessions has effect *from and after the quarter immediately succeeding that in which the abatement was allowed, and not retrospectively*

The Quarter Sessions are holden by H. M. Justices of the Peace in February, May, August and November in each year; at these Sessions the Assessors make such increase in the valuation of premises as they may deem proper, timely notice being served upon the owners or occupiers of the premises the Assessment whereof it is proposed to increase. Public notice is given in the Calcutta *Exchange Gazette*, of the holding of the Quarter Sessions and of the period allowed by the Justices for receiving appeals against the Assessment. Appeals should be delivered to the Clerk to the Justices, and receipts obtained from him of their having been filed in his office. The Assessors give notice to appealants of the day and hour appointed by the Justices to hear their appeals.

The House Tax, is *payable quarterly*, and recoverable, in cases of default, by distress of the Goods and Chattels of the owner *or occupier*, under the provisions of the Statute 33rd Geo. 3rd Cap. 52d Sec 158th and the Act (No 24,) passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, on the 7th December, 1840.

Calcutta, 1st June, 1842.

C. WATTS,
Collector.

Ecclesiastical Department,

Extract from the proceedings of the right honorable the governor-general in council, under date the 20th August, 1813

1.—As the most natural distribution of clerical duties seems to be that of alternate weekly attendance, the presidency chaplains are directed, each in their turn, to perform all the surplice duties at the church and burying ground during one whole week *

2.—That the fees paid on account of interment (as detailed at the conclusion of these rules) be established into a fund, to be collected as heretofore, by the clerk of the select vestry, who is required to present his accounts of this fund to the select vestry at thier monthly meeting; when an equal distribution is to be made to the chaplains, as a part of the ordinary business of the meeting.

3.—With respect to the fees arising from marriages and Christenings, as in a settlement like Calcutta, the rates cannot conveniently be defined, but must be left discretionary with Individuals, they are to be according to the present practice received by the clergyman himself, and not constituted into a fund, with a view to avoid the embarrassment which might arise, by the clergymen having to return monies from time to time to the clerk, and by his having to keep accounts current between them.

* It is provided by the 68 Canon of the Church of England that the Priest, after having had due notice (i. e, the evening preceding the day on which the funeral is to take place,) shall meet the corpse at the entrance of the Church yard, &c. &c. and by the said Canon, it declared that the Priest shall do this, under the pain of suspension from his ministry for the space of three months.

4.—As occasions of interruption may occur to the regularity of this arrangement, when individuals from a regard to friendship, or the ties of consanguinity, or other cause, incline more to one chaplain than to the other, it appears but proper that these feelings should be indulged. The regular chaplain of the week is consequently on these occasions to give a way, and expect no account from his colleague, of the emoluments connected with such special calls; excepting in the case of burials. The accommodation is mutual, and in his own turn he will reap the benefit of it.

5.—As other interruptions also to the weekly arrangement may arise from the absence of one of the parties, whether such absence be caused by necessity, or choice, the officiating chaplain is to receive the emoluments; this rule, however, is to be subjected, to any private amicable adjustment that the Chaplains may for their mutal accommodation. Should, however, the absentee's place be temporarily supplied by another Chaplain, the latter is to receive his share of the surplice fees.

With respect to the rates of fees for the Ritual service, it has been thought proper to continue to charge the same sums which have heretofore been received on account of Funeral Fees, with some modifications, calculated to relieve the lower classes of the community, upon whom the fees formerly charged might be thought to press too heavily. With these views the following rule, have been established, which it is hoped, will afford relief to the public, without materially affecting the just rights of the chaplains, viz.

1st. That the fee for interring a body in the ground be, if brought *Rs.* in a horse or coach..... 32

2d. Ditto for entering a body in a pucka grave, the dimensions of which are not to exceed in length 9 feet, and in breadth 5½, be..... 82

3d. Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and coffin ornamented, and intered in the ground..... 12

4th. Ditto, if ditto, and coffin unornamented..... *Nothing*

5th. Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and placed in a pucka grave. 24

6th. A tomb-stone perpendicularly erected, not to be considered as a monument, nor if laid on the grave, if it does not exceed two feet in width.

7th. A Monument, when the ground occupied is equal to the grave or not exceeding 10 feet in length and six in breadth..... 50

8th. A ditto, ground doubled the grave..... 100

9th. A ditto, ditto, treble the grave..... 150

10th. The dimensions of a monument are not to exceed the above-mentioned sizes, without the special sanction of the Select Vestry, whose duty it should be to limit the spaces occupied in the Burying Ground.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council,
C. M. RICKETTS, *Sec. to the Govt.*

General Department, the 19th of January, 1827.

The Right Honorable the vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorize the following revised Scales of Fees to be received henceforward by the Presidency Chaplains on account of Marriages Baptisms, and by the Cathedral Clerk, on the former.

CHAPLAINS.—A fee of fifty rupees for a marriage by license, and of sixteen rupees for a marriage by banns.

A fee of thirty-two rupees for every baptism which the chaplains shall be called upon to administer out of the hours of divine service on Sundays, except in cases of dangerous illness.

CLERK.—A fee of five rupees on a marriage by license, and of two rupees on presenting the banns of publication.

By command of the Right Honorable the Vice President in Council,
C. LUSHINGTON, *Ch of Sec. to the Govt.*

Abstract of Rules and Regulations relating to leaves of absence, furlough, &c. to Chaplains, dated 29th December, 1825.

1. Application for leave of absence to be made to Government through the Lord Bishop, or in his absence through the Archdeacon or Commissaries.

2. Applications for leave of absence for sickness, to be accompanied with certificate in duplicate of the Medical officer of the station, countersigned by the *Senior* Medical officer, if more than one, of state of health.

3. When extension of leave of absence is required, a certificate of state of health of the senior surgeon of the station to be furnished.

4. Should the individual proceed to any other station without coming to Calcutta, certificate of state of health, of the senior surgeon of such station to be sent. If he come to Calcutta, a similar certificate of the surgeon attending upon him, countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the presidency, or one of the members of the Medical Board.

5, 6, and 7 cancelled.

8. Chaplains who proceed to Europe without having returned to India, considered as on furlough from date of leaving India, and their allowances to cease from such date.

9. Officiating senior or junior Presidency Chaplain, entitled to all fees, on performance of duties such office, during absence of principal.

10. When voyage to sea, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, or any place within the Company's limits necessary for health, certificate to that effect of surgeon in attendance, countersigned by a member of the Medical Board, to accompany application for leave. Application for leave to the presidency to be made first.

11. Certificate of pilot, of date of his quitting the vessel, to accompany intimation of final departure, to be forwarded addressed to Civil Author.

12. If no pilot on board, leave to commence from date of government order granting same.

13. Application on account of sickness, to the further accompanied by Medical Certificate.

14. The place to which desirous of proceeding to be specified in application for leave; general terms "to make a sea voyage" inadmissible.

15. If return to the Presidency be delayed beyond terms of leave, the uncontrollable circumstances, certificate of the fact by the chief officer at the place of detention, to accompany application for further leave.

16. A Chaplain on obtaining leave of absence to Sea, to apply to Secretary in General Department for order to commander of vessel to be received on board (with family if any) as passenger and to obtain certificates from Civil Auditor and accountant General of no claim of Government against him.

17. If sickness prevent return to the Presidency within leave of absence, application for extension of leave to be made, accompanied by a certificate of the chief medical officer of the place, stating necessity of extension of leave.

18. Similar course to be pursued on every subsequent application for renewal of leave for sickness.

19. If period of leave beyond the limits of Presidency originally granted, insufficient, sufficient reason to be assigned for its extension.

20. Period of absence from Bengal Presidency, not included in term of service, which entitles to retirement on pay of an army rank.

21. On leave of absence for sickness to eastward of the cape of Good Hope, to the Cape, or St. Helena, full allowance drawn for the certified time and not later, but not to be disbursed after embarkation or until return.

22. The above applicable only in cases of return to India after absence for sickness or private affairs or in case of death (to be certified by the chief officer of the place) previous to permission to proceed to Europe. If after leaving India on leave, and proceed to Europe without returning to India, then to be considered on furlough from time of departure from India, Allowances to cease from such date of departure.

23. Chaplains returning to England on furlough, or retiring from the service to be furnished with a certificate from the Secretary in the General Department, of permission and of length of service.

24. In case of sickness a certificate of state of health and necessity of proceeding to Europe by surgeon in attendance, countersigned by a member of the Medical Board, to accompany application for leave to Europe on furlough.

25. Statement of service to specifying period of actual residency in India, time of absence on furlough on former occasion, and intention of retiring or otherwise, to be compared and certified by Civil Auditor, to accompany applications to secretary in the General Department for furlough.

26. Furlough to Europe limitted to three years from leaving India, on full pay of Major, (15 shillings per day) after seven years service. If granted for sickness prior to completion of that period of service, than on full pay of captain, (10 shillings per day.)

27. Advance of six months' pay of major or captain issuable in India, regulated according to period of actual service.

28. On arrival in England on furlough, report of same to be made to secretary to Court of Directors, accompanied by certificate received in India.

29. Extension of furlough not granted in England, except in case of sickness or other necessary cause, to be proved to Court of Directors.

30. On expiration of extension of furlough, application to be made to return to duty, or reside further time in Europe.

31. Under 53 Geo. 3. Cap. 15, sec. 84, no officer under lieut. colonel eligible to return to the service after five years absence, or under 33 Geo. 3. Cap. 52 Sec. 70, who fails to receive extension of furlough.

32. Pay in England commences from last pay in India, and continued for 2 years and 6 months only from quitting India, although furlough extended, but on return to India, six months' pay advanced on application to auditor of India accounts.

33. If three years from quitting India extended, pay to cease after prescribed period.

34. On return to India, allowances recommence from date of arrival in Bengal.

35. On returning to India from furlough, certificate and shipping order to be obtained from secretary India House, to be laid before government on arrival in Bengal.

36. In payment of allowances, time of previous and every subsequent furlough to be reckoned.

37. In case of death on furlough, estate of deceased entitled to pay up to death, to be certified by Minister or Church Wardens, or chief magistrate of nearest town, borough corporate.

38. Certificate of unavoidable detension on homeward voyage, or in England, to be obtained from auditor of India accounts, as grounds of exception to general rules, if so admitted by Court of Directors.

39. Pay in England issues in England half yearly at Midsummer and Christmas, on presenting bill to auditor of India accounts.

40. At time of payment, principal or his attorney to appear at the office of auditor in England. Attorney to produce certificate of Minister, Church Wardens, or chief magistrate of nearest town or borough corporate, of principal being alive.

41. Pay certificate from auditor of India accounts, of date up to which payment made in England, to be obtained.

42. In computing service which entitles to retirement, absence on sickness or under leave to Cape of Good Hope, or other place, to be included, but no absence on other accounts.

43. On quitting presidency with intention of retiring, certificate from secretary in General Department, of permission to proceed to Europe with option of retiring, and of length of service, to be obtained.

44. Intention of retiring, to be signified to Court of Directors within twelve months after arrival in England.

45. Vacancy by retirement, reckoned from date pilot leaves vessel on which individual embarked for Europe.

46. Chaplains after 10 years' service, including 3 years for one furlough, entitled to retire on pay of lieutenant colonel, viz. £365 per annum. If sickness compel quitting country, after 10 years' service, then entitled to retire, on half-pay of lieut. colonel, viz. £200-15 per annum; and if quit the country from same cause, after 7 years service, then entitled to retire on half-pay of major, viz. £170-36 per annum.

47. Retirement from service when no intention signified, to be computed from expiration of 3 years from quitting India unless furlough extended, then from expiration of such extension, or otherwise from date when application to retire laid before the court, which ever shall first happen.

48. In cases of retirement, testimonials from the Lord Bishop, as to conduct, to be transmitted to Court of Directors through government.

Abstract of rules and regulation relating to leaves of absence, &c. to chaplains passed by the government, 31st May, 1831.

1. Any chaplain absent from his station without leave to forfeit the whole of his allowances for the period of unauthorized absence, unless penalty be remitted by government. Any chaplain exceeding his leave, to be held absent without permission for the time of such excess.

2. Any chaplain leaving his station whether with, or without orders, to report same to the Civil Auditor.

3. Any chaplain removed from his station to another, to report to the Civil Auditor the dates of departure from the one, and of arrival at the other. Civil Auditor restricted from passing the bill of any Chaplain appointed to a new station, for the allowances belonging to such station, until he receive a report of his arrival at the place of his appointment.

4. Leave of absence to any place on the continent of India, not to exceed six months; but extended, by government, on cause being shewn.

5. Any chaplain desiring to visit the presidency, with the intention of proceeding to sea, to specify in application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, on expiration of which, renewed leave given, for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of further permission to quit the presidency, when vessel on which he embarks to be reported.

6. Any chaplain arriving at the Presidency, to report his arrival to the secretary to government in the general department, and to the chief Ecclesiastical authority at the presidency.

7. Any chaplain returning to the presidency from a sea voyage, to rejoin his station, within the prescribed time for travelling to such station, unless the contrary be specially sanctioned by government.

8. One day allowed for every ten miles of distance, as recorded in the office of the quarter master general, a week being given over and above this allowance for preparation for the journey. If a longer period necessary, application to be made to government for further time, or leave of absence for the excess.

9. The 5th, 6th and 21st rules of the Ecclesiastical resolution, dated the 20th December 1825, are hereby rescinded.

10. Chaplains absent from station without leave, whether on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding one month in the year, not subject to any deduction from their allowances.

11. Chaplains absent from station, on account of private affairs, for a continuous period, exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-third of their allowances during the whole time of their absence.

12. Chaplains absent from station on certificates of ill health, for a continuous period, exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-sixth of their allowances during time of absence. Chaplains proceeding to sea, or beyond the limits of the presidency, on certificate of ill-health, for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-eighth of allowances for one year, and one-sixth for the next sixth months of absence.

13. Chaplains absent from station beyond limits of the presidency, on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding eighteen months, to forfeit their appointment, and receive only an allowance of 244 rupees per mensem until a new appointment.

14. These rules not applied to absent chaplains whose leave granted previous to the date of them, and not intended to supersede the existing arrangement under which the Bishop is authorised to grant leave of absence from station, without the previous sanction of government; a power which the archdeacon may also exercise, during the Lord Bishop's absence from the presidency.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to Government, to the Archdeacon of Calcutta, dated 10th July, 1831.

Determined that the extra allowance at the rate of 300 rupees per mensem drawn by the chaplains for visiting out-stations, be discontinued, and that instead, a travelling allowance be drawn, according to the rates fixed at the general post office, as in cases in which travelling allowances are granted to civil servants; the bills for which allowance to be submitted with the certificate of chief civil, or military authority and through the channel countersigned by the Archdeacon, through whom they are to be forwarded to the civil auditor, and to be returned by the latter, direct to the respective chaplains prescribed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of the orders of government, dated the 10th March 1829

Ecclesiastical Department, the 18th December, 1832.

The Hon'ble the vice-president in council, is pleased to resolve, in supercession of the rule passed under date the 19th July 1831, permitting chaplains to draw a travelling allowance according to the rates fixed at the general post office for visiting out stations, that hereafter an extra allowance not to exceed 200 rupees per mensem, shall be paid to the district chaplains of the Bengal presidency upon periodical visitations, when these have been duly authorized, and that it shall be calculated at the rate of one day's allowance for every ten mil s, allowing for a halt on the Subbath; provided, however, that the allowance drawn on this account shall in no case exceed 200 rupees per mensem. The bills for this allowance are to be authenticated by a copy of the order or authority under which the visit has been made, and by a declaration on the part of the chaplain, that the journey has been performed, without which documents the civil auditor is prohibited from passing the charges.

Ecclesiastical Department, April 22, 1835.

The Honorable the governor-general of India in council is pleased to notify, that in future no fees whatever shall be required from the military service, or from the families of military persons, by the honorable company's chaplains, in the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, for the performance of sacred offices.

Court of Commissioners.

TABLE OF COSTS.

On Causes for ten rupees and under.	Rs.	As.	P.
If Compromised.....per rupee	0	2	0
If Nonsuited.....ditto	0	3	0
On Judgments.....ditto	0	4	0
Subpœnas.....ditto	0	4	0
Attachments or Warrants, in Execution.....ditto	0	8	0
Postponements by the party desiring it.....ditto	0	2	1

☞ *No Commission charged on the above class of causes.*

On all causes above	Rs. 10	Rs. 40	Rs. 80	Rs. 150	Rs. 300
If Compromised	1 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	10 0
If Nonsuited	1 8	4 0	6 0	10 0	12 0
On Judgments	2 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	20 0
Subpœnas, each	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0
Attachments or Warrants, in Execution	0 8	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0
Postponements	0 4	0 8	1 0	2 0	3 0

Five per cent. commission on causes compromised before called for trial.
Ten per cent. on all other causes exclusive of the above-mentioned fees.

RULES AND ORDERS.

By the proclamation of government, dated the 20th October, 1819, the court is composed of four commissioners and the jurisdiction is extended to sums of 400 rupees. By Regulation XXVII. of December 18th 1830, the commissioners jurisdiction is extended over the twenty-four pergunnahs. Every plaintiff who puts a defendant into jail in execution, is required to lodge with

the keeper of the jail, or his deputy, within three days after the commitment, and monies for one month, at the rate of one anna and six pie per day, and so on for every succeeding month, during which he may be detained, and on failure of such payment, the defendant is released.

Every Prisoner confined in execution, is entitled to his discharge at the expiration of one month from the date of his commitment, if the debt and costs for which he is confined do not exceed sicca rupees ten.

If they exceed ten but do not exceed fifty, at the expiration of four months.

If above fifty and not exceeding two hundred rupees, eight months, and for all sums above two hundred rupees, one year.

The property of such defendants however, is liable to seizure until the debt and costs, and the diet which have been paid them while in jail, is satisfied.

The Court sits daily, at 10 o'clock A.M and all summonses both English and Bengallee, are returnable seven days from the date of their being entered in court.

No person shall pay into court any sum of money either as costs or in performance of a Decree or Judgment of the Court, or in compliance with any order of court or on any other account whatever without a receipt for the same under the Signature of the clerk of court. Should any such payment be made without such receipt having been had and obtained, the same shall not be deemed or considered as a payment into court, but held as if no such payment had ever been made.

Police Office.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

A Tax of 5 per cent. per annum, on the rent, is levied quarterly by the collector of assessment on all dwelling houses or tenements in Calcutta.

The rent of houses occupied by the Proprietors is estimated at the rent similar houses of the neighbourhood are let.

No tax is levied on empty houses, the same being duly reported to the collector within seven days of being vacated.

Public religious edifices are exempt from the payment of tax.

The assessment on all premises is taken on the rents already known. When rents fall, or the value decreases from any cause, parties may petition the Justices of the Peace, through the clerk of the peace, when after examination their cases will be taken into consideration. In assessing new premises, the assessor will serve on the proprietor a printed notice, specifying the rate at which the tax will be levied, should this appear to the owner excessive, he can, as in the above, case, send to the clerk of the peace a petition, stating his objections, when his case will be brought forward and heard. Should no objection be made, the rate named by the assessor will be fixed. Sessions are held quarterly for hearing all objections as to rent, and any alteration made in session, whether of increase, or decrease, will take place from the commencement of the next quarter, and will not have any retrospective effect nor will the alteration break in upon a quarter.

When the property is occupied by huts, built by the tenants, besides the real amount of ground rent received by the proprietor, a valuation on the huts is also made, and the owner is assessed for both the ground rent and the value of the huts; he on his part may leavy the tax, or the difference between the ground rent and the valuation, from his tenants.

On the sale or purchase of property the purchaser, should see that all balances are adjusted and proprietors should be careful to notify to the assessors that such change has taken place, the assessor on being satisfied of the correctness of such information will, during the next session, insert the name of the new proprietor in the assessment book, after which the bills will be issued in the name of the purchaser.

The tax is collected quarterly, and in case of refusal or evasion of payment, the collector may levy the same by distress of property of the occupier or proprietor. Parties often think it sufficient to intimate a fall in their rent to the collector, but this is of no avail, for the notice of occupation in which it is generally inserted, is obliged to be kept in his office, whilst the notice of reduction should be made to the clerk of the place, if with the view to having it rated accordingly.

THE APPENDIX.

PART IX.

REGULATIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Sanctioned at a general meeting, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, March 14th, 1838.

ART. 1.—The promotion and improvement of the agreculture and horticulture of India, constitute the objects of the society:

ART. 2.—Gentlemen of every nation shall be eligible as members of the society.

ART. 3.—Candidates for admission as ordinary members, shall be proposed by two members, at a general meeting, and ballotted for at the succeeding, when a majority of votes will determine the election.

ART. 4.—Honorary members shall be persons eminent for their knowledge of or encouragement given to agriculture, or horticulture or for services rendered to the society. They are to be proposed and ballotted for as ordinary members, but two-thirds of the votes are to determine their election. Ordinary members who may peculiarly distinguish themselves in the advancement of the objects of the society, shall, on their finally quitting India, be eligible as honorary members, but must be ballotted for as above.

ART. 5.—Ordinary members are to pay an admission fee of 8 Rs., and the same sum quarterly, in advance, so long as they continue resident in India. It shall be optional for any member to compound for the quarterly contributions, by the payment of 400 Rs. to the funds of the society.

ART. 6.—Members, whose absence from India beyond the Cape is merely temporary, shall continue to be borne on the list of members, but shall be exempt from the payment of subscription, until their return to the country.

ART. 7.—Resident members, allowing four quarterly bills to run into a fifth unpaid, the same having been duly demanded, shall cease to be members of the society, and their names shall be erased from its list. Ex-members thus situated, shall not be eligible to re-election, except upon payment of all arrears; and it shall be the duty of the secretary to bring this article to the notice of the party proposing such ex-member, and prevent the name from being brought forward until all arrears of subscription are discharged.

ART. 8.—The anniversary meeting shall be held in January when the election of office-bearers shall take place, consisting of

1 President.
4 Vice-presidents, two of whom shall always be natives.
2 Secretaries, one European, and the other native.
1 Coollector.

ART. 9.—A general committe shall also be elected annually, consisting of the office-bearers, and six members. There shall besides be select standing committees, for the more ready despatch of business, as shall be arranged from time to time, at the general monthly meetings.

ART. 10.—General meetings shall be held at the society's apartment in the Town Hall, on the second Wednesday of every month throughout the year.

ART. 11.—Special meetings may be convened at any time, on a requisition to that effect, signed by at least six members.

ART. 12.—The Bank of Bengal shall be the treasurers of the society, and when the surplus in their hands may amount to 1,000 Rs., it shall be invested in company's securities, on behalf of the society, in the joint name or names of the secretaries and collector for the time being.

ART. 13.—Such communications made to the society as may be deemed of public utility by the committee of papers, shall be published, whenever a sufficient number have been collected to form part at least of a volume.

ART. 14.—Notice of motions shall be given on all questions relating to finance, at a general meeting, proceeding that on which the subject is to be disposed of, in order that members who take an interest in the question may have an opportunity of signifying their assent or objection either verbally or in writing; all such notices shall be recorded in the journals along with the proceedings, and hung up for inspection in the society's appartments.

ART. 15.—Motions of which previous notice has been given, shall take precedence of all others.

ART. 16.—The same rule and precedence (see Nos. 14 and 15) shall be applicable to all motions involving points of importance, and no resolutions shall be confirmed at the time of being brought forward, unless the case be urgent.

ART. 17.—Members (non-resident) applying for seeds, shall distinctly state to whose care such seeds are to be delivered in Calcutta. The society cannot undertake to despatch them.

ART. 18.—Members shall be entitled to a share of all seeds or plants purchased by, or presented to the society.

ART. 19.—Members shall be entitled to a copy of the society's transactions, published subsequently to their election. For all previously published volumes, they shall pay the cost charges. Art. 17 applies equally to the transmission of these volumes.

ART. 20.—Members of branch societies, and who are also members of the society, shall not be exempt from contributing to this society, but they shall be entitled to a double share of all seeds distributable.

ART. 21.—Authors, whose papers may be published in the transactions of the society, shall be entitled to 20 copies for their own private use; any more required, must be paid for at prime cost.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

RULES AND REGULATIOS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 31ST MARCH, 1834.

1st. That such an association being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce, it is highly desirable not to recognize any principal of exclusion, and that all merchants, or persons engaged in the general trade of Bengal, therefore, shall, upon payment of the subscriptions and fees, and signature of the rules, and regulation, be admissible as members in the manner hereafter described.

2nd. That the society shall be styled the "Bengal chamber of commerce."

3rd. That the objects and duties of the chamber shall be generally, to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear needful in furtherance of the views, which may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive reference on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made for future guidance. To form, by that and ther means, a *code of practice*, whereby the transaction of bu-

siness by all engaged in it, may be simplified and facilitated. And, finally, (should it be practicable) to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation, and willing to refer to and to abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

4th. That candidates for admission, proposed by one member and seconded by another, shall be balloted for at the monthly general meeting, (as heretofore provided,) seven days' notice being given by entry in a ballot-book to be kept for the purpose; and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

5th. The voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by members whose subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

6th. That the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need to be decided at a general meeting of the members by ballot (as hereafter provided.)

7th. That all resident partners of any house of business joining the chamber be required to subscribe as individuals.

8th. That, to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray the necessary current expences, a fund be raised in the following manner, viz.

I. By an entrance fee payable by each member on admission, of Sa. Rs. 100.

II. By a monthly subscription of 8 rupees from each resident members (subject hereafter to an encrease or reduction,) as by a general meeting may be deemed necessary.

III. By such fines and fees on sentences, &c. as the general committee (hereafter provided) for the time being, shall settle.

9th. That a *residence* at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time, shall subject a Member to the said subscription, and an *abbence* for two months shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

10th That the business of the chamber shall be conducted by a committee, and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties, as well as for the better equalization of labour, the said committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of sub-division, and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 members.

11th. That for the more general representation of all interests and all commercial establishments, as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two members of the committee shall belong to the same house, or be connected together in business; and it shall be imperative on parties elected to serve under a penalty, in case of refusal, of double subscription for one year, when he shall be again eligible and in same manner liable to fine for non-service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the general committee, for the time being.

12th. That the committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year seven (7) members shall go by lot, and on the expiration of the second year seven more (of the original members, of one year's standing,) and on the expiration of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual meeting, (hereafter mentioned,) the seven committee men who have served longest, shall go out by rotation, the vacancies thus occasioned being filled, *election* (as above.) That those going out be not re-eligible till after *one* year's expiration. Other intermediate vacancies in the committee, shall be filled up at monthly general meetings in the manner hereafter set forth.

13th. That a President and Vice-President be chosen by ballot *from* the general committee annually at the general meetings, (See Art. 27,) re-eligible, after one year's expiration.

14th. That the General Committee be authorized to sub-divide itself as follows, viz. I. Into a "Committee of Management" of 7, a quorum to be 3.

II. Into a "Committee of Correspondence" of 9, a quorum to be 5.

III. Into a "Committee of Arbitration" of 5, a quorum to be 3.

15th. That the President of the Chamber be ex-officio chairman of the "Committee of Management," and that the said committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber, the control of the establishment and expenditure, the custody of the funds, (under the restrictions of Art. 20,) and the arrangement of meetings, elections, and so forth.

16th. That the Vice-President be ex-officio chairman of the "Committee of Correspondence," and that the said committee shall receive and dispose of all communication, and references to the chamber on general points, within the scope of its objects; shall investigate and report on all matters of a like nature, brought before it, as it can, disputed questions of usage or right.

17th. That the "committee of Arbitration," shall appoint its own chairman and confine itself to the settlement of differences between parties applying to it as a Court of reconciliation; it being understood, that parties so applying, shall be permitted to challenge the eligibility of any member of the committee, the temporary vacancies so caused being to be filled up by and from the general committee.

18th. That the proceedings of the "committee of management" with the accounts of the Treasurer, are to be submitted to general half yearly meetings (see Art. 25,) but not to be subject to the general committee's confirmation.

19th. That the proceedings of the "committee of correspondence," shall be submitted to the general committee for approval and confirmation.

20th. That the proceedings of the "committee of Arbitration," shall be referred to the general committee only in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.

21st. That the chairman of the respective committees, have casting votes.

22nd. That the records of the chamber, and the books of account, be at all times open to the inspection of members, under regulations and conditions to be arranged by the general committee.

23rd That the general committee duly elective be empowered, to appoint subordinate office-bearers by ballot, the chamber at large to have the right of displacing the same at the next following monthly general meeting, or at a special meeting (as provided for by Art. 28.)

24th. That monthly general meetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month, or on the next day after, when that day falls on a holiday.

I. That an election of candidates take place at every such meeting.

II. That the proceedings of the "Committee of Correspondence" be laid on the table for the inspection of members.

III. That vacancies in the general committee be filled up (as prescribed by Art. 12.)

25th. That on the sixth monthly or *half yearly* meeting, and on every succeeding half yearly meeting, the accounts of the Treasurer, countersigned by the "committee of Management," be submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the committee itself.

26th. That such half yearly meetings (one month's previous notice being given) rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the meeting (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the members then resident in Calcutta) shall determine.

27th. That at the 12th monthly, or first *annual* general meeting, and at every succeeding anniversary of the same, the members of the chamber shall elect, by ballot (see Art. 12,) committee-men to serve in lieu of those gone out by rotation; also a President and Vice-President.

28th. That *special* general meetings, when called by ten resident members, with one week's notice of the objects of the requisition, shall be held, at which rules may be altered, revoked or formed (but of which *one month's* notice is necessary as by article 26), members may by ballot (the majority being equal to half the members resident in Calcutta) be ejected, office-bearers suspended or displaced, and such other business transacted, (of which due notice shall have been given) as it may be competent for a general meeting to do by the rules of the chamber.

29th. That the *funds* of the chamber, as realized, be deposited in the "Union Bank," available to the calls of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice-President for the time being, and on the balance amounting to *one thousand* rupees, the same shall be invested in Government securities in the name of President and Vice President for the time being.

30th. That funds arising from entrance fees, shall (if possible) be set

a fund so reserved fund for permanent objects, such as the formation of a library, the purchase of furniture, and so forth.

And that the produce of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c., only be applicable to meet the current expences of the establishment.

31st. That a secretary be appointed (see article 23,) on a monthly salary of 3 0 rupees in the first instance, who shall act under directions from the chairmen of the respective committees, and take charge of the correspondence, the records of proceedings, and the preparation of references; officiating as *treasurer*, in the collection of subscriptions, fees, &c. the supervision of accounts, with such other duties as may hereafter be necessarily allotted to him. Daily attendance (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. required of him, and an entire abstinence from all private business.

32nd. That the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing rules, the general committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next monthly general meeting for approval.

33rd. That the foregoing rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authenticated copy being subscribed to by each member on admission, to be kept with the records of the chamber; and another to be forwarded to the secretary to government, and to such other authorities abroad, as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the chamber.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

1st. That on cases submitted by parties to its decision, the committee o arbitration shall, in the award, charge such fees, as it shall judge to be proper.

2nd. That, where an appeal is made from the decision of the committee of arbitration to the general committee, the fee which the latter shall think it right to charge on such appeal, shall be borne by the appellant, in all cases where the award of the committee of arbitration is not reversed.

4th. Where parties resorting to the chamber for the settlement of questions in dispute, are not satisfied with the provisions of rule 17, they are free to nominate any members of the chamber, without limitation of number, either by a concurrent nomination, or by each party's making an equal selection; and where the whole number so named is even, these have the power, at any time, of chosing one other from the members of the chamber, or, if they cannot agree upon that one, and such addition is requisite to prevent the indecision of a balanced division, the general committee appoints him to be associated with them in affecting an award. The members thus appointed to officiate, elect their own chairman, who has the casting voice in the event of a numerical equality of votes. A majority determines the submission.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS.

1. That this association be denominated "The Calcutta trade association."

11. That it do consist of an unlimited number of merchants, tradesmen, artists and others, who may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of this association.

111. That the objects of this association be,

1 To encourage the general adoption of the system of ready-money-payments, which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables tradesmen to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the tradesmen, and the manifest disadvantage of the public.

2. To define the terms of credit, when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment, and guard against future loss when the terms of credit are violated.

3. To encourage a friendly communication amongst persons engaged in

business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests; an object which appears to have been hitherto neglected.

IV. The officers of the trade association are the masters, past masters, senior Warden, junior Warden, treasurer, secretary, auditors, counsel and solicitor.

V. The master to be elected from the past masters and those members who have served or may be serving, the officers of wardens. All other office bearers, to be elected from the members generally.

VI. The election of master, wardens and treasurer to take place by ballot annually, at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose, on the second Saturday in December. All other officers, when one elected or appointed to hold their offices, until removed by death, resignation, or vote of the association.

VII. No member shall continue in the office of master or warden for more than two years in succession; but he may be again elected after he has been out of office one year.

VIII. The committee of management, to consist of twelve members in addition to the office bearers, and five to be considered a quorum.

IX. Four members of the committee shall go out annually by rotation, and the master shall nominate four, which, with any candidate proposed by a member, shall be balloted for their stead.

X. Any member of the committee being obliged to leave Calcutta from sickness or otherwise, on intimating the same to the master in writing, the master shall, if required, nominate another member from the body of the association to take his place during his absence.

XI. The committee of management shall meet every Saturday morning for the despatch of business, their decisions being object to the approval of the members at the succeeding quarterly meeting.

XII. The general quarterly meetings of the association to take place the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

XIII. The master shall preside at all meetings or, in his absence, the immediate past master. In the absence of the immediate past master, the oldest past master present, shall take the chair.

XIV. The master, or, in the absence, the senior warden, has right and authority of assembling a special general meeting; the cause of such meeting to be declared in the summons, and no other business to be entered upon.

XV Special general meetings may also be called on a requisition to that effect, signed by five members and specifying the object of the proposed meeting.

XVI. In any case where the votes are equal, the second or casting vote of the chair to decide.

XVII. The master, past master and wardens in office, are to be the representatives of the association, and being supposed to speak the sentiments of the members, or a majority of them, or bound to act upon such resolutions as may be passed in committee, or at general meetings duly assembled.

XVIII. Applicants for admission as members of the association, to be proposed and seconded at one committee meeting and balloted for at the next, two black balls to exclude.

XIX. Notice of the ballot to be particularly circulated to the committee.

XX. The member who proposes a candidate for admission, shall be responsible for his entrance fee.

XXI. Each newly elected member shall pay an entrance fee of fifty (50) rupees, towards the permanent fund of the association, and he shall be furnished with a copy of the general regulations and bye-laws of the trade associations, gratis.

XXII. Each member shall pay a subscription of six rupees monthly, in advance to the current fund of the association.

XXIII. Any member allowing his bills to remain unpaid beyond three months shall be liable to have his name erased from the list of members of the association.

XXIV. Any member who shall have been struck off for non-payment of subscriptions, shall not be again eligible for election, except as a new member, and that not until he pay the said arrears; when he may make application, as a new member in form and manner above-prescribed.

XXV. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the Association, can have his wish complied with from the end of the current month, upon sending written notice to that effect to the Secretary.

XXVI. Any member intending to leave Calcutta for a considerable length of time, but to return within two years shall not be subject to monthly subscription during his absence, and may, if he wishes n re-admitted to the association without paying the usual donation, provided that, previous to going away, he has daily intimated his intention to the Secretary *in writing*.

XXVII. In case of the death, sickness, or absence from Calcutta of the subscribing partner of any firm, another member of that firm, or other person employed by it, shall be allowed on continuing to pay the monthly subscription, to take his place in the association, provided he duly intimates his intention of so doing in writing to the Secretary.

XXVIII. All bills or drafts for disbursements, shall be signed by the Master before they are paid.

XXIX. The permanent fund of the Association, shall be lodged in the Union Bank in the name of the Master and Treasurer for the time being.

XXX. The accounts of the Association, with an abstract therefrom, shall be l id upon the table at each quarterly general meeting.

XXXI. A weekly list of arrivals and departures in and from Calcutta, shall be furnished to each member member of the association.

XXXII. Applications for the use of the rooms for meetings or other purposes unconnected with the association, shall be made to the Master through the Secretary.

XXXIII. It shall be proper for any member of the association, to apply *personally*, to the Secretary or to the committee, for any information obtainable on subjects embraced by the declared objects of the association; and the committee, and especially the Secretary, are enjoined, as far as practicable, to impart the desired information.

XXXIV Such part of the proceeding or regulations of the association, as to the committee may seem proper shall, from time to time, be published for general information on such newspapers as may be disposed to give gratuitous insertion to the same.

XXXV. These regulations and the bye-laws to be binding on all member; but to be subject to addition, alteration, or abrogation by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, in form and manner specified in the bye-laws, sec. 18.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.*

Extract from the Proceedings at an Adjourned Special Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund holen at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1837.

PRESENT,—H. T. PRINSEP, Esq *Chairman*.

The meeting having thus ascertained the state of the votes and determined, the result upon each of the new rules and propositions submitted to the subscribers at large,

It was unanimously *resolved*—"That the Managers be instructed to prepare Rules for the fund, according to the result of the votes taken at this Meeting, and to lay the New Rules before the Annual Meeting in January next.

That the New Rules be drawn as to take effect on the 1st January 1838, from which date the deficit will be assessed rateably on existing Subscribers, and the Collateral Fund will take effect, if agreed to by the Subscribers.

* For the list of directors, vide Dir. part IX.

Extract from the Proceedings at a quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund holden at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1838.

PRESENT,—W. W. BIRD, ESQ. *Chairman.*

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the new rules, when it was resolved unanimously, that the rules of the fund prepared by the Managers, and laid before this meeting, the conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of the 25th November last, be adopted as the rules of the fund from the 1st January 1838, subject to the approval of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

By order of the Managers,

(Sd.) R. B. FITZGERALD, *Secretary.*

RULES OF THE CIVIL FUND.

ART. I.—The object of the Civil Fund shall henceforth be to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of such of the subscribers as may not, at their deaths, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families.

ART. II.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the Governor-General in Council, shall be solicited to continue patrons of the institution.

ART. III.—The fund shall be supported by the contributions of the company's covenanted Civil Servants on the Bengal establishment, now subscribing, or who may hereafter join the service, aided by the donation of the Honorable the Court of Directors; it being, as heretofore, at the option of such of the subscribers as were admitted to the service prior to the 17th of January 1823, and have not, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 28th of July 1817, signed the declaration of a determination to continue their contributions to the fund during the whole period of their service in India, at any time to withdraw altogether therefrom, forfeiting thereby all claims upon the fund, whether for sums subscribed, or on any account whatsoever.

ART. IV.—*First.* The ordinary contributions to the fund shall be proportioned to the monthly salary, or other public allowance of whatever description (including furlough allowance) received by each subscriber, according to the following rates:—

If the salary, or other public allowance of the subscribers, be not more than 1,00 Company's rupees mensem, his monthly Subscription shall be			
If more than 1,000 and not above 2,000	..... Co.' Rs.		10
If more than 2,000 and not above 3,000	.....	,,	20
If more than 3,000 and not above 4,000	.....	,,	30
If more than 4,000	.....	,,	40
	.....	,,	50

Second. The sum by which the annual income of the fund is less than its annual expenditure, shall be ascertained and declared by the managers as on the 1st of January 1838; and the deficit so declared shall be made up by assessing all Subscribers to the fund rateably, according to their allowances. The rate per centum on allowances of extraordinary contribution so to be assessed, shall be declared by the Managers at the same time that the deficit is declared, and shall remain unaltered for three years from the said date.*

Third. At the end of every three years from the 1st of January 1838, the Managers shall, in like manner, ascertain and declare the deficit as it may exist at each triennial period, and shall in like manner, ascertain and declare the rate of extraordinary assessment, to be paid in the same manner during the next three years by all subscribers, for the purpose of meeting that deficit.

ART. V.—The amount of contribution payable by each Subscriber shall, with the permission of Government, be deducted by the Civil auditor or other officer auditing the monthly pay bill of civil servants, and be transferred to the Treasurer of the fund, in such manner as may be found most advantageous

* The extraordinary contribution declared for 3 years, from 1st January 1838 was at the rate of ½ per cent. on monthly allowances; and that declared on 1st January 1841 for 3 years was at ½ per cent.

to the fund, under the direction of the committee of managers, and all subscribers from whose salaries deductions may be made less than may be due from them, shall be obliged, on discovery of the error, to make up the difference to the fund, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

ART. VI.—The Sub Treasurer of Government shall with the permission of Government, be Treasurer to the fund; and all money and securities for money belonging to the fund in India, shall, with the like permission, be kept in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the Managers of the fund.

ART. VII.—The unappropriated receipts of the fund exceeding the sum of two thousand (2,000) company's rupees, (to be reserved for current expences) shall be vested in the securities of Government, and made payable on account of the fund under the signatures of any three of the Managers; but the treasurer of the fund shall be competent of himself to pass receipts for the interest receivable thereupon.

ART. VIII.—The managers of the fund in India, shall nominate such persons as may appear to them proper to act as agents for the fund in England; and any money that may be required for the disbursements of the fund in Europe, shall be drawn for by, or remitted to, the agents, as may be most advantageous to the fund, in such manner as the Managers, under the control of the Subscribers from time to time may determine.

ART. IX.—A duplicate copy of all rules and resolutions, which may be passed relative to the fund, shall be transmitted to the agents in England for their information, and that of all persons who may apply to them upon the subject.

ART. X.—A half yearly general meeting of the Subscribers to the fund, shall be held at the presidency of Fort William in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Committee of Managers, and notified in the Calcutta Gazette, and in two of the daily papers, two months before the day so fixed upon.

ART. XI.—The Committee of Managers, or any nine members of the institution may also convene a special general meeting at the presidency, by public notice, provided that the day fixed for holding such special meeting, and the object of it, be advertised, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing article, for the general information of the Subscribers.

ART. XII.—All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether half yearly or special, shall be determined by a majority of votes, but the concurrent votes of at least nine members actually present, shall be requisite to carry any motion whatever. The solutions of proceedings of all general meetings shall be signed by the chairman, and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

ART. XIII.—Should the Managers of any member or members, be desirous of bringing forward, at a half yearly meetings any new general question, or any question, involving an increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in the rules and principles of the institution, now established, or any case not distinctly provided for under these rules, due notice of the purport thereof shall be given in the Calcutta Gazette and in two of the daily papers, at least two months before such meeting; provided, however, that on such questions and cases no resolution of a general meeting, whether half yearly or special shall be conclusive, but the determination of the meeting shall be referred to the Subscribers at large, for final adoption, or rejection, by the transmission of their votes to the Managers within two months after the date of issuing the notice, either by advertisement or by separate letters to each Subscriber as may be determined by the meeting. It shall be the special duty of the chairman of any meeting, to require attention to this rule.

ART. XIV.—The resolution of a general meeting on any question not falling within the provisions of the preceding article, shall be open to revision, after two months previous notice given through the Secretary, and published in the Calcutta Gazette and in two of the daily papers, of a motion to that effect, at the next general meeting which may be held at a period of not more than four months subsequently to the general meeting at which such resolution was

passed, and two months subsequently to the date of the notification above prescribed; but the resolution of such subsequent meeting on such question, shall be final and conclusive;—provided always, that no resolution of a prior meeting shall be reversed or altered at a subsequent meeting, except by a majority consisting of as many votes, at the least, as decided the question in the first instance. All resolutions not subjected to revision under this Article, shall be deemed final conclusive.

ART. XV.—Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion, at any general or special meeting, all subscribers shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes, either by a written communication, to be signed by them and addressed to the chairman of the meeting, or by proxy. General proxies will only be allowed on behalf of members, who have proceeded to sea, and then will last till the return or the receipt of intelligence of decease of the party giving such proxy.

Parties holding general proxies, shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever that may arise. The holder of a special proxy, shall be entitled to vote on any point connected with the question for which the special proxy was given, that may be discussed at the meeting summoned for its determination.

But it is hereby provided.

1st. That no proxy, either special or general, shall be in any way valid, unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the secretary to the fund, and countersigned by that officer, at least fifteen days prior to the occurrence of any meeting at which such proxy is intended to be used, and 2ndly. That no individual shall, under any circumstances, hold at one time more than twenty proxies. Should more than twenty proxies be tendered or registry in favor of any individual, it shall be the duty of the secretary to the fund, to give notice thereof to the holder and to the granters whose proxies are last tendered for registry, with the view to their appointing some other party to vote on their behalf. A second nomination shall be valid if registered and countersigned at any time before the meeting at which it is intended to take effect.

For forms of general and special proxies see A and B of the Appendix.

ART. XVI.—The annual accounts of the fund shall be made up to the end of April, and submitted by the Managers at half yearly general meeting of the Subscribers to be held in the month of July of each year. After being approved by the meeting, a general statement of the state of the fund shall be published for the information of the subscribers in the Calcutta Gazette. A Committee of Managers of the fund, shall at each January Meeting be appointed for the ensuing year, and shall consist of the secretary to the Government in the General Department, the Accountant-General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor for the time being, with five other Members to be elected at such general meeting.

ART. XVII.—The committee of Managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three Members of the committee who may occur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters connected with the fund, not expressly reserved for the determination of a general meeting; but every act of the Managers shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of a general meeting. It shall, moreover be the duty of the Managers, to report at the half yearly Meetings, the matters determined by them in the expired period.

ART. XVIII.—The committee of Managers shall, subject to the control of a general meeting, appoint the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall fix such allowance for him payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officer so appointed, shall act under the immediate directions of the committee of Managers, and shall also attend and obey the instructions of all general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the committee of Manager, and generally all papers appertaining to the institution which may not be intrusted to the Treasurer in India or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of such secretary and accountant, and shall on application to him, or to the

committee of managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund. It is to be understood that the secretary and accountant appointed as above, shall not be subject to removal from his situation by any future committee of management, but in concurrence with a majority, of subscribers at a general meeting held as prescribed; provided, however, that it shall at any time be competent to the committee to suspend the said secretary and accountant from the exercise of his functions, and to delegate them to another, pending the disposal of the question which may have given rise to such a proceeding.

ART. XIX. In the event of any of the managers who may be elected annually being subsequently removed from the presidency, without an intention or expectation of returning during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers at the next general meeting, and in such instances as well as in all instances of a vacancy in the situation of manager by death or otherwise, a new election, if necessary, shall take place for the unexpired term of the current year.

ART. XX.—All applications for admission to the benefits of the fund shall be made to the committee of managers, and shall be accompanied by the necessary information, documents, and proofs, to enable the managers to ascertain the circumstances and situation of the party on whose behalf the application is made.

The managers, after calling for any further information or evidence which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the application with the whole of the papers received by them, and the decision they may have come to thereupon for the determination of the subscribers at the next general meeting. In cases of emergency and distress, when the managers may consider the party for whom the application is made clearly entitled to the benefit of the fund, they are authorized to advance such proportions of the fixed allowances hereafter specified, as may appear to them indispensably requisite, till a final determination can be passed by the subscribers at the next general meeting aforesaid.

ART. XXI.—On the death of any subscriber to the fund, who may not be possessed of property sufficient to provide for his family, and may leave a wife co-habiting with, or maintained by him, or leaving under his protection at the period of his decease, without an adequate provision for her support, as hereafter specified, if not the information which may be submitted by her or in her behalf to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that she is a proper object of the fund, a pension shall be assigned to her from the fund under the provisions and with the limitations stated in the following article. Provided that nothing contained therein, or in any part of the rules of this institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who may have been separated under a legal decision from her husband for misconduct on her part, or who may be known to have been living in a state of adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

ART. XXII.—*First.* If the widow at the time of her husband's death, be resident in India, and be left without an income exceeding one hundred company's rupees per mensem, a pension shall be assigned to her from the fund, of three hundred company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India. If the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income from her husband's estate, or otherwise, shall not exceed one hundred pounds sterling per annum, the pension to be assigned to her from the fund, shall be three hundred pounds sterling per annum.

Second. If the income of the widow resident in India at the death of her husband, be more than one hundred company's rupees per mensem, she shall not exceed four hundred per mensem during her residence in India; or if the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income be more than one hundred pounds sterling per annum, but shall not exceed four hundred pounds sterling

per annum, the pension to be assigned, to her from the fund, shall be such as will make up her income to four hundred company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Third. In the event of the widow, to whom a pension may have been assigned from the fund, acquiring subsequently, by inheritance, bequest or otherwise, any property or income which, with the property left on her husband's decease, and the pension received by her from the fund, may render her total income, including her pension from the fund, more than four hundred company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India, or more than four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere, her pension from the fund shall be liable to abatement in proportion to the excess of her entire income, including the pension above the sum specified; or be altogether discontinued in the event of her property or income, exclusive of the pension assigned to her from the fund, being equal to the full sum of four hundred company's rupees per mensem in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Fourth. All pensions to widows shall be discontinued on their re-marriage. But in the event their being again left in a state of widowhood without an adequate provision for their support, and of their appearing to be proper objects of this fund, they may be again admitted to the benefits of it under the same provisions and limitations as on their original admission.

Fifth. The pensions to widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, shall be paid in advance half yearly to themselves, or to their authorized agents; but the acknowledgment of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums, paid on her behalf, and shall contain a solemn declaration, that her entire income, including the pension received by her, does not exceed the sum of four hundred company's rupees per mensem, if she be resident in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum if she reside in Europe, or elsewhere. And it shall be incumbent on the managers to suspend the payment of the pension of any widows who may refuse to make such declaration, reporting the case for the decision of a general meeting of the subscribers.

ART. XXIII.—If any subscriber to the fund shall die without the means of providing for his family, and shall consequently leave a child or children, born in wedlock, without an adequate provision for their maintenance and education, and if, on the information, documents or evidence, which may be submitted on their behalf to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that they are proper objects of the fund, an allowance for their maintenance and education shall be assigned from the fund, under the provisions and limitations contained in the following article.

ART. XXIV.—*First.* If the child or children of the deceased subscriber shall be left without any provision from his estate or otherwise, the allowance for the education and maintenance of each child to be granted from the fund in India, or in Europe, shall be according to the age of the child, as follows, viz. Till five years of age, thirty company's rupees per mensem, in India, or thirty pounds sterling per annum in Europe; from the commencement of the sixth year to the end of the eight year, forty company's rupees per mensem in India, or sixty pounds sterling per annum in Europe; from the commencement of the ninth year to the end of the eleventh year fifty company's rupees per mensem in India, or eighty pounds sterling per annum in Europe; from the commencement of the twelfth year, sixty company's rupees per mensem in India, or one hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe.

Second. If any provision be left by a subscriber for his child or children, or if after his death such child or children shall at any time become possessed of any property or income by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, but not such as to afford the sums specified for their education and maintenance, the allowance to be granted from the fund shall be such as, in addition to property or income possessed by them, will make up the several sums above specified, according to their respective ages, and as they may be resident in India or in Europe.

Third. In the event of the property or income left to the child or children of a subscriber at his death, or which may subsequently devolve to, or be in any wise acquired by them, being such as to afford the amount specified for their education and maintenance, they will not be entitled to any allowance from the fund, and allowances which may have been granted before such accessions of property or income, shall be discontinued.

Fourth. The allowances granted from the fund for the maintenance and education of children, shall be paid in advance half yearly, to their guardian or relatives having the care of them, or to such persons as may be intrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them, either by the Managers of the fund in India, or by the agents to the fund in England.

Fifth The provision so made from the fund for the maintenance and education of female children, shall cease on their marriage, and the provision for male children shall cease on their being settled in any profession, or employment, or on their attaining the age of twenty-one years, whichever shall first happen.

ART XXV.—No family becoming hereafter dependent on the fund, shall receive from the fund an allowance exceeding in all six hundred pounds sterling per annum, or in India six hundred Company's rupees per mensem, and the reduction shall be made rateably.

ART. XXVI.—*First.* It being the obvious duty of all persons who have families, and possess property sufficient to provide for them, to make a proper testamentary provision for them, it shall be requisite in all cases of application being made to the fund for assistance to the family of a deceased subscriber, that an authenticated copy of the will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, that as full and authentic statement of any property left by him, and of the legal heir thereto, be submitted for the information of the managers and subscribers; and it is hereby declared, that a general meeting of the latter, duly held, according to the Rules of the Institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the fund in any instance in which it may appear that a Subscriber leaving property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family.

Second. And in case it shall be proved to the conviction of a general meeting of Subscribers, that a deceased Member of this fund has, during his life time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of this property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire of partial support of his widow or offspring upon the fund, who would not have been so supported by the fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any part at the expense of the fund, then the widow offspring of such a Member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made.

ART. XXVII.—In addition to the information required by Articles XX. and XXVI. to be furnished to the Managers, before any allowance shall be granted from the fund to a widow, a solemn declaration shall be made and subscribed according to such of the subjoined Forms as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

First. If the widow shall not have any offspring by the deceased, and shall not be possessed of any income except such as may be derived from personal property the declaration to be made shall be according to the form C of the Appendix.

Second. If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and neither she nor such child or children shall be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the declaration to be made shall be according to the form D of the Appendix.

Third. If the widow shall possess or be entitled to any income, exclusive of such as may be derivable from personal property, there shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms the form E of the Appendix.

ART. XXVIII.—Whatever real or personal property the widow or offspring of a Subscriber may be possessed of at the time of application for admission to the benefits of the Civil Fund, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and, as such, shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, the income derivable from such property being calculated at a rate of interest at four per cent. per annum. But from the latter part of the above provision are to be excepted all monies vested in Bank of Bengal shares, Government notes, or other public securities, the income arising from which shall be taken at what they actually yield. The same rule of calculation shall be adopted in the case of property of any description afterwards devolving on an incumbent on the fund.

ART. XXIX.—The declaration when by the 5th clause of article XXII is required to be made half yearly by widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, shall be according to the form F of the Appendix. And in case a widow shall have acquired any property whatever subsequently to the date of her admission to the benefits of the fund, a specification thereof shall be subjoined to that declaration.

ART. XXX.—The mother, guardian, or other person, who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to a provision under articles XXIII and XXIV of these rules, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children before he or they shall be enabled to receive the Annuity payable, or any part thereof, shall take and subscribe a solemn declaration according to the form G of the Appendix; and if such child or children shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified as provided in that form.

ART. XXXI.—The several declarations required to be taken by the 5th clause of article XXII and by articles XXXII and XXX, shall be made before to a Justice of the Peace, or other person competent to take the same, and such declaration shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the Annuity is claimable and shall, in the event of the widow, guardian or other person entitled to receive the same being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the agent for the fund in England; or if such widow, guardian or other person shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the Managers of the fund for the time being.

ART. XXXII.—If a married or widower subscriber to the fund, continuing in the Civil Service, shall have proceeded to or remain in Europe, otherwise than on furlough allowance, he shall be permitted, in order to secure to his family the benefits of the institution in the event of his death while absent from India, to pay to the fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on furlough allowance: provided, however, that no Subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself of the above rule for any period exceeding five years from the date of his departure from India, and that no subscription shall be received from him after the expiration of that period; provided further that should the average payments above described be discontinued for the period of one year consecutively, the same shall be held and deemed to be a resignation and abandonment of the Institution, and the family of the Subscriber shall not have any claim upon the fund, even upon payment of the arrears due, unless good and sufficient cause for the omission be shewn to the satisfaction of a majority of the subscribers at large.

ART. XXXIII.—If a Subscriber to the fund, who has served twenty-two years in India, retires from the service, or if having served ten years in India he retires from ill health, and at the time of retirement, as above stated, shall have contributed by his previous payments to the fund, including interest, the sum of twenty-five thousand Company's rupees, or if, on his quitting the service, he shall pay to the Fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution to that amount, such contribution shall entitle the family of such subscriber, on his death, to the benefits of the institution, under the several provisions herein before stated, or such as may hereafter be established, in like manner as if his death has taken place during his residence and actual subscription to the fund in India. The family of

any subscriber to the fund who may die during his temporary absence from India on leave, shall be considered entitled to the benefits of the fund under the existing rules. Subscribers in India, who may cease to receive any public allowances, shall be considered as having retired from the service from the date of their allowances ceasing. In all cases not expressly provided for, it shall be at the option of the subscribers at large to admit or reject the claim of any subscriber or his family, and such decision duly passed, shall be final and conclusive.

ART. XXXIV.—In the event of any subscriber to the fund discontinuing his monthly subscription thereto for the period of one entire year, he shall be considered to have withdrawn from the fund altogether, and his family shall not, in the event of his death, have any claim upon the institution; provided however, that in all such cases it shall be the duty of the managers to cause a written communication to be made by the secretary to such subscriber, informing him that his name has been struck off the fund; and provided further that it shall be competent to a general meeting of the subscribers to re-admit such member, on his appealing to the subscribers at large, and shewing what, in their opinion, shall be good and sufficient cause for his having omitted to comply with the rules of the fund.

ART. XXXV.—If subscriber to the fund shall be suspended from the service of the hon'ble company, and shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution, in like manner as if he had not been suspended, provided he continue to pay at the rate fixed on his actual allowances under article IV.

ART. XXXVI.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be dismissed from the service of the hon'ble company, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall have no claim to the benefits of the institution, and he shall not be allowed to retain any interest in the fund by making any payment whatever.

ART. XXXVII.—Any person admitted into the Bengal civil service with permission to take rank in that service above any person that has been a subscriber to the fund, for a longer period than one year, shall not be entitled to become a subscriber to the fund except upon the following condition; viz.

First. If the individual so circumstanced shall be unmarried, he shall not become a member of the fund, except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period not exceeding six months, from his commencing to receive salary from the Bengal Government, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the unmarried members, in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal civil service, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. If the individual so circumstanced shall be married or be a widower having a child or children, he shall not become a member of the fund, except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period of six months from his commencing to receive a salary from the Bengal Government a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the married members, retaining a contingent interest in the fund, in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal civil service, with interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Third. Any applicant giving to the secretary of the fund a written authority for the deduction of twenty per cent. from his future monthly allowances, until the sums due from him under the above rules, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, be paid up, shall be considered as having fulfilled the conditions required of him; provided always, that his family shall not benefit from the fund if he quit the service before paying up the whole amount due from him.

Fourth. The managers are authorized to admit applicants in the first instance, agreeably to the foregoing rules, but in all such cases the application shall be submitted for confirmation at the next general meeting.

Fifth. All cases and questions not expressly provided for by these rules, shall be submitted by the managers for the votes of the subscribers at large, whose decisions thereon shall be final.

APPENDIX.

Form A of General Proxy.

I, A. B. do hereby authorise and appoint C. D., to vote for me upon all questions to be determined at the general meetings of the subscribers to the civil fund, and I hereby bind myself to abide by the vote to be given in my behalf, the same as if myself had been present and voted at such meeting.

(Signed) A. B.

Form B of Special Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby appoint C. D., to vote for me on all questions arising on the proposition to be decided upon at the general meeting of the subscribers to the civil fund, appointed to be held on the

(Signed) A. B.

Form C referred to in Article XXVII.

I, A. B., (of the age of years,) now resident at the widow of C. D., formerly a civil servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am not possessed of or entitled to any property from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that with the exception stated, my sole dependance for support is on the annuity to be granted to me from the civil fund of that establishment.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared at this day of before

The above declaration is to be accompained by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow, and of its estimated value, under the general heads of valuable plate, household furniture, equipages, &c., but without any more detailed statement and showing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable.

Form D referred to in Article XXVII.

I, A. B., (of the age of years,) now resident at the widow of C. D. fomerly a Civil servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies do hereby solemnly declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named now alive, and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, their names and several ages to be stated;) and that I am not, nor is (or are) the said child (or children) at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I or the said child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependance and that of the said child (or children) for support, is on the annuities to be granted to me and to the said child (or children) from the Civil Fund of that establishment.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowleged and declared at this day of before me,

Here a schedule of property to be annexed as in *Form C.*

Form E referred to in Article XXVII.

I, A. B., of the age of years (describing here residence and naming her late husband as before) do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named now alive, and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, state their several names and ages) and that neither I nor my child (or children) above named, are at this time

possessed of or entitled to any property yielding or capable of yielding a greater annual income than pounds sterling; and I do further declare, that the sources of the said annual income are truly stated below, and that beyond the amount which is or may be thence derived, the sole support of myself and of the said child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the civil fund of that establishment.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived.

Form F. referred to in article XXIX.

I, A. B, now residing at Widow of C. D., formerly a civil servant on the establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I have not become possessed of any property or income since the date when the annuity was granted to me from the civil fund of that establishment, except such as is below specified; and that my entire income, including the pension received from that fund, does not at this time exceed rupees or pounds sterling.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here to be specified any property yielding, or capable of yielding, an income since acquired; or if none acquired, to be so specified.

Form G. referred to in article XXX.

I, A. B., (mother, guardian or relative) of the child (or children) of C. D., formerly a civil servant on the establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased) a child (or children) of the said C. D. is (or are) at this time alive, and that to the best my knowledge and belief, he (or she) has (or have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this day become entitled to or possessed of any additional property or income since the date when the annuity (or annuities) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or them) from the civil fund of that establishment, excepting such as is here below specified.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c,

Here to be specified as in form F.

ABSTRACT OF BENGAL CIVIL FUND RULES, WITH NOTES,

Rules now in operation, adopted at Special General Meeting, 25 h November 1837, *and confirmed at General Meeting 20th January* 1838.

The Bengal civil fund instituted in 1834. Subscription commencing from January 1834. All who entered the civil service from and after the 17th January 1823 being obliged to subscribe and continue so during the whole period of their service. Members being civil servants of a prior date to 17 January 1823, have the option to withdraw at pleasure (forfeiting all benefit,) excepting such amongst them as have signed a resolution passed by the subscribers on 26th July 1817, binding themselves to subscribe to end of service.

The ordinary contributions are regulated on allowances as follows:—

If allowance be no more than company's rupees 1,000 Per mensem, Subscription is	Co's Rs. 10
If more than 1,000 but not above 2,000	= „ 20
Ditto 2,000 Ditto 3,000	= „ 30
Ditto 3,000 Ditto 4,000	= „ 40
If above 4,000	= „ 50†

* By a clause to that effect in their covenant per Letter from the Hon'ble Court to the Bengal Government, dated 17th January 1823.

† These rates are exactly as they were under the old rules of the Fund, excepting that Co.'s Rs. is substituted for *sicca* rupees, viz. where 10 Siccas were formerly paid 10 Co.'s Rs. are now paid.

Every three years an adjustment of the *general* accounts of the fund is made and if it be found that there is an excess of *charges* over the annual receipts, an extraordinary subscription of a specified per centage* on allowances is levied to make up the said deficiency.

Moreover if it be found on a triennial adjustment that the annual *receipts* do not *exceed* the annual charges by the sum of 25,000 rupees, an additional per centage on all allowances of every subscription is fixed and levied to make up the required yearly excess of 25,000 rupees.

4 Under the above rules, furlough allowances are considered assessible† and where a married or widower subscriber is on leave to Europe and obtains no kind of allowance he must still pay a monthly subscription at the rate which he would have to pay were he in the receipt of furlough allowances.

5. Subscribers are chargeable with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on *arrears* of subscription.‡

6. A Subscriber after 22 years, service in India retiring from the service, or one retiring from ill health after 10 years of such service, shall on making up his contribution with interest 25,000 Rs. be entitled contingent claim on the fund for his family.§

7. The family of and subscriber who may die during his temporary absence from India on leave shall be entitled to the benefits of the fund under the existing rules; i. e. provided his subscriptions under rules 4 and 33 and other conditions have been duly conformed to.

A Subscriber in India who may cease to receive any publib allowance shall be considered to have retired from the service from the date of his allowances ceasing; and accordingly to be dealt with under the rule for retires. Subscribers absent from India more than 5 years are considered retired and to be dealt with accordingly.

8. A Subscriber suspended from the service and dying during such suspension, his family will benefit if he have during suspension continued to pay at the rate fixed on his actual allowances under rule 4th.

9. A Subscriber dismissed the service shall forfeit all benefit from the fund.

10 A Subscriber discontinuing his monthly subscription for one entire year shall be considered to have withdrawn from the fund and in case of his death

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* The extraordinary subscription levied for this object on the 1st January 1839 was at ½ per cent. on Monthly allowances.

† On the occasion of a Member going on furlough, a letter to the effect of appendix I is handed to him. He may pay up, before going, the whole dues for the *three* years' furlough subscription at once—or, for any part thereof, or he may say *Monthly* through Agents in Calcutta, or by the same means quarterly, ½ yearly, yearly, &c. *in advance*. These payments must be presented to the Sub-Treasurer, who as Treasurer of the Fund will after obtaining the same grant a receipt. If the Member remain absent beyond 3 years, but not more than 5 years, he must take care that his subscriptions are regularly paid up for such extended period.

‡ This rule was applied in 1840 to the case of a subscriber who being appointed to Mysore, drew allowances for 3 years, *exclusive* of deductions on account of the Fund's dues.

§ This rule (33) is considered under Resolution of General Meeting of 18th February 1839, to apply to all cases of admission sought after 1st January 1838, except by the families of subscriber who may have retired *before* that date, as of Subscribers who may have retired since the said dates. Accordingly all such retired Members of date anterior to 1st July 1838 as had before retiring made good the principal sum of Sa. Rs. 5,000 (under the 35th Article of the old rules) but who had not made up their contributions with interest (at 8 per cent) to Co.'s Rs. 25,000 were addressed on the 1st May 1839, and offered the option of making up the balance due on or before 30th April 1840, and thus securing to their families eventually the benefits of the Fund.

One Subscriber so circumstanced protested on the ground of having conformed to the old Rules until the date of his retirement which took place *before* the operation of the new rules which commenced on 1st January 1838, and which therefore he deemed not binding on him. But the Managers informed him that under Rules 11 of the *old Rules*, (as also by Rule 35 of the third regulation) to which he appealed, he was bound by the Rules which may at any time be passed by a *majority* of subscribers, and the new rules being so passed at meetings of 24th November 1837, and 24th January 1838, he was amenable to any and all of them. Accordingly he was also subject to the interpretation which may be duly put to any one of these rules by the subscribers—as in respect to rule 33. He was further informed that not having conformed to the conditions mentioned in letter, dated 1st May 1839, his rights were all forfeited, unless he chose to conform now, and petition a General Meeting for readmission under article 34.

his family shall lose all benefit* provided the secretary communicates to such subscriber that he is struck off the Fund. But he may appeal to a general meeting of subscribers who are competent to admit him if satisfied of the cause set forth for his having omitted to comply with the rules.

11. In all cases not expressly provided for the subscribers at large have power to admit or reject the claim of any subscriber or his family.

12. Applications for admission to the benefits of the fund must be made to the managers and be accompanied with the following document,—certificate of death—copy of will †—Statement of general property—and affidavit, as in form B,‡ wherein shall be specified by the widow (if there are children) the names and date of birth of each child.

If there be no income except such as may be derivable from personal property the affidavit of the widow will be according to form D § if there are children;—if without children the affidavit will be according to form C.‖

Orphans of members will be admitted under the above general rules.—the necessary affidavits being made by their relations or guardians.

13. All the information, documents, &c. above specified being completed by the applicant for admission, the managers will submit the case for the determination of the next general meeting of subscribers. After admission, the following will be the rate of allowances to be granted, viz.

TO WIDOWS.

IF IN INDIA.	IF IN EUROPE OR ELSEWHERE.
With no private income, or with income which may be *not* more than 100 Co.'s Rs. per mensem, monthly Rs. 300.	With no private income, or with income which may be *not* more than 100 £ Sterling *per annum*, yearly £300.
If private income exceed 100 Rs. but fall below 400 per mensem then the allowance from the fund will be the difference between such income and 400 Rs. per mensem.	If private income, exceed 100 £ Sterling but fall below 400 yearly then the allowance from the fund will be the difference between such income and 400 £ Sterling per annum.

TO CHILDREN.

All private income being required to be deducted from the maximum amount of allowances granted according to their ages, which are as follows:

IN INDIA.		IN EUROPE OR ELSEWHERE.	
Up to the end of the 5th year, monthly	Co.'s Rs. 30	Up to the end of the 5th year, yearly	£ 30
From commencement of 6th year to end of 8th year	40	From commencement of 6th to 8th year	60
Ditto 9th to 11th	50	Ditto 9th to 11th	80
Ditto 12th and after	60	Ditto 12th and after	100

14 Whatever real or personal property the Widow or offspring of a subscriber may be possessed of at the time of admission shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, and the income calculated thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; but the income on monies vested in Bank of Bengal shares, Government Notes, or other public securities, shall be taken according to what they actually yield. The same rule of calculation shall hold in the case of property of any description afterwards devolving on an incumbent on the Fund.

* The respective families of two deceased members applying in 1839 to be admitted were through the omission of the said members to conform to this Rule in their life time, declared ineligible to the benefits of the Fund; though in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the cases, the subscribers at their annual meeting of 31st January, 1840, allowed their admission on the condition of all arrears of subscription due by the deceased being first made good.

† If there be no will, then a full and authentic statement of property left by the deceased and of the legal heirs thereto must be submitted.

‡ See last sheet Rules.

§ See ditto ditto.

‖ See ditto ditto.

15. No family becoming dependant since the 1st of January 1838, shall receive an aggregate allowance *exceeding* 600 £ per annum in England, of 600 Co.'s Rs. per mensem in India.

16. The pensions to widows shall be discontinued on remarriage, but shall recommence if again left in a state of widowhood and without adequate provision under the rules.

The allowances for children shall cease in the case of girls on their marriage, in the case of boys on their obtaining employment or on attaining the age of 21 years, which ever may first happen.

17. Allowances from the Fund are payable half yearly in advance either in London or in India. For widow, to themselves or to their authorized agents (the acknowledgment of the widow herself being given for all sums paid on her behalf.) For children to their mother or other relation, or to their guardian.

18. Before any ½ yearly advances can be allowed a solemn declaration* must be made in the case of a widow without children according to form F.† if with children according to additional from F.

In the case of children alone according to form G.‡

If the declaration is refused to be made by any party it is incumbent on the managers to suspend the payment of the Pension claimed reporting the case to a general meeting of subscribers.

[In these declarations must be carefully noted (if such be the case) any property acquired, and in whatever way acquired, since the date of admission on the Fund, whether it yield an income, or not.]

19. In any instance in which it may appear that a subscriber leaving property at his death and having the power to dispose of it, had made no provision for his family, the subscribers have full power to reject the application for aid in respect to such family. And in case it shall be proved that a deceased member of the fund had during his life, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for rule 26 would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the fund, with the intention of thereby benefiting any party at the expence of the fund, then the widow or offspring of such memeer shall forfeit all right to any support whatever.

20. The off-spring of members born out of wedlock: and any widow legally separated from her husband for misconduct on her part, or who may be known to be living in a state of adultary though not divorced or separated by law, shall *not* benefit by the fund.

21. The ½ yearly general meetings of subscribers to the fund, are held in January and in July; two moths previous notice being given. At these meetings applications for admission on the fund are determined, &c. and other general business is done, the managers also reporting the matters determined by them in the expired period. At the January meeting five managers are chosen in the room of those elected the preceding year,—though these or any of them may be re-elected. At the July meeting the annual accounts of the fund closed to 30th April, preceding are submitted,—and being approved or published in the Calcutta Gazette.

22. A special general meeting may be called at any time by the committee of managers or by any nine members; the object of the meeting being advertised two months previously.

23. Should the managers or any member or members be desirous of bringing forward, at a ½ yearly meeting, any new general question or any question involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in the rules and principles of the institution now established, or any case not distinctly provided for under these rules, due notice of the purport thereof shall be given; provided, however, that on such questions and cases no resolution of a general meeting whe-

* To be made before a Justice of Peace or other person competent to take the same; and not until the day on which the amount is claimable—or thereafter.
† See last sheet rules.
‡ See last sheet rules.

ther Half-yearly, or special, shall be conclusive, but the determination of Meeting shall be referred to the subscribers at large for final adoption or rejection, by the transmission of their votes to the managers, within two months after the date of issuing the notice, either by advertisement or by separate letters to each subscriber as may be determined by the Meeting. It shall be the special duty of the Chairman of any Meeting to require attention to this rule.

24. The resolution of a General Meeting on any question not falling within the provisions of the preceding rule shall be open to revision. After the usual notice given through the Secretary to that effect at the next General Meeting which may be held at a period of not more than four months subsequently to the General Meeting at which such resolution was passed; but the resolution of such subsequent Meeting on such question shall be final and conclusive;—provided always, that no resolution of a prior Meeting shall be reversed or altered at a subsequent Meeting, except by a majority consisting of as many votes at the least as decided the question in the first instance. All resolutions not subject to revision under this rule shall be deemed final and conclusive.

25. The presence of nine Members at any General Meeting forms a *quorum* sufficient to constitute a Meeting.

26. All questions proposed at a General Meeting, whether *half yearly* or *special*, shall be determined by a MAJORITY OF VOTES; but the concurrent voice of at least nine members actually present shall be requisite to carry any motion whatever.

27. Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion at any General Meeting, all subscribers may deliver their sentiments and votes, either by written communication addressed to the Chairman, or by Proxy. Proxies, may be of two kinds, General and Special. The former* is only allowed in case of Members who have proceeded to sea, and last till the return or receipt of intelligence of the decease of the party give it. Such general proxy entitles the holder thereof to vote for the absentee on any question whatever that may arise during his absence.

A Special† proxy entitles the holder to vote on any point connected with *the* question for which such proxy was given that may be discussed at *the* meeting summoned for its determination.

But provided 1st. That no proxy either Special or General, shall be in any way valid unless the same shall have been registered in the Office of the Secretary to the Fund, and countersigned by that Officer, at least fifteen days prior to the occurrence of any meeting at which such proxy is intended to be used: and 2ndly, that no individual shall, under any circumstances, hold at one time more than twenty proxies. Should more than twenty proxies be tendered for registry in favor of any individual it shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Fund to give notice thereof to the holder and to the granters, whose proxies are last tendered for Registry, with the view to their appointing some other party to vote on their behalf. A second nomination shall be valid if registered and countersigned at any time before the meeting at which it is intended to take effect.

28. The Committee of Managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three Members of the Committee who may concur in opinion shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters connected with the Fund not expressly reserved for the determination of a General Meeting; but every act of the Managers shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of a General Meeting.

The last article of the rules of the Fund, viz XXXVII is of a peculiar and special character, and framed seemingly to provide for such cases as occurred on the transfer to the Bengal Civil Branch, of the civilians attached to the Canton Establishment, some of whom claimed and were specially admitted to become Subscribers to the Fund.

The rule therefore provides, under certain conditions, for the admission as subscribers to the Fund of any person who may enter the Bengal Civil Service, and having rank in that service above any other person that has been a subscriber to the Fund for a longer period than one year.

* See Form A last sheet of Rules. † See Form B last sheet of Rules.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.*

REGULATIONS, AS SANCTIONED BY THE HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS,

1st. The subscribers shall, from the 1st of May, 1825, contribute, for the purposes of the fund, four per cent of their salaries, and all other public emoluments, however denominated; compensation for travelling expenses excepted.

2nd. Should any subscriber be engaged in India on private business, and thereby voluntarily exclude himself from public employ, his subscriptions, to the fund shall cease, and in the event of his hereafter relinquishing such private business, and resuming employ in the service, his subscriptions may be resumed, but the intervening period shall not be reckoned in the time necessary to qualify him to become an annuitant; and this rule shall be equally applicable to all persons now in the service, who may have been, or may be engaged in private business.

3rd. The annuities are fixed at 10,000 rupees each, payable in England at 2 shillings the rupee being £1 000 sterling.

4th. The annuities shall be tendered to subscribers having served in the Civil Service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years of that period in India, according to their seniority on the gradation list of the service, as fixed by the Court of Directors, and the right of preference shall not be barred by refusal in a preceding year.

5th. The annuities shall commence with the first of May in each year, beginning with the year 1826; that is to say, shall fall due at the end of the said official year; and in like manner, the succeeding annuities shall commence on the first day of the following official years, and fall due at the close of each year, respectively.

6th. At a convenient period before the close of each year, the managers of the fund shall require according to seniority, a sufficient number of subscribers to signify their willingness or otherwise, to retire on the annuity to be granted by the Fund; and in case of the absence from India of members, such requisition shall be made to their constituted agents in Calcutta. It will, of course, be incumbent on members duly qualified to become annuitants, previous to leaving India, to empower one or more persons in Calcutta to act on their behalf, and to communicate to the managers the names of such agents,

Under resolution of the general meetings of the 12th Nov. 1845 as sanctioned by the Hon. Court of Directors in their despatch of 30th May, 1847.

7th. The following members shall be regarded as having virtually intimated for the time being, their unwillingness to retire on the annuity; viz. those to whom a requisition may be made as above provided, and whose part no reply may be received, on or before the first day "of Nov. of the year, preceding that in which" the annuities intended to be granted, may commence; and those who may have quitted India, and failed to empower any resident in Calcutta to act for them during their absence.

8th. The number of annuities offered shall not be more than may complete nine per annum from the 1st of May 1826

9th. The actual value of annuities tendered and excepted as above, shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the institution, under the head of appropriated funds; and to the debit of this account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

10th. Should any subscriber, having resided in India in the Civil Service not less than 22 years, and been a member of it the full period of 25 years, retire from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve on him, he shall be entitled to the same in his proper turn, without any payment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule.

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* For list of Directors, vide Directory, part IX.

11th. Any subscriber who may* accept the tender of an annuity, shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former; and these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any member so choosing, may decline paying the differences defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contribution is less than one-half of the actual value of an annuity on his life.

13th. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honorable Company's service, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no refund of payments which he may have made.

14th. The interest of any subscriber who may be suspended from the Honorable Company's service, shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted, (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at the time of his restoration) to draw salary for the period of his suspension, then his contributions to the fund for that period, shall be claimable, and the intervening time shall be reckoned as actual service: but if he be not allowed salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period, and which in that case is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to qualify him for the acceptance of an annuity.

15th. The resignation of the Honorable Company's service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution; an annuitant will not be permitted by the court to return to the service, it is, therefore, provided, that should any member fail, on or before the first day of July, of the year with which the annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an annuity from the institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a member accepting an annuity, shall resign the service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the institution.

16th. ‡ The fund is open for the subscriptions of all covenanted Civil servants upon the Bengal establishment, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the service, or protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years; each civil servant now residing in India, shall be especially invited to join the institution, as shall those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the service, or newly appointed to the same, and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming members of the institution; viz those residing in India, who may fail to signify in writing, their consent to join the institution on or before the 1st of May, 1826, and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in the country, subsequent to the present date, who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively; provided, however, that no person not in India, nor on his passage thither upon 1st of May 1825, shall be entitled, on subsequently returning to the country from England, to receive an annuity under the rules of this institution, except after residence in the country for a period of five years form the date of such subsequent arrival.

* The declaration of the willingness of any subscriber to accept an annuity must be stated "upon honor" in compliance with the resolution of the general meeting of the 12th November, 1825, as sanctioned by the Hon Court of Directors in their dispatch of the 30th May, 1827.

‡ The dates in this rule are with reference to the October 1825, the period of the institution of the Fund.

17th. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a committee of nine, of whom four shall be ex-officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant-General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor. The other five shall be subscribers, and elected at a general meeting, "to be holden on the 1st day of January in each year."* The members of the committee, shall be also the trustees for the funds of the institution

18th. The Sub-Treasurers of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, be requested to act as treasurer to the institution and the funds, as well those set apart for the payment of annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the trustees and managers of the fund.

19th. For the management in England of such affairs as the members cannot personally conduct, an agent or agents shall be appointed by the managers and trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the service

20th. The Committee of managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if a less than five be present any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the funds, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, and the due executing of the rules established for it, which by such rules, may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meeting of the subscribers to the fund.

21st. But the decision of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of the subscribers, duly passed at a regular general meeting.

22d. Committee of Mangers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and to fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officers so appointed, shall act under the direction of the Committee of Managers and shall also attend the general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which, and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this institution, which may not be intrusted to the treasurer in India, or to agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and shall by application to him, or to the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund.

23d. All future appointments to the office of Secretary and Accountant to the fund, as well as the appointment of any other person, whom the Manager may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall, in like manner be made, and their allowance fixed by the Committee of Managers, subject, as in all other cases, to the control of the general meetings of the subscribers.

24th. In the event of any of the five managers who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the presidency without any intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers, at the next general meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

25th. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on the first Monday of the second month of every year, (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection,) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. The Committee of Managers or any nine members of the institution, may also convene a special general meeting at

* Under resolution of the general meetings of the 12th November 1825, as sanctioned by the Honble Court of Directors in their despatch of 30th May, 1827.

the presidency, by public notice in the Government Gazette, if any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the objects of them, be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the subscribers.

20th. All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether annual or special, shall be determined by a majority of three-fourths of the members, who may either be present at such general meetings, or vote there t by proxy; but the concurrent voices of nine members at least "actually present,"* shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, which are now established, all subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a writ en communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the chairman of the meeting; provided always, that no decision upon such questions shall be valid, or have any effect, until sanctioned and proved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases be final.

27th. In discharge of each annuity of 10,000 Rs granted by the fund, the sum of £1 000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the company's treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the annuity may commence; the managers of the fund undertaking at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal, the sum of 10,000 Rs for each annuity so payable, under the principles upon which the Company's contribution to the fund is to b regulated.

28th. The right of an annuitant to receive the annuity for any particular year, shall depend on his having survived that year.

29th. The actual value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber, shall be determined by the table annexed hereto. The rates exhibited by this table, shall be revised and altered by a decision of a General Meeting, should experience, and the fluctuation of interest suggest the necessity of such an arrangement; provided always that any alteration therein, shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any subscribers, the Accountant shall keep separate accounts for each member, and these accounts shall be annually made up with the rate of interest allowed by the Company.

31st. At the close of every third year, the managers shall, according to the annexed table, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the institution; should those assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the society and be available for the purposes of the institution; on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid, the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter fund to the former.

32d. An annuitant, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a formal certificate, declaratory of his admission to the annuity, under the hands of not less than three of the managers of the fund. A duplicate of the certificates must be furnished to the Bengal Government, and forwarded to the Court of Directors in London.

Calcutta, 1st October, 1825.

* Rule 25 Passed in pursuance of orders forwarded by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in their dispatch of the 5th March 1828 at the General meeting of the 23d September 1828, in substitution for the Old Rule in which the words in Italics were omitted.

Rules prepared by the Committee of Management in conformity with the instructions of a Special General Meeting of Subscribers held March 7, 1834.

Rule 33.—In modification of the 28th rule of the institution, it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th April next ensuing, annuities will be granted to retiring members of the service, entitled to and claiming the same, payable to the date of decease, on their entering into a written engagement, binding themselves to pay, if so required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a sum equal to half the value of the benefit derived under this condition. The computation of the said value will be made according to the annexed table, unless otherwise ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors to whose correction the calculations are subject.

For every annuity made payable to the date of decease under the above rule, a sum equal to the discount value of the additional payment stipulated as entered, in the table annexed, (or in any corrected table that may be substituted for the same, the Court of Directors shall direct such substitution,) shall be transferred in the accounts of the institution to the head of appropriated assets in order to cover the additional charge to the fund arising from such payment.

☞ *N. B. This rule, if a similar be adopted at the other presidencies, may be at once carried into effect, the calculations, &c. being subject to the correction of the Court of Directors. Vide letter to Bombay Government 10th June 1839, toward the end.*

Rule 34.—In further modification of the 28th rule above referred to, it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th April, 1835, annuities will, at the option of retiring servants, be given payable either as at present at the close of the year or quarterly, after each three months of the year. Provided, however, that for every annuity made payable quarterly, an additional sum, equivalent to this advantage, computed according to the table annexed, shall be transferred to the head of appropriated funds in the accounts of the institution, in order to cover the additional charge to it from this alteration in the mode of payment.

Note.—This rule will require to be passed and submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors before it can be carried into effect. If the Hon'ble Court require retiring servants to pay for the benefit conferred by it, they will add a clause to that effect.

NOTE.—The above Rules 33 and 34 have been merged into one, viz. Rule 40 of the following set of

ADDITIONAL RULES

Passed at the Special general Meeting of Subscribers, held 11th July, 1836.

35.—On the 1st May, 1836, the managers of the Institution shall declare and publish the number of unaccepted annuities remaining up to that date, and the value thereof, which value shall be computed by assuming for the unaccepted annuities of each year since the annuity fund institution was established, a value calculated for the average age of the servants who retired in that year. Two-thirds of the aggregate amount of such valuation shall be declared to be a fund available to provide for three years from that date, annuities at a quarter value to retiring civil servants duly qualified. The other third of the above valuation shall be forthwith carried to account as part of the fixed balance of the fund. In like manner on the 1st of May of every succeeding year, the managers shall declare and publish the number and value of the unaccepted annuities of the preceding year, that is to say, the number of the nine annuities at half value available annually for retiring servants which have not been claimed and taken within the year, and the same shall be valued according to the average of the ages of the servants who retired in the year upon such annuities, or if there be none of these taken in any year, then upon the assumption of the age of 45 years for the value of each annuity. Two-thirds of the aggregate value of such unaccepted annuities shall be declared and published, as above, to be the fund available to provide for three years thereafter annuities at a quarter value to retiring seniors, the remaining third being added to the fixed balance of the fund, as above provided.

36.—Civil Servants duly qualified by service and residence, who may be willing to retire on annuities to be granted upon payment of an amount equal to one quarter of the value thereof, are required to make application for the same within three months from the date of the above declaration being made and published by the managers of the fund. So far as the surplus available shall permit; annuities on the terms stated shall be given to the senior servants so applying in the order of their seniority, and if the subscriptions of any servant, to whom such an annuity may be awarded, shall have exceeded in amount one quarter of the value of the annuity, the excess shall be refunded to him out of the surplus declared. If the subscriptions be not equal in amount to one-quarter of the value of the annuity, the retiring servant shall make good the deficit before obtaining the certificate entitling him thereto. If he do so before the 1st May, and shall have then retired from the service, his annuity will commence from that date. If he complete his payments and retire at any subsequent date of the same year, the value of the annuity will still be calculated as from 1st May, but the retiring servant will receive only the fractional portion of the first year, calculated from the date of such payment and retirement, and his subscriptions after the 1st August shall not be credited in his account, but shall accrue to the fund together with the unpaid portion of the annuity. If the applicants within three months, as above, do not by their annuities and by the refunds stated consume the entire declared surplus, the remainder shall be available to furnish annuities to any qualified senior servant who may apply for the same at any time within three years from the date of the declaration, and such annuities shall be given to applicants for the same in the order of application until the entire declared surplus is appropriated. For every annuity granted an equivalent sum to the value thereof, according to the tables of the fund, shall be written off from the declared surplus and credited to the appropriated funds of the institution; and if at the end of three years from the date of declaration, there shall remain any part of the declared surplus still unappropriated, such remainder shall lapse and be added to the fixed unappropriated balance of the fund.

37.—Civil Servants who may not have completed the full period of 22 years' residence in India, and 25 years of service, but who may be compelled to retire from the service by sickness, duly certified as below provided, he shall be entitled to receive, from out of the declared value of the unclaimed annuities of any given year, before the appropriation of the two-thirds, and one-third are made under the above rule as follows:—

If they have not completed 10 years of residence, a donation of Sa. Rs.	5000
or.....£	500
If they have completed 10 years of residence, but not more than 15, an annuity of.....£	250
or.....Sa. Rs.	2500

Per annum, on payment, including the amount of their subscriptions, of one-half of the value thereof according to the tables and rules of the fund.

If they have completed 15 years, an annuity of.....£	500
or.....Sa. Rs.	5000

on the same terms.

To entitle a junior to the above benefits, it will be necessary for him before leaving India to furnish to the managers of the fund a certificate from his medical attendant, countersigned by a member of the medical board in Calcutta, certifying that he is from some permanent cause or complaint, incapable of rendering further service in the climate of India, and the certificate must, in each instance of retirement, be confirmed in England by the examining physician of the Honorable Court of Directors, after the servant so retiring has resided at least one year in England.

38.—The 35 and 36 of the above Regulations are to be continued in force for three years from the 1st May 1836, unless the honorable court of directors sanction their further continuance, whereof notice will be published in the Gazette. If by the sanction of the honorable court they be established as per-

manent rules of the fund, it shall nevertheless be competent to a majority of the subscribers in India, whenever they shall be satisfied that the number of annual retirements from the service is such as to require that all the annuities of each year should be reserved to meet the applications of candidates in future years, to suspend the operation of the above rules by a resolution to that effect, duly passed at a general meeting.

39.—In modification of the third rule of the Regulations of the Fund, it is provided, that it shall be competent to any servant duly qualified by residence and service, to receive the annuity whether granted to him at half or at a quarter value, either in India or in England, subject only to the condition of previous resignation of the service, and of the acceptance of such resignation by the Government or by the Court of Directors.

40.—In modification of the rules adopted by the service on the 7th March, 1834, it is hereby provided, in conformity with the instructions of the honorable Court of Directors, that annuitants desirous to have their annuities paid to the date of decease, and to have them paid quarterly, will be entitled to these advantages upon payment, in addition to the half or quarter value of the annuity, as the case may be, of the full value stated for the same in the Table annexed to the said rules; but no annuitant shall be permitted to take the quarterly payment, alone without at the same time taking the benefit of the rule for obtaining payment to the date of decease.

REVISED RULES.

Passed at the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers on the 1st January 1842, and approved by the Hon'ble Court of Directors under date 31st August 1842.

RULE 35.—On the 30th of April, 1842, the managers shall compute the excess of balance of the unappropriated Funds of the Institution above the balance estimated for the same period in the prospective calculation upon which the Fund was formed. One half of the amount of such excess shall be considered to be a capital available for the purposes of the Fund, namely, for the improvement of the rate at which the Annuities accruing under Rules 8 and 11 on the 1st of May, 1842, are to be granted, to the extent of the income derivable at the rate of 6 per cent., from the said half excess of balance. In like manner on the 30th of April of every succeeding year the managers shall compute the excess of actual balance over the estimated prospective balance at the same date, and shall appropriate the income arising therefrom to the improvement of the purchase rate of the nine Annuities accruing on the 1st of the following May. Provided, however, that in no instance shall any annuity be granted under this rule at a rate less than the quarter of the value thereof. And in case of the annual sum to be distributed amongst the nine yearly accruing Annuities in the manner provided in the following rule, being at any time in excess of the proportions required to make up, with the balance of the subscription accounts of the retirers thereon, the half value of each of the said nine annuities, such excess shall be reserved and be made available in the succeeding year, in addition to the income accruing from the half of the excess balance of the year, towards the reduction of the rate of premium at half value payable for the said annuities, under the provisions and limitations above specified.

And it is further provided, that in the event of any of the nine annuities of any year remaining untaken on the 1st of May of such year, the proportionate share of the annual sum distributed amongst the nine annuities of that date which shall have been set to such untaken annuity shall remain reserved for the benefit of the qualified Subscriber who may at any subsequent date claim and retire on such untaken annuity.

RULE 36.—FIRST. After the above computation shall have been, the managers shall make the distribution of the annual sum which may be found available for the improvement of the rate at which each of the nine yearly annuities may be granted, in the manner following. The aggregate sum available on the 1st of May of every year shall be divided into equal shares for ap-

portionment equally amongst the nine annuities accruing on that date according to the statement above cited. The amount of fine which a retiring member will have to pay shall be such an amount as, with the balance of his subscription account and the sum apportioned to the annuity reserved for him as above provided on the 1st of May of such year, will make up the half of the value of the annuity according to his age. And it is provided, that in the event of the balance of the retirer's account alone amounting to a sum *equal* to the half value of his annuity, the share or sum apportioned to the annuity reserved for him shall be taken and distributed equally amongst the other annuities of the same year in further diminution of the fines or half value which may be required from the retirers on these. In like manner if the balance of any retirer's account as aforesaid *together with the sum or sums which may have been apportioned to the annuity reserved for him,* amount to a sum *in excess* of the half value of his annuity, such excess shall be taken and divided amongst the other annuitants of the same year whose balances with the sums apportioned to them as above may fall short of the half value of annuity — And it is further provided, that in the event of any overplus remaining out of the sum found available in any year under Rule 35, after due distribution amongst the nine annuities of such year as above provided to the extent of making up with the balances the half value of each of the annuities, such remaining overplus shall be held available for distribution in the next succeeding year under the general terms of this Rule.

And Rule 37 above entered will be read in its first sentence thus :

"Civil Servants who may not have completed the full period of 22 years' residence in India and 25 years of Service, but who may be compelled to retire from the service by sickness, duly certified as below; provided, shall be entitled to remain from out of the *portions of the excess balance available for the purposes of the Fund under the above rules,* (now 36 and 37,) as follows, &c. &c."

At a Special General Meeting held 28 May, 1842, the following clause was proposed to be added to Rule 15 as a part thereof, to carry out the Hon'ble Court's Letter of 1st February, 1842 and the same was carried and adopted by the subscribers at their meeting of 30th July, 1842

"In substitution of the Rule requiring the declaration upon honor, it is hereby further provided, that if any subscriber to whom an annuity shall have been reserved, under his application and declaration to resign the service, as above, shall subsequently withdraw or retract his application or declaration; or if he shall continue in the service beyond the time, (viz. 1st July,) limited by the foregoing Rule, he shall, unless for special reasons, he be exempted by the managers, subject to an appeal to the service by the individual in question, or by any member of the Fund, forfeit the sum of Co's Rs. (10,000) ten thousand, to be at once deducted from his subscription account with the Fund. The sum or sums that may be so forfeited, shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated Funds of the Institution, and be held available for the general purposes of the Fund."

TABLE showing the value of an annuity of Sicca Rupees 10,000 or Company's Rupees 10,666-10-8 on a Life from 40 to 76 —also the Premiums for Quarterly and date of Decease payments of the Annuity on any Life within the specified number, in Company's Rupees.

Age.	Value of an Annuity of Sa. Rs 10,000 or Co.'s Rs. 10,666-10-8.	Premium for Quarterly payment Co.'s Rupees.	Premium for date of Decease payment Co.'s Rupees.	Total.
40	114186 10 8	2596 9 7	1799 7 5	118555 11 8
41	112949 5 4	2541 13 10	1834 10 8	117325 13 10
42	111712 0 0	2513 1 0	1872 0 0	116097 1 0
43	11 4 4 0 0	2485 5 4	1 09 5 4	114858 10 8
44	109173 5 4	24 6 8 6	1941 5 4	113571 3 2
45	107840 0 0	2426 10 8	1979 11 8	112246 6 4
46	106458 5 4	2395 11 8	2018 2 1	110867 3 1
47	105024 0 0	2362 10 8	2058 10 8	109445 5 4
48	103541 5 4	2329 9 7	2101 5 4	107972 4 3
49	102005 5 4	2295 7 5	2 44 0 0	106444 12 9
50	100448 0 0	2260 4 3	2188 12 9	104807 1 0
51	98912 0 0	2225 1 0	2231 7 5	103368 8 5
52	97276 0 0	2190 14 11	2275 3 2	1 1842 2 1
53	95786 10 8	2155 11 8	2320 0 0	100262 6 4
54	94154 10 8	2118 6 4	2366 14 11	98639 15 11
55	92480 0 0	2081 1 0	2413 13 10	96974 14 10
56	90762 10 8	2042 10 8	2462 14 11	95268 4 3
57	88992 0 0	2002 2 1	2513 1 0	93507 3 1
58	87178 10 8	1961 9 7	2564 4 3	91704 8 6
59	85322 10 8	1920 0 0	2616 8 6	89859 3 2
60	83413 5 4	1877 5 4	2670 14 11	87961 9 7
61	81461 5 4	1833 9 7	2727 7 5	86022 6 4
62	79456 0 0	1788 12 9	2786 2 1	84030 14 10
63	77365 5 4	1740 12 9	2841 0 7	8 947 11 8
64	75221 5 4	1692 12 9	2908 6. 4	79816 8 5
65	72970 10 8	1641 9 7	2965 5 4	77577 9 7
66	70666 10 8	1590 6 4	3031 7 5	75288 8 5
67	68320 0 0	1537 1 0	3097 9 7	72954 10 7
68	65909 5 4	1482 10 8	3165 13 10	7055 13 10
69	63456 0 0	1428 4 3	3232 0 0	68116 4 3
70	60970 10 8	1371 11 8	3305 9 7	65647 15 11
71	58442 10 8	1315 3 2	3377 1 0	63134 14 10
72	55904 0 0	1257 9 7	3448 8 6	60610 2 1
73	53376 0 0	1201 1 0	3520 0 0	58097 1 0
74	50860 5 4	1144 8 6	3591 7 5	55605 5 3
75	48348 0 0	1090 2 1	3659 11 8	53197 13 9
76	46144 0 0	1033 11 8	3734 12 9	50878 8 5

ABRIDGED CIVIL SERVICE CODE. ABSTRACT OF, AND NOTE ON CIVIL ANNUITY FUND RULES.

INSTITUTION OF THE FUND.

The Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund was established in 1825. Subscribers' contributions commenced from May of that year.

SUBSCRIBERS, THEIR LIABILITIES, RIGHTS, QUALIFICATIONS AND PRIVILEGES.

All Covenanted Civil Servants are bound to subscribe, and no subscriber can withdraw or cease to subscribe, except a Governor, who holds his appointment not by right of the service. A subscriber who may have been absent from India more than 5 years; or one who may have been dismissed from the service, forfeits all benefit, from the Fund. But if a subscriber be only under *suspension* his interest shall be in abeyance and revive on his restoration; if he draw salary (or any public allowance) for the time of his suspension, that time shall count as actual service; but if not, the intervening period shall not be computed in the term of service, necessary to qualify him for an Annuity. To be qualified for an Annuity, requires a service* of 25 years, and actual residence in India of 22 years.

NOTE.—Besides the direct benefits of the fund, subscribers enjoy the privileges provided by the Furlough Rules, which none others can claim.

The number of Annuities of £1,000 each, grantable, are not more than may complete nine per Annum from the 1st of May 1826. This admits of the untaken Annuities of any year, being available to subscribers at any time in a subsequent year, in addition to the nine accruing Annuities of the year. Before August of each year, an offer is made to every qualified member† of one of the nine Annuities, to accrue on the 1st of the succeeding May; and they are at the same time informed of the No. if any, of the Annuities of former years that remain unappropriated on the 1st of July last preceding, and which are also available for acceptance. These last may, however, be *at any time* taken up by payment of 6ne and resignation.‡ But the nine accruing Annuities of the following year, are not grantable until the 1st of May of the year to which they belong. Accordingly on the last mentioned date, the said nine Annuities are appropriated to the applicants§ *first* in the order of seniority to those whose applications were received on or before the 1st of November preceding, *then* if any Annuities remain unappropriated,

* *Service* is computed either from date of covenant or of notification of Appointment, whichever may be first. *Residence* reckons from date of arrival at the presidency.

ANNUITIES, NOW OPPERABLE, AND ACCEPTABLE UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS.

† Where the Principals are not in India, to their Agents if duly appointed.

‡ No special application necessary, beyond the statement of date of birth, the offer of fine, and of resignation on specified date,—from which date the Annuity will commence.

§ The application in this case should run thus:—

I have the honor to tender this my application for an Annuity of the year—(1841-2) grantable under the Rules and to state upon honor that it is my firm determination, should I obtain the same to accept it, and retire from the Company's Civil Service on or before the first day of July of the year to which the said Annuity belongs.

If from an agent the application may run thus:—

I beg as constituted agent of *Mr.*———— to tender this application on his behalf for one of the Annuities of the year—(1841-2) grantable under the Rules, and to state upon honor that should the said Annuity be appropriated to Mr. ———— I will accept it on this behalf, and will duly proffer Mr. ———— resignation of the service to Government on or before the first day of July next it———

The age, or rather the date of birth of member applying should at the same time be stated; also if it be wished that the Annuity be made payable quarterly and, up to date of decease.

they are distributed amongst those whose applications may have been received after the aforesaid 1st November, but before 1st May, in the same order of seniority; and lastly, if any still remain untaken by the aforesaid applicants, they are granted to Invalids who may apply under Rule 37. To confirm the title to an Annuity thus accepted and thus appropriated, a member must make good the ½* value, (according to the valuation Table annexed) of his Annuity *previous to the date of commencement of Annuity*, and also resign the Company's service. This resignation must not be deferred later than the first of July following, and in no case will the Annuity commence until the date of such resignation. An Annuitant shall receive a Certificate signed by 3 or more of the Managers, declaratory of his admission, which shall enable him to draw his Annuity of £1,000 or Co.'s Rs 10,660-10-8, either in India † or in London from the Company's Treasury.‡

GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS, THEIR POWER, MANNER OF VOTING, &c.

The Annual General Meeting is held on the 1st day of January for auditing the Accounts of the past year, for the election of five Managers, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. A Special General Meeting may likewise be convened at any time by the Managers, or by any nine Members, provided six weeks' notice be given of the objects of such Meeting. Any question proposed at any Meeting, shall be determined by a Majority of ⅔ths of those voting on the question; but the concurrent voices of *nine* Members at least *actually present* is required to determine upon any question whatever: and upon all general questions affecting the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to or alteration in the original rules and principles of the Fund; all subscribers in India, may deliver their sentiments and votes in writing, addressed to the Chairman, provided no decision upon *such* question, shall be valid or have effect until sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court; to whom parties considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal and the decision of the Court of Directors shall in all cases be final.

* Or any member so choosing, may receive an Annuity of an amount proportionate to that which the balance of his accumulated subscriptions bears to the value of an annuity on his life; without paying any thing further.

The fine must be paid into the hands of the Sub-treasurer, who as treasurer of the Fund will grant receipts. The fine may be paid any time *before* date of commencement of Annuity.

† Payable from the General Treasury or from any other Government Treasury which the Government may approve.

‡ A simple Annuity is payable at the end of the Official year on the condition of the Annuitant having survived the year. But if it be wished that the Annuity be made payable up to date of decease the premium for the same (as per annexed table) must be paid in addition to the fine above referred to. If the Annuity is also desired to be made payable quarterly the requisite premium for that privilege must likewise be paid. This latter benefit, of Quarterly payments, cannot be taken without also the former benefit; date of Decease payments may however be taken alone.

Applications from Invalid Subscribers having resided less than 12 years in India, for reduced Annuities purchasable generally on the same terms as the full Annuities, must be made before the first of May. Such an Applicant must furnish to the Managers a Certificate from his Medical Attendant in India, countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board of Calcutta, Certifying that he is from some permanent cause or complaint incapable of rendering further service in the climate of India. [This certificate will need to be confirmed in England after a year's residence there, by the examining Physician of the Hon'ble Court.] An Invalid Subscriber thus applying, will, (if successful under the general rule of appropriation of Annuities) be entitled, first if he have resided full 15 years in India to an annuity of £500 per annum.

Second, if he have resided less than 15, but more than 10 years in India, to an Annuity of £250.

Third, if his residence be less than 10 year he will only be entitled to a Donation from the fund of £500.

REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1824.

CORRECTED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1843.

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers.

ART. 1. The following description of persons, and they alone, are eligible to be subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund:—

1st Officers or cadets in the military service of the honorable company under the presidency of Fort William.

2d. Chaplains of the Bengal establishment.

3rd. Officers of the Bengal medical establishment, and veterinary surgeons.

4th. Officers of the Bengal establishment on the retired list.

ART. 2. Individuals of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st article, who entered to service previous to the 30th August 1826 and who hitherto have not become subscribers, shall only be admissible on the following condition:—

1st. That the application for admission be accompanied by the certificate of two surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge, in good health. This certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted. Applications from married officers being also accompanied by a certificate of their marriage, and intimation of the correct age of the parties.

2d. That donation and arrears of subscription, according to the rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound interest on those sums accumulated half yearly at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the fund, or from the entrance of the person into the service, if subsequent to the institution of the same, and prior to 30th August 1826. If the arrears are paid by instalments (which are not to exceed twelve monthly payments from the date of admission) interest at 8 per cent. per annum to be charged on all intermediate balances.

ART. 3. A subscriber withdrawing from the fund, forfeits, *ipso facto*, all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his donation and subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession. Should he afterwards be desirous of *again* becoming a subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new subscriber, as described in the 2d article. Note—This article is applicable to voluntary subscribers only.

ART. 4. Subscribers who may retire from the service on the prescribed pension of their ranks, or in ill health before entitled thereto, or who may return permanently, or upon furlough, to Europe, shall not forfeit their title to the benefits of the fund provided they continue the regular payments of the monthly subscription of their ranks, agreeably to the rates laid down for each rank in table No. II.

ART. 5. Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the service before they are entitled to the full pension of their rank shall not forefeit all claims on the institution, provided they continue to pay the Indian rates of subscription of their respective ranks.

ART. 6. Officers are permitted to subscribe according to army rank, on furnishing the prescribed certificate of health, subscription and donation, as in every other case, being calculated from date of such rank.—Under this rule, medical officers and Veterinary Surgeons may subscribe as captains after 15 years' service.

SECTION II.

Donations and subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 7. All subscribers to pay a donation or premium on entering the fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying table No. I., and

shall also allot for the support of the fund, as long as they shall continue subscribers, the monthly sums specified in table No. II., agreeably to their rank, whether to India or Europe. The subscriptions of cadets to be calculated at the rank of ensign. Subscription by medical officers in the several grades attached to the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes is compulsory unless the privilege under article 8 has been embraced.

TABLE I.

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

	Married.				Unmarried.		
	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion.	On joining the Institution.	On Promotion.	On Marriage.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Col. and 18 Surgeons 1 Class.	3480 0	579 0	700 0	140 0	3130 0
Lieut. Col. and 18 ditto 2d ditto,	2001 0	514 0	560 0	140 0	1721 0
Major, Chap. and 18 ditto 3d ditto,	1162 0	414 0	420 0	120 0	952 0
Capts. Surgs. and Asst. Chaps.	556 0	364 0	300 0	120 0	406 0
Lieuts. Asst. Surgs. and Veterinary Surgs.,	360 0	120 0	180 0	60 0	180 0
Cornets, 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns,	240 0	0 0	120 0	0 0	120 0

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks.

	If in India.						If in Europe.					
	Unmarried			*Married.*			*Unmarried*			*Married.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonels and 18 Surgeons 1st Class,	25	0	0	50	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
Lieut. Colonels and 18 ditto 2d ditto,							1	0	0	2	0	0
Major, Chaplain and 18 ditto 3d ditto							0	16	0	1	12	0
Captains and Surgeons, and Assistant Chaplains,							0	10	6	1		0
Lieutenants, Assistant and Veterinary Surgeons,				10			0	6	6	0		0
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns,							0	5	3	0	10	6

ART. 8. The following rules have effect from 1st January, 1837:—

First.—All Members who have served 32 years may subscribe as colonels; all who have served 27 as lieutenant-colonels; all who have served 22 years as majors; all who have served 12 as captains; and all junior officers as lieutenants.

Second.—Medical and veterinary officers may subscribe as colonels after 27 years' service; as lieutenant-colonel after 22 years; as majors after 17 years; and after 10 years as captains.

Third.—Chaplains may subscribe after 15 years as lieutenant-colonels, after 20 years as colonels.

Fourth.—Admission to subscribe in the next higher rank, to which his service may render an officer eligible, shall depend on the payment of the increased donation within the period prescribed by regulation 11. Further, the claim must be made to the managers in India within 3 months, if he be in India, or if at home, within 12 months from the completion of the qualifying service.

Fifth.—If the privilege to subscribe in the next higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health certificate, and compound interest at 8 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the additional donation and arrears of subscription accumulated half-yearly (as by article 3 of the existing rules) from the date of these rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

*Sixth.**—Retired officers are entitled to enter the higher classes of subscription under the above conditions, on the expiration of the several periods which had they remained in the service would have given them the same privilege. This rule is applicable to subscribers under article 5.

N. B. The period of sevice under this article is calculated by certificates of admission to be furnished from the adjutant general's office. Officers embracing the privilege granted by this rule must comply with all its provisions, calculated through each grade of service.

ART. 9. Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical subscription exigible under article 7, the equivalent sum being determined on this principle.

Members, in Europe to redeem at Europe rates: in India at Indian rates: calculated by two tables of different values of an annuity one adoped for Europe (as the Northampton table) the other for Indian (as the Indian tables) receiving back, or paying the difference of premium according to residence in one or other country. Parties visiting Europe on furlough, or for a temporary residence not exceeding three years, not to receive the difference, nor parties revisiting India to pay it, if the temporary residence does not exceed 1 year: The value to be taken from tables of which the following is a specimen.

On promotion the subscriber will be liable to pay the donation and to pay or redeem difference of subscription.

2. Members who may redeem their periodical subscriptions by a single payment are precluded the benefit of passage money and equipment allowance.

Northampton Tables.				Indian Committees' Tables.			
Age.	Value of an Annuity in England.			Age.	Value of an Annuity in India.		
25	9	13	2	25	8	5	6
30	9	9	4	30	8	1	11
40	8	15	0	40	7	11	0

* Carried by result of Votes on Circular No. 69 A.

ART. 10. Subscribers on promotion shall pay the donation of their increased rank, as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in table No. 1, whether in India or Europe. If in Europe the exchange to be calculated at 2s. 6d. per Company's Rupee.

ART. 11. The donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the fund, either for himself or widow, unless the amount be paid with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the day of admission. Subscribers paying donation by instalments pay interest at 4 per cent. per annum upon all unpaid balances until the whole is liquidated.

ART. 12. Monthly subscriptions of subscribers shall be paid within four months after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of subscription, except satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the delay of payment. Officers authorising their paymasters to deduct their subscriptions from their monthly pay, shall not be subject to the above penalty; but shall nevertheless be responcible for the arrears, in case it shall appear, that the paymaster has neglected to make the proper deductions; if payment be then refused the name to be struck off, if the party entered the service before subscription was made compulsory.

ART. 13. All members marrying, and who may be desirous that their widows should possess claims to the eventual benefits of the fund, are required to inform the Secretary (if in India and the Agents if in Europe) of their marriage, and unless the payment of the additional donation be made within six months after such marriage, the subscribers will be required to pay double the amount with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, and no claim for pension on the part of the widow of an officer not subscribing as a married member at the time of his decease, shall be admissible.

Arrears which may be due to the fund by a married subscriber at the time of his death, will if not discharged by the paymaster of the corps to which the deceased was attached, or by the President of the committee of adjustment, or by his Executors, or agents, be deducted from the pension of the widow, and the whole donation and arrears to be paid although the subscriber should become a widower before completing the full payment. In all cases, when the difference of age of the husband exceeds that of the wife 15 years the donation to be encreased 10 per cent.; when 20 years 15 per cent.: when 25 years 20 per cent.: when 30 years 25 per cent; when 35 years 30 per cent.; when 40 years 35 per cent; and thereafter in a similar proportion in every grade of promotion.

N. B. A member marrying is required to furnish his marriage certificate and to state his own and his wife's age.

ART. 14. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing pay from a temporary cause over which they had no control, such as captivity, or furlough extended on medical certificate, shall during such period, be exempted from the payment of monthly subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity and upon the receipt of pay, the arrears are to be made good within six months, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum for any time beyond that period. But if the incapacity to pay proceed from any other cause, dependent upon the choice or conduct of the individual, such as furlough extended on private affairs, or any penal suspension from rank and pay, not only shall the arrears so accumulated be paid up within the above term, but compound interest charged at 8 per cent. per annum on the amount.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 15. The benefits derivable from the Military Fund are twofold.

1st. Such as are granted by the regulations to subscribers while living.

2d. Such as are granted to widows of deceased subscribers.

ART. 16. The benefit granted to subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on such claim by the regulations of this fund,

except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 17. A subscriber of whatever rank who may proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and who may not be allowed passage-money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the sum of rupees 1,567-9-1 to defray that expence, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of rupees 5,000 or property of any description to that amount; and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage,* on the production of a similar declaration.

ART. 18. A subscriber so proceeding to England on sick certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of rupees 300 for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of rupees 2,000, or property of any description to that amount; but no allowance will in any case be made for equipment to a subscriber returning to India.

N. B. The benefits held out in the two preceding articles should be applied for, when claimable; and no claim will be admitted, which is not preferred within 12 months from date of furlough.

ART. 19. Subaltern officers proceeding to England on sick certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay and pension for wounds) a sum of money that will enable him to expend £50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually during the period of receiving English pay on Furlough. The declaration to be renewed annually.

N. B. The possession of company's Rupees 1,500, or £150, precludes all claim to the above allowance.

ART. 20. It having, however, been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous passage money, equipment allowance, and income to subscribers proceeding to England on sick certificate, no subscriber who has received the benefits he is entitled to at any one time shall receive a second indulgence until the expiration of eight years, reckoning from the renewal of Indian subscription.

ART. 21. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the fund.

ART. 22. The second class of benefits, namely, those granted to widows of deceased subscribers, are absolute, not dependant on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution.

ART. 23. The widows of deceased subscribers shall be entitled to receive the annuities specified in the annexed table.

TABLE

Shewing the amount of Pension to Widows (during their Widowhood) of each Rank.

	In India.			In England.		
			d.			d.
Widow of a Col. and 18 Surgs., 1st Class	238	6	5	342	8	9
Lieut.-Col. and 18 ditto, 2d ditto	190	11	6	273	15	0
Majors, Chapls. and 18 ditto, 3 ditto	143	0	7	205	6	3
Capts. and Surgs. and Asst. Chapls.	95	5	9	136	17	6
Lieuts. and Asst. Surgs. and Veterinary Surgs.	71	3	1	102	3	9
Ensigns, 2d Lieuts. and Cornets	56	9	8	81	3	6

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these rules of the institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may

*Colonel ....£ 200 Captain .. £ 125

have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

ART. 24. If a widow pensioner on the fund marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the fund during her first widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married; but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the regulations in the first instance. If the second husband shall also have been a subscriber to the fund, the widow will receive however only one annuity, taking that which may be the greatest, that is to say, according to the rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 25. Every widow benefitting by the military fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of government, shall be entitled (for one passage only) to an allowance of rupees 1,567-9-1, the claim to be determined by the following rule:—

If the money possessed by a widow exceed the sum of 12,000 rupees, the same being available for immediate expenditure and entirely at her disposal, she shall not be entitled to the benefit of passage-money. In like manner, although not immediately available, nor at her disposal, if the yearly interest of such money exceed the sum of £68-8-9, the claim to passage-money will be disallowed. Widows in Europe at the time of their husbands' death, are not entitled to passage-money on returning to India, or again visiting Europe.

ART. 26. Should the fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it, so that the annual income will not defray the amount of the annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the directors, after submission to the army, to make a proportionate deduction from the annuity of each annuitant, excepting always the present annuitants of the Bengal widows' fund, and from the payments to other claimants above the rank of subaltern, until the state of the fund shall afford the means of complete payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION IV.

General Regulations.

ART. 27. The Bengal military fund is to be administered by a president and twelve directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 15th of January, by a general meeting of all subscribers who may be present at the presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the presidency may vote for directors by proxy, on addressing to the secretary letters containing the names of the persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their signature to the general meeting by the hand of any other subscriber. The directors who shall be found duly elected shall then choose their president from among themselves. The precise day and place of meeting shall be notified by the president, in the *Government Gazette* at least two calendar months before hand.

ART. 28. At the annual meetings the accounts of the fund and proceedings of the directors for the past year, shall be laid before the meeting, for inspection and approval by the subscribers present, who were not of the direction; after which, the meeting at large will proceed to choose directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

ART. 29. The directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

ART. 30. All subscribers, who may have contributed to the fund by paying donations and subscriptions in their respective ranks, during six continued months before any meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the accounts and proceedings, and to vote for directors.

ART. 31. In the event of a vacancy in the office of director occurring, in the intermediate period between two annual meetings, the directors may choose a successor from amongst the subscribers at the presidency, who may be eligible to the office.

ART. 32. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the society at large, special meetings will be called of the subscribers at the presidency (others voting by proxy) as provided for in article 27. Or if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause should occur to any twelve subscribers to require the notice of the society at large, a special meeting shall be summoned by the president on the written requisition of such twelve subscribers under the forms above prescribed.

ART. 33. The directors shall have a secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be accountant, with an establishment upon such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 34. The secretary will be expected to have an office at his own residence for the accommodation of the meetings of the directors, for the preservation of the records, and for the purpose of affording access to the officers of the army at large to the books of the institution.

ART. 35. The directors of the fund will hold regular monthly meetings; but no meeting of the directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any director, or with the secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the president, who will convene a special meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application; but no special meeting shall be called with the view or re-considering resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former meeting of directors, unless at the requisition of a number of directors greater than that which attended such meeting.

ART. 36. The secretary will invariably lay before the directors, either at the regular or special meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last meeting. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the directors present. The secretary will also submit to the directors who attended, drafts of all the letters which in those meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the secretary, without waiting for a meeting of the directors; but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 37. The secretary will keep the set of the books in use in the military widows' fund under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the directors of the fund.

ART. 38. The books and correspondence of the fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of subscribers.

ART. 39. When any new regulation shall appear to the directors to be advisable, such regulation shall be circulated to corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes (to be ascertained at the expiration of four months) shall decide its adoption or rejection.

ART. 40. If any subscriber or claimant on the fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the Directors to that of the subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the regulation, such appeal, provided it be approved by three Directors, shall be referred by the Directors, and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding article, and the decision on such appeal, or that of the Directors in cases not appealable, shall be final in all cases whatever; any further agitation of the question by a process of law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the fund.

ART. 41. When a reference shall be made to the subscribers at large respecting either proposed regulation, or an appeal, the result of such reference hall be communicated to corps for the information of subscribers.

ART. 42. Generally all payments due from the fund are made quarterly in England, and monthly in India; but in cases when pensioners or claimants on the fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears must be paid up to the end of the preceding month.

ART. 43. Any arrear which may be due to the fund by a subscriber or by all annuitant who may have received an overpayment, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the fund to the person owing such arrear:

ART. 44. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income *in any manner*, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all *future* benefits from the fund.

ART. 45. If a subscriber who may be dismissed from the service, by a court martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be re-admissible to the fund on payment of the arrear that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension. See Art. 14.

ART. 46. All property belonging to the military fund at any period shall be invariably vested in the honorable company's securities. The necessity for retaining any balance is now dispensed with, and the secretary's office has no cash transactions. All payments in Calcutta are, in future, to be made at the presidency pay office by order of government dated 1st July 1840. All contributions from subscribers generally must be made through the pay department or public treasuries. Private drafts are prohibited.

ART. 47. The business of the fund in Europe shall be conducted through the agency of messrs. Cockerell and Co., who will from time to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance and to whom such applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the directors of the fund in India.

NOTE.—The secretary will continue to give notice in all practicable cases where arrears are due, but at the same time subscribers must attend to their own interests, and take care that the prescribed donations and subscriptions are regularly paid to prevent arrears, as the interests of the fund cannot be allowed to suffer from the omissions of subscribers, or from a want of acquaintance with the rules of the institution.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Form of Certificates of Health to accompany the Applications of an officer to become a Subscribers.

SECTION 1ST, ARTICLE 2D.

We, the undersigned medical officers of her majesty's or the hon'ble East India company's service, (as the case may be), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and date) C. D. } *Rank, corps and service.*
E. F. }

I, A. B. hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution, and that I do believe myself to be perfectly good life.

A. B. *(Rank, corps and date.)*

Signed and declared in my presence, this day of 18 at station or camp,

G. H. *(Rank)*
Commanding at Camp or station.

No. II.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an officer for Passage Money.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 17TH.

I, J. K, Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 5,000, or convertible property† of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the I claim from the military fund the sum of rupees 1,567-9-1, under article 17 of the regulations. J. K.

(Station and date.) *Captain* *Regt. N. I.*

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* In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the counter signature of a second medical officer within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the certificate by the medical officer subscribing it.

† By convertible property is meant horses, houses, plate, and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furlough. Wearing apparel and other requisites for comfort and convenience not deemed convertible.

No. III.

Form of Declaration to accompany an Application for Equipment Allowance.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 18TH.

I J. K, Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 2,000 in money or convertible property any description, of which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the

I claim from the military fund the sum of rupees three hundred, under article 18th of the regulations.

J. K.

(Station and date) *Captain* *Regt.* *N. I.*

No. IV.

Form of Declaration to accompany the application of an Officer for Income Allowance.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 19TH.

I, J. K.—Regt N. I, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay and pension for wounds) a sum of money that will enable me to expend £50 per annum during my furlough of 3 years, and that I claim that sum yearly from the military fund, under the regulations of thatinstitution (article 19th) for my support, being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the

J. K.
Regt. N. I.

(Station and date)

No. V.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of a Widow for Passage Money.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 25TH.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that with the exception of the pensions to which I am entitled from the military fund and Lord Clive's fund, I am not possessed of, nor have any interest in property of any description, or from whatever source derived exceeding the value of rupees , and exclusive of the abovementioned pensions, my entire income will not exceed rupees or £ per annum.

No. VI.

Form of Declaration to be made by Widow.

I, Widow of the late on the Bengal establishment, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I now live in the parish of in the county of and that I have not contracted marriage with any person since the decease of the said

(Signed)
Widow of the late.

Form of Certificate.

This is to certify that Mrs. Widow of the late on the Bengal establishment, is living in the parish of in the county of and that to the best of my knowledge and belief she has not contracted marriage with any person since the decease of the said

(Signed)

To be signed either by the minister of the parish, one Churchwarden, or by one justice of the peace, or by any retired or other civil or military officer of the honble company's service, as may be most suitable to the convenience of the widow.

The above papers are required quarterly, and must be dated on or after every 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October of each year.

KING'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of widows and children of deceased officers, in his Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820. *And revised in* 1827.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, commander-in-chief in India, the above named fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in his majesty's regiments serving in India, who may have been left destitute; and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also, of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since been found advisable to make some alteration in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulation, passed with the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by his excellency the right honorable Viscount Combermere, commander-in-chief in India, who has been pleased to become patron to the institution.

1st. That the committee of general management formed at Calcutta, shall consist of the following persons for the time being, they being subscribers; viz.

The major-generals commanding the presidency division.
The adjutant general of his majesty's forces in India.
The quarter master general of his majesty's forces in India.
The inspector of Hospitals.
The Commandant of Fort William.
The assistant adjutant general of his majesty's forces in India.
The two senior officers of his majesty's regiment quartered in Fort William.
The senior subalterns of ditto.
Commandant of the depôt at Chinsurah.
The military secretary to the commander-in-chief.
The major of brigade of his majesty's forces.
The paymaster of his majesty's troops, and
The paymaster of his majesty's Regiment, quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a sub-committee for inquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows;—such officers being subscribers.

The senior officers of his majesty's army at the presidency.
All officers of the general staff.
The two senior officers of his majesty's regiment stationed at the presidency.
The two senior subalterns of ditto.
And that the major of brigade of King's Troops may be good enough to act as honorary secretary.

3d. That every officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified in the margin:*

STAFF.	
Commander-in-chief, ...	30
General officer	20
Adjutant general, quarter master general, inspector of hospitals, military secretary in Bengal	12
Deputy adjutant general, deputy quarter master general, deputy inspector of Hospitals, military secretary, Madras and Bombay	10

4th. That the pay-masters of corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the agent of the King's military fund. Messrs. Calcutta.

5th. All married officers shall subscribe to the fund within three months after joining their regiments or stations, and bachelors within three months after their marriage; any

Assistant adjt. general, & assistant quarter master genl.	8	officers neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a subscriber, unless by the sanction of the genl. committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, as the case may be; or, if in India at the time, from the date, of the division of these regulations, 1st August, 1827.
Majors of brigade and other staff	6	
REGIMENTAL.		
Lieutenant colonel, (if commanding station or corps, 2 extra.)	8	
Majors, (ditto ditto)	6	
Captains	4	
Paymasters, surgeons and adjutants		
Lieutenants, assistant surgeons, and quarter masters	2	
Cornets, ensigns, and veterinary surgeons		

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of his majesty's corps, serving under the several presidencies, the most noble the governor general in council, was pleased to order and direct, when the fund was established, that bills may be granted to the pay-master of his majesty's regiments by the government of Madras and Bombay, on the government of Bengal, at the exchange of 108 Calcutta sicca rupees for every 110 Madras rupees, and 325 Calcutta sicca rupees, for every 350 Bombay rupees, payable at sight to the general agents in Calcutta, thereby avoiding commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and signed by committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become distitute by the death of any regimental officer, such widow shall memorialize, or represent, the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps, the casualty which has occurred, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any cause so received.

9th. That whenever there may be mixed corps of his majesty's service or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a general committee, composed as equally as possible of officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President.—A field officer, if practicable; 1 Captain, Surgeon, or pay master, 2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 2 Quarter Master or Assistant Surgeon.

10th. As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five officers (being subscribers,) to hear and decide upon the case of any widows and children, so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be competent for the commander-in-chief at either presidency, to assemble a special committee, to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the regiment, to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond sea.

11th. That such general, special, or regimental committees as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the parties seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted, whether for passage-money or maintenance strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committees shall be forwarded to the agents of the general committee, if in Bengal; or to the honorary secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the commander in chief; if at the presidency of Madras or Bombay, by the officer commanding the corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th The sub-committee at Madras and Bombay will on satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the agents at Calcutta, for the amount of the sum which may be award; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such sub-committee, the general committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the rules laid down.

13th The sub-committee will, on drawing for any sum on the general agents, transmit the report of the station committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the awards as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awards.

14th. The object of this fund being clearly confined to sending home distressed families of deceased officers, with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the King's service in India, it is earnestly hoped, that all ranks of staff and regimental offices will support it.

15th. But to prevent doubts and misconceptions, which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow who is not in distressed circumstances, or no lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision for herself or children from the fund, further than instated in the 8th clause of the schedule of awards. It is also declared, that no widow is entitled to passage-money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn; and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund; that no widow, under any circumstances shall be entitled to any assistance from this fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form, within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th. Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this fund; but awards for them must be specially made by a general or sub-committee, and sanctioned by the commander-in-chief of the presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them and provide a passage, &c. &c.

17th. That the general agents in Calcutta, shall furnish an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of this fund, agreeable to forms annexed, to the adjutant general of his majesty's forces; and that officer be applied to, circulate the same amongst the subscribers, and the several officers of government at the three presidencies.

18th. That commanding officers of his majesty's regiments, be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the general agents, who are requested, from time to time, to apprize commanding officers whenever any corps may fail in making such remittances.

19th. That no general rule or regulations of this fund shall be altered unless recommended by the general committees, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

20th. In taking the opinion of the regiment and staff officers of his majesty's forces in India, a very general wish has been expressed, that *all* widows should have their passage to England, &c. &c., defrayed. The funds will now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the fund amount to forty thousand rupees (40,000), the committee will again put, the question for the sense of the subscribers, with, a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty thousand rupees (30,000); and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the fund, their subscriptions should then be augmented. An officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, and all claims on the fund must, in like manner, cease from the same period; but an officer going to sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his company's allowances will be considered as a subscriber, during his absence.

FORM OF DRAFT TO BE USED BY SUB COMMITTEES.

To

General Agents to the Military Fund for His Majesty's service.

GENTLEMEN,

Passage money & maintenance. Travelling allowance.

At days after sight, please to pay Brigade Major Captain A. B., or order, the sum of sicca rupees , being amount of maintenance allowance granted to Mrs. by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date

} Sub-committee.

GENTLEMEN,

At days after sight please pay to brigade Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of rupees , being amount of passage money and travelling allowance to Mrs. by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date

} Sub-committee.

Note—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

RULES *for awards to be paid to the Widows of Officers from the General Fund for His Majesty's service.*

1st. The amount of passage-money to the widow of a field officer shall be limitted to rupees of the country,..... £2,000

Captain and subaltern,..... £5,000

For each child, not exceeding three in number..... £5,000

For each, exceeding three..... £3,000

2nd. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expences of their journey to England; the amount to be paid to them in bills at sight, if procurable, or on cash at the current rate of exchange, viz.

	£	s.	d.
For every widow per mile.....	1	0	0
For one child, ditto,.....	2	0	6
If more than one child, each per mile,.....	0	0	4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds, may be bound.

3rd. If an officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days' march of the three presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowance of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a King's medical officer, that she is, from ill health or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months,) as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate to be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either presidency, according to the annexed scale No. 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year, and the months noted in the annexed scale, No. 1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones, any lady becoming a widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband's rank, are deemed sufficient to enable her to proceed to the presidency.

7th. Every lady receiving subsistence under Regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled to one month's full pay and allowance, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the presidency, unless it is shown by a

medical certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement, unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

8th. Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months' march, required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed from those proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowance in addition, in full of all demands on the fund.

APPENDIX.—FORMS.

THE KING'S MILITARY FUND.

Report and award of committee

[*As the case may be*]

PRESIDENT;

Lieutenant-Colonel and Major

{ Members }

Heard the case of Mrs. being the widow of of Regiment, died at have also children.

The committee deem the family of widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from to under Regulation 4th.

Being month, at per month

Ditto ditto under Regulation 3d.

months, at per ditto.....

Maintenance under Regulation 6th,

months, at per ditto.....

Passage money to the widow.....

" " " children.....

Travelling expences from London to,.....

Total Sa Rs.

[*Signed by*] President

Members.

Mrs. and children.

Amount of Grant rupees.

No. 1.

SCALE REFERRED TO, IN REGULATION Nos. 4 AND 5.

Stations.	*Periods at which journeys can be undertaken.*	*Computed length of journey.*
Meerut,	From the 15th June to the 10th April,	
Cawnpore	Ditto.	2½ months.
Ghazeepore,	At all periods,	2 „
Dinapore,	„	1½ „
Boglipore,	„	1½ „
Berhampore,	Within 14 days March.	
	MADRAS.	
Cannanore,		
Trichinopoly,		
Secunderabad,		
Bellary,		
Bangalore,		
Arcot,		
	BOMBAY.	
Poonah,		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT.

Balance left in hand 1st January, 18.....
Amount of subscriptions as per list No. 1,.....
Per Government donation, ...
Interest on Government promissory note,.....

Disbursements as per list No. 2 for widows.....
Expences for collecting, &c. at rupees 200 per month,.....

LIST No 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By three Commanders-in-Chief, for one year.....
By four General Officers on the Staff, for one year.....
By one ditto, from 1st March, 1820, to 1st Jan. 1827 ten months..
By four Staff Officers, at 25 rupees .....
By „ „ at 10 rupees.....
By „ „ at 8 rupees.....

4TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel in command .....
1 Major.....
3 Captains, Pay-Master, &c.....
12 Lieutenants, &c.....
3 Cornets.....

Total

LIST No. 2.

AWARD FOR WIDOWS.

To the widow of a Subaltern, 38th regiment, dying at Meerut in the month of May.....
To subsistence from 1st June.....
To 3 months' subsistence for journey.....
To 1 month's additional, by regulation 9th.....
To 2 month's ditto, on medical certificate.....
The passage money for herself.....
Ditto ditto for 3 children.....
To Travelling expences from London to Edinburgh, 800 miles, (8 days,) for self, at and 3 children, each £ exchange at 2 shillings per rupee.....

Total 3,000 0 0

NOTE.—Awarded by the regimental committee.....Sa. Rs. 3,000 0 0

LORD CLIVE'S FUND

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1776.

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks:

	£		£
Colonel.....	4,000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.	1,000
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000	Assistant Surgeon,.....	1,000
Major.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain.....	2,000	Asst. Commissary of ordnance,	750
Commissary of Ordnance,	2,000	Deputy ditto, Conductor and all	
Surgeon.....	2,000	other inferior warrant officers.	
Lieutenant.....	1,000		

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers, to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz.

	per annum				*per day*	
Colonel..... £	228	2	2	or 12s.	6d
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	182	10	0	„ 10	0
Major.....	136	17	6	„ 7	6
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary.....	91	5	0	„ 5	0
Lieutenant, Asst. Surg. and Deputy Commissary	45	12	6	„ 2	6
Ensign.....	36	10	0	„ 2	0
Conductor of Ordnance,.....	36	10	0	„ 2	0

Their widows, one half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:

Sergeant of artillery, 9d per day, 1st to those who have lost a limb. Privates of ditto, 6d, ditto and 9d, to ditto ditto.

All other non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which, if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly, in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property, to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows:

Colonel of cavalry....Sa. Rs.	96	6	9	Lieutenant of Cavalry..	27	6	8
Colonel of artillery, infantry, and engineers,.....	75	0	0	Ditto of artillery, and Deputy Commissary of ordnance.	17	8	0
Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry.....	69	9	0	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Assistant Surgeons, ...	15	0	0
Ditto of artillary infantry, and engineers.....	60	0	0	Cornet of cavalry,.....	15	0	0
Major of cavalry,.....	58	3	4	2d Lieutenant of artillery,	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers.....	45	0	0	Ensign of infantry and engineers.....	12	13	0
Captain of cavalry.....	44	13	7	Conductor of Ordnance and			
Ditto of artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance,.....	35	0	0	Riding Master of cavalry	12	8	0
Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Surgeons, ...	20	0	0				

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules, as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction of the Governor-General.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage, in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed for the pensions of their husbands, payable half yearly in England or monthly in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their general letters, in the Military Department, under date the 15th September, 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor-General in council is pleased to publish the following form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future case of application of that nature.

FORM.

I, widow of late a in the service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not die possessed of property, either real or personal, to the amount of £ sterling.
nor any person or persons in trust for him. A. B.

Sworn before me, at this day of one thousand eight hundred and

C. D., *Magistrate.*

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER, 1828.

Under Orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs, that the following form of affidavit shall be adopted, hereafter by the widows applying to be admitted to the

benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98. B. dated the 26th March, 1825.

"To Wit }
}

hereby maketh oath, that is the widow of late a in the Honble East India Company's service, and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her aforesaid husband; and this deponent further sweara that her said husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to, real and personal estate, to the amount in value together, of

nor any other person or persons in trust for him."

Sworn before me this day of

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring fund, being the Regulations of the Society prepared by Messrs Collier, Bird and Grant.

Preamble. To all to whom these presents shall come, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the Medical service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bengal establishment, send greeting. WHEREAS in the year of Our Lord 1833, certain members of their said Medical Service, of the said Honorable East India Company, for the purpose of establishing a fund sufficient to provide annuities for the senior officers of the said Medical Service, and to enable them to retire sooner than they could previously have done from and to accelerate promotion in the said service, formed themselves into a society and instituted a fund by subscription; and also made certain regulations for the management and conducting of the said society, which were printed, but no deed was ever executed by the subscribers to the said fund. And whereas, for the purposes of carrying into effect the intentions of the subscribers to the said fund, the persons whose names are here-under written, being members of the said Medical Service and subscribers to the said fund, have obtained the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and have also agreed to become parties to, and execute these presents, as hereinafter is expressed and contained.

General Covenant. NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE and by these presents WITNESS, that for the purpose of providing annuities for the senior officers, of the said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company on their said Bengal establishment, who are subscribers to the said fund, and to enable the said senior Medical officers to receive sooner than they could previously have done from, and to accelerate promotion in the said Medical service, and for the better management of the said society, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the said Medical Service, do, and each and every of them doth, covenant, promise, declare, and agree, with and to the others and other of them collectively and individually, in manner following, that is to say: that they, the said parties, whose names are here-under written, and each and every of them, each covenanting for himself respectively as aforesaid, shall and will observe, perform, abide by, confirm to fulfil, and keep, all and singular, the several and respective articles, clauses, provisos, powers, conditions, declarations, agreements, matters, and things whatsoever, hereinafter contained, expressed and declared, that is to say.—

Covenant I. That the several persons, parties to these presents, whose names are hereunder written, covenant and agree, in manner aforesaid, to be and remain members of the said society, and subscribers to the said fund.

II. That the said fund shall be called the "Bengal Medical Retiring Fund." Name of the fund.

III. That the said society and fund shall be open for admission as members and subscribers to all the officers of the said Bengal Medical Service; (with the exception of those Assistant Surgeons who have given up promotion) who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, the date of the institution of the said fund, or absent on leave or on furlough, but who have now returned, and who shall pay up their Subscriptions after the rate agreed to by the original subscribers to the said fund, and herein-after expressed, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833; and to all Medical servants, who have since the said 1st day of Jan. 1833 entered the said Medical service, and who shall pay up their subscriptions after the rate herein-after mentioned, to be computed from the day of their arrival in India; and to all such Medical servants on the said Bengal establishment, who are now absent on leave or on furlough, who shall apply for admission to become members of the said society and said subscribers to the fund, on or before the expiration of six calendar months from the day of their return to India from such leave or furlough, and shall pay up all such subscriptions and arrears of subscriptions, in the manner herein-after provided for persons on leave or furlough. Provided always, and it is hereby declared by and between the several parties to these presents, that all such Medical servants who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, and who shall not become subscribers to the said fund on or before the 31st day of October, 1836, must obtain the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, before they can become subscribers thereto; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with annual interests on the 1st day of January; in each and every succeeding year; and (in case any of such subscribers shall not pay up all their arrears at once) shall also insure their lives for the said arrears, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain due and unpaid, and keep up such life insurance until the whole arrears are fully paid up; and also all Medical servants who were in the said service on the said 1st day of January, 1833, but were absent from India on furlough or leave, who shall, on returning from such furlough or leave to India, refuse or neglect, before the expiration of six calendar months after such return, to apply for admission to become subscribers to the said fund, such Medical servants must procure the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, at the time being in India, before they shall be admitted to be subscribers to the said fund; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon after the rate of six per ct. per ann. with annual rests on the 1st day of January in each and every succeeding year; and (in case all such arrears shall not be paid up at once) shall also insure their lives for the amount of the said arrears, in the manner last aforesaid. Who are eligible to be members of the society and subscribers to the fund. Proviso.

IV. That the monthly subscriptions to the said fund shall be in the proportions, and after the manner following; that is to say, all members of the Bengal Medical Board, who are or may be subscribers to the said fund, shall pay, or cause to be paid, the monthly sum of Sa Rs. 120, or Co.'s Rs. 128; and such of the said subscribers to the said fund as are or may become Superintending Surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 80, or Co.'s Rs. 85-5-4; and such as are or may become surgeons, the month-

ly sum of Sa. Rs. 28, or Co.'s Rs. 29-13-10. One hundred and eighty senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 16, or Co.'s Rs. 17-1; the succeeding sixty Asst. Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 10 or Co.'s Rs. 10-10-8; and all remaining Assistant-Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 6 or Co.'s Rs 6-6-4; which said several monthly subscription shall be paid and payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month.

[RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This rule modified as respects subscriptions of Members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeons who proceed on furlough, vide quarterly proceedings dated 12th April 1841.

As by General Orders dated 24th April 1834 No. 94 a higher rate of furlough pay has been granted to members of the Medical Board (£456 11 3 per annum) and to superintending surgeons (£365 per annum) than had been previously assigned to those ranks it becomes necessary to adopt a scale of subscriptions for them commensurate with their enhanced furlough-pay, and in proportion to the amount payable by surgeon for which no provision had been made in the fund rules because when those rules were framed the higher ranks of the Medical Service enjoyed no better furlough pay than that of surgeon. The undermentioned new scale of subscriptions was accordingly submitted for the votes of subscribers with the secretary's letter No. 216 of the 17th December last, and the following is the state of the Poll. Members of the Medical Board to pay Sa. Rs. 67 or Co. Rs. 71 7 5 per month at the minimum rate and Sa. Rs. 133 or Co. Rs. 141 13 10 at the maximum rates whilst on furlough.

For	102
Against	3
Majority for the new scale	99

Superintending surgeons whilst on furlough to pay Sa. Rs. 54 or Co. Rs. 57 9 7 per mensem at the minimum rate and Sa. Rs. 107 or Co. Rs. 114 2 1 at the maximum rate of subscription.

For	104
Against	3
Majority for the new scale	101

The above rate of subscription will accordingly be charged hereafter to Members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeon on furlough according to the maximum or minimum rates of subscriptions that may be payable during their absence.]

The maximum rate of subscription

N. B This rate of subscription as come into operation from January, 1839.

V. That the said monthly subscriptions may be by the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting in every year, to be held as herein after mentioned, with the sanction of the said meeting enlarged to, but shall never exceed the proportions and rates following, that is to say, each member of the Medical Board the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 240, or Co.'s Rs. 256; each Superintending Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 160 or Co.'s Rs. 170-10-8; each of the Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 56, or Co.'s Rs. 59-11-8; each of the one hundred and eighty Senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 32 or Co.'s Rs. 34-2-1; the next succeeding sixty Senior Asst. Surgeons, each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 20, or Co.'s Rs. 21-5-4; and the remaining Asst. Surgeons each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 12, or Co.'s Rs. 12-12-9; payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month as aforesaid. Provided

Proviso.

always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, that the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting of each and every year, to be held as hereinafter mentioned, shall lay before the said meeting a statement of the probable expenditure for the year, beginning from the 1st day of January next after each fourth quarterly meeting, when the subscriptions for such ensuing year shall be declared so as to provide for a surplus, over and above such probable expenditure of the sum of Sa. Rs. 30,000 or Co.'s Rs. 32,000, for the purpose of meeting contingencies unprovided for any thing herein before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Subscribers shall authorize the paymaster of the honorable East India Company, to deduct their subscriptions from their pay.

VI. That for the purpose of securing the regular payment of the said subscriptions, or monthly payments as aforesaid, each and every of the subscribers to the said fund, do, shall and will authorize and empower the Pay Master of the said Honorable East India Company, or other officer acting as pay Master for the time being, to deduct and retain, from the respective pay and allowance of the said subscribers to the said Fund, such sum and sum of money as shall and may be requisite for the payment of their respective subscriptions and donations, according to their respective grades in the said Medical service, and in the proportions aforesaid, to be paid over by the said Pay-Master, or other officer so acting as aforesaid as Pay-master, to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Honorable East India Company, or to such other person or persons as may be legally authorized, by a majority of the subscribers and the said Honorable East India Company, to receive the same.

N B Government have directed Pay masters, Collectors, &c to deduct subscriptions from all subscribers to the fund, and to remit the same to the Secretary, by drafts on the General Treasury.

Members on admission, to pay four months subscription as donation to the Society.

VII. That each of the members of the said Medical Service shall, on becoming a subscriber to the said fund, pay up four months' subscription of his particular class, and each subscriber, on commencing a higher class, shall pay the difference between four month's subscription of his previous class, and four months subscription of his new class, as donations to the said fund, in addition to his monthly subscriptions.

Subscriptions falling in arrears, to be paid off within six months, and if not paid off, interest to be charged, &c.

VIII. That, in the event of any subscriber permitting his subscriptions or payments to fall in arrear, unless occasioned by absence on furlough, or otherwise, from India, such arrears of subscriptions shall be paid up within six calendar months after they shall so become payable, and at the expiration of that period, and after due notice being given to the subscriber whose subscriptions or payments may so fall in arrear, of such arrears being due and payable, and in the event of the said subscriber still refusing or neglecting to pay up the said arrears, interest shall be charged upon the said arrears, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, to be computed from the day on which the said arrears shall so fall due; and in case the said arrears, together with interest as last aforesaid, shall not be paid off and satisfied, or satisfactory security shall not be given for the due payment thereof, on or before the expiration of twelve calendar months after the said arrears shall so fall due, the Committee of Management shall submit the circumstances of such cases to the subscribers to the said fund, as to whether such subscriber, so allowing his subscription to fall in arrears, shall be thereafter considered as a subscriber to the said fund; and in case it shall be decided by a majority of the subscribers, that he shall not be longer considered as a subscriber, his previous subscriptions and payments shall be forfeited to the said fund.

Subscribers on furlough or leave, permitting their

IX. That if any subscriber shall, while absent on furlough or otherwise absent from India, permit his subscription to fall

subscriptions to fall in arrear, shall, unless paid sooner, pay arrears by instalments, with interest on each instalments, to be at least double his monthly subscription.

in arrears, such subscriber, unless he shall sooner pay off the same, shall pay the said arrears by monthly instalments together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such interest to be computed from the expiration of three calendar months, after the return of the said subscriber to India, and the instalments in such case to be less than twice the said subscriber's monthly subscription.

N. B. A life insurance is additionally required, to obviate loss to the Fund, in case of lapse.

Subscribers suspended from the service, to forfeit all benefit from the Fund, and his subscriptions previously to his suspension or dismiss'l

X. That in case any subscribers shall, or *may* be suspended from the said service, such subscriber shall not from and after the date of his suspension, be considered a subscriber to the said fund, nor entitled to any benefit from it; nor to receive back the whole, or any part of the sums of money which he may have subscribed. And in case of his final dismissal, from the said service, he shall, from the date of such dismissal, cease to be a member of the said society, and to have any interest in the said fund; but shall forfeit to the said Society whatever subscriptions, payments, and sums of money he may have paid into the said fund, previouly to his dismissal as aforesaid.

Proviso.

Provided always, that if any subscriber, so suspended or dismissed as last aforesaid, shall be afterwards restored to the said service, he shall again be a member of the said society, and a subscriber to the said fund, and shall have the same interest and benefit in the said fund, as if he had not been suspended or dismissed as aforesaid, upon the said subscriber paying up all arrears of subscriptions and payments, which may be due at the time of, and which may become payable after his suspension or dismissal with interest thereon, after the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The secretary not to retain more than Sa. Rs. 1,000 in his possession at one time.

N. B. The Secretary retains nothing, as the Sub Treasurer of Government is Treasurer of the Fund

XI. That at no time shall the Secretary to the said society, to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, retain in his possession a larger sum of the said funds of the said Society than Sa. Rs. 1,000; but when, and as soon as any of the funds of the said Society shall accumulate in his hands to that sum, he shall immediately pay over the same to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Hon'ble East India Company, or to such other person as may be legally authorized to receive the same as aforesaid, to be placed to the credit of the said society.

Committee of Management

Three now constitute a quorum, and their proceedings subject to the approval of a majority of the Committee, Vide report of the Quarterly Meetings held on the 14th of January 1839.

XII. That there shall be a Committee of Management for the managing and conducting the business of the said society which said committee shall be made up, and consist of eight subscribers to the said fund, holding appointments within the presidency of Fort William, or not residing further from Calcutta than Barrackpore, of which said committee five shall always form, and be a quorum.

How the Committee of Management is to be elected.

XIII. That the said Committee of Management shall be elected by a majority of the subscribers to the said fund resident in India at the time of the election.

The tow senior members of the Committee of Management to retire annually.

XIV. That the two senior members of the said Committee of Management, shall go out of the said committee annually by rotation, on the second Monday of January in each and every year, and two others shall be elected in their places and stead as aforesaid; Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that such members of the said Committee of Management so retiring by rotation as aforesaid, or either of them, may be immediately

Proviso.

re-elected to be members of the said Committee of Management, provided they or he be otherwise qualified to be members of the said Committee of Management; any thing hereinbefore contained, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

How to fill up vacancies in the Committee of Management.

XV. That in the event of any vacancies or vacancy occurring in the said Committee of Management, by the departure of any one or more of the said committee from the presidency, without the intention of returning before the expiration of one year from such departure; or by death, or by majority of the subscribers removing any one or more of the said committee from the said management, by any of the said committee themselves, being desirous of retiring from the said management, or otherwise however; such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up for the remaining part of the year, betwixt the day of such vacancy or vacancies occurring; and the next following day of election, by a majority of the subscribers who may be present at such meeting as shall be called for the purpose of filling up such vacancy or vacancies. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that on the said election day next following, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up by a majority of the subscribers then resident in India; in the same manner as the vacancies occasioned by the two senior members of the said committee retiring, as herein-before mentioned. And it is hereby declared, that such members so appointed to fill up each last mentioned vacancies in the said committee of Management, shall stand in the places and stead of the persons so vacating their places; and shall retire at the same time, and in the same manner, as if they had been originally appointed, instead of the persons so occasioning such vacancies as aforesaid.

Proviso.

How the Secretary to be elected on a vacancy occurring.

XVI. That the Secretary to the said Society shall hereafter, as heretofore, be elected by the subscribers resident in India at the time being, when such election shall take place, and shall be allowed a monthly salary, to be paid out of the said funds, the amount of which shall be declared by a majority of the said subscribers; and in the event of the said office of Secretary becoming vacant, in any manner however, the said office shall be filled up temporarily by a majority of the Committee of Management; and such vacancy shall be filled up permanently by a majority of the subscribers as aforesaid, whose votes shall be obtained through the Acing Secretary for the time being, by a circular letter, as soon as conveniently may be after such vacancy occurring.

Member of the Committee of Management and Secretary may be removed.

XVII. That the subscribers to the said funds, resident in India at the time being, may at any time remove any member or members of the said Committee of Management from acting in the management of the affairs of the said Society, and from being members of the said Committee; and also may, in like manner, remove the Secretary to the said Society, from being Secretary, whose respective places shall be filled up as herein-before mentioned in that behalf.

Agent to be appointed in England.

Messrs Cockerell and Co. appointed agents, Address No. 8, Austin Friars, London.

XVIII. That an agent or agents shall be appointed in England by a majority of the subscribers present at any quarterly or other general meeting at which such appointment shall be made, and which agent or agents shall act under the directions of the said Committee of Management, for the management of the affairs of the said Society in England; which said agent or agents may be removed from such agency, and another or others appointed in his or their place and stead, by a majority of the subscribers who shall be present at any quarterly or other general meeting, at which such removal and appointment shall respectively take place and be made.

A General Meeting of the subscribers to be held four times a year.

XIX. That a general meeting of the subscribers to the said fund shall be held four times in every year, viz. a general meeting of the subscribers to be held four times in the year on the second Monday of January, on the second Monday of April, on the second Monday of July, and on the second Monday of October, for the purpose of inspecting and auditing all accounts, in any way or manner chargeable upon the said fund; for considering and examining all minutes of the said committee, and for passing all such orders and resolutions as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Society.

How matters affecting the fund are to be disposed of.

XX. That all applications and proposals of every kind and nature whatsoever, in any manner affecting the said fund, shall be first laid before the said Committee of Management, for their investigation and decision, after which they shall be submitted by the said Committee of Management, to the first general quarterly meeting, after such application or proposal being made, for the approval of general quarterly meeting; provided such application or proposal be laid before the said Committee of Management at least forty-days previously to such general quarterly meeting being held; and it is hereby declared, that in case the person or persons, so making any application or proposition as aforesaid, shall not be satisfied with the decision of the said Committee of Management, and general quarterly meeting to which such application or proposition may have been submitted, then such person or persons making such application or proposal may appeal against the decision of the said Committee of Management and general quarterly meeting, to the judgment and decision of the whole of the said subscribers in India; which appeal shall be submitted to the said subscribers, individually, by circular letter, by and through the said Committee of Management: and that the decision of such of the subscribers as shall give in their votes to the said Committee of Management, on or before the expiration of three calender months next after such appeal shall be submitted to them, shall be final.

All approved transactions to be printed and distributed amongst the members.

XXI. That after the transactions of the said Committee of Management have been approved of by the general quarterly meeting to which they may be submitted for that purpose, the said Committee of Management shall cause the said approved transactions to be priated; and shall furnish each subscribers with a copy thereof, together with an abstract of the accounts of the said fund at the termination of every year.

Six annuities of £300 to be offered annually to the subscriber.

XXII. That six annuities of three hundred pounds sterling each, shall be offered annually to the subscribers to the said fund, the six senior servants of the said medical service (such seniority, to be computed according to their standing in the service) shall have the first refusal, and in the case of all, or any of the said six senior subscribers, declining to accept of the said annuities, the next senior subscribers in succession shall have a like refusal of the said annuities, or so many of them as shall be so refused. And in the event of all or any of the said annuities being refused, such unaccepted annuities shall stand over until the following year, unless accepted in the mean time, when they shall be again offered as above mentioned, together with the six annuities for the said following year; and so on in like manner every succeeding year, which said annuities shall continue during the natural life of the said annuitants. Provider always that the subscribers who shall be entitled, from their seniority in the said medical service, to the refusal of the said annuities, shall have conformed in all respects with the rules, provisos, declarations and agreements of the said society herein contained or to be at any time hereafter made.

Proviso.

XXIII. That no subscriber shall be entitled to the said annuity of three hundred pounds sterling, until he shall pay into the said fund, at the least, one-half of the value of such annuity; to be calculated according to the table hereinafter written; that is to say. Subscribers must pay in half the value of the annuity, to entitle them there to.

Age.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee.	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Rs	Age.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Rs.
40	10,705	32,115	51	9,273	27,819
41	10,589	31,767	52	9,129	27,387
42	10,473	31,419	53	8,980	26,940
43	10 356	31,068	54	8,827	26.481
44	10.235	30,705	55	8,670	26,010
45	10,110	30,330	56	8,509	25 527
46	9 980	29 940	57	8,343	25,029
47	9,841	29 523	58	8 173	24 519
48	9,707	29,121	59	7 999	23,997
49	9,563	28,689	60	7,820	23,460
50	9 417	28.251			

Table.

And that such shall include all subscriptions, donations, and other sums of money, which he may have paid into the said fund previously to his application for the annuity together with compound interest upon such subscriptions and sums of money respectively, to be computed from the day of his paying them into the said fund, and after the rate of six per cent. per annum. Provided always, and in case such subscriptions, and other sums of money, together with interest thereon as aforesaid, as such applicant for the said annuity may have paid into the said fund, previously to such application, shall not amount to the value of half of the said annuity; it shall and may be optional with the said applicant, either to pay up the difference between such subscriptions and sums of money so by him paid into the said fund and interest as aforesaid, and half of the value of the annuity so applied for, and to receive the full annuity of three hundred pounds; or to accept double such annuity as the sums of his subscriptions and other sums of money which he may have paid into the said fund, together with interest thereon as aforesaid, may be sufficient to procure; according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein-before contained. Proviso.

XXIV. That each and every subscriber in the said fund, after having served in India for seventeen years, may retire from the said medical service, without prejudice to his claim on the said fund, for the said annuity of three hundred pounds, at such time as he would be entitled thereto by virtue of his seniority in the said service; and that he shall be entetled to the same in like manner, as if he had continued in India, as in the said service; and such subscribers, so retiring, shall not be liable to pay the said monthly subscription, or rather sums of money, after the day on which he shall so retire from the said medical service, until he shall accept the said annuity; but when he shall accept the said annuity, then he shall be required to pay up all arrears of subscriptions, which may accrue for the time, from the day on which he so retired, up to the day on which he shall accept of the said annuity. Subscribers after serving in India 17 years, may retire without prejudice their claim to the annuity.

XXV. That assistant Surgeons who may have given up promotion since the institution of the said society, or who may hereafter give up promotion, shall not have any claim whatsoever upon the said fund; but shall forfeit all subscriptions which Assistant surgeons who have given or shall give up promotion, shall have no claim on the fund

they have paid into the said fund, previously to their so giving up the promotion.

Subscribers holding rank higher than assistant surgeon, shall not prejudice their claim to the annuity by giving up promotion. Proviso.

XXVI. That subscribers holding rank in the said medical service higher than the rank of assistant Surgeons, shall not prejudice their right to the said annuity, by their giving up promotion. Provided always, that such last mentioned subscribers shall continue, after having given up promotion in the said medical service, to pay up the monthly subscriptions to the said fund, in the same manner and after the same rate, which they would have had to do in case they had not given up such promotion in the said medical service.

When annuities shall be declared.

XXVII. That the annuities shall be declared at the third quarterly meeting of each succeeding year for the year following such third quarterly meeting by the said Committee of Management, and the said Committee of Management shall transmit notices of such declaration to the subscribers who shall be entitled to the refusal of the said annuities, which said subscribers shall send into the said Committee of Management their acceptance, or refusal of such annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next; and it is hereby declared, that in case of the said subscribers accepting the annuities, they shall be allowed until the thirty-first day of March then next, to give in their resignations of the said medical service; and it is also hereby declared, that those who do not send in their acceptance of the said annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next, after such intimation having been given to them as last aforesaid, and those who may be absent from India, and who have not appointed a constituted attorney to act for them in this behalf, shall be held and constituted to have declined the said annuities for the then following year; and it is hereby also declared, that if any of the subscribers who shall accept the annuity, shall, having accepted the said annuity, refuse to take the same, such subscribers shall pay a fine of one year's annuity to the said fund. And also, in case any of the subscribers after having accepted the said annuity, shall refuse or neglect to send in his resignation of the said medical service within the time abovementioned for that purpose, such subscribers shall pay, as a fine to the said fund, one-twelfth of one year's annuity for each month he so delays to send in his resignation.

Application for the annuity to be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant's age.

XXVIII. That applications for an annuity from the said fund shall be accompained by an affidavit of the applicant of his age, to be sworn before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other person legally authorized to administer oaths.

Annuities may be paid in England or India.

XXIX. That annuities may be paid either in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in British India, according as the annuitant may desire; and that all annuities to be paid in the said United Kingdom or Ireland, shall amount to to the clear sum of 300 pounds sterling as aforesaid, without being liable to any deduction for exchanges or any other charge, whatsoever; and that all annuities, to be paid in British India, shall be calculated after the rate of exchange allowed by the Honorable East India Company to their retired covenanted servants residing in India for the time being, which said annuities, whether paid in the said United Kingdom or India, shall be paid regularly half yearly, in whatsoever part of the said United Kingdom or British India the parties entitled to receive the same, may direct the payment to be made.

Application for the payment of annuities; how to be made.

XXX. That all applications for the payment of annuities, both in England and India, shall be made by the annuitant in person; or by some person or persons legally authorized to

receive the same; who shall be required to produce a certificate from a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the annuitant having been alive on the day to which he claims payment.

In case of an annuitant's death between the days of payment of annuity, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns to receive a proportionate sum for the days between the last pay day and the day of his death. N. B. Report to the Quarterly Meeting held on the 16th January, 1839.

XXXI. That in the event of the death of any annuitant happening between the said half-yearly periods of payment of his annuity, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be entitled to receive a proportionable sum for the number of days from the day of the last payment, before such annuitant's death, and the day of the annuant's death.

Conditions under which members of the Medical Board are entitled to annuities.

XXXII. That all members of the Medical Board, who may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, and whose service in the said Medical Board shall not exceed two years shall be entitled to the said annuity, upon paying, including all sums which they may have paid into the said fund previously to such retirement the half of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board who have served upwards of two, but not longer than three years as such member of the said Medical Board, be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, such members of the said Medical Board, shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity on paying into the said fund eleven-sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served as a member of the said Medical Board for upwards of three, but not longer than four years, such members of the said Medical Board shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, on payment of thirteen-sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having remained in the said Medical Board for upwards of four years, such member of the said Medical Board shall not be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, until they have paid up the full value of the said annuity, to be calculated according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein-before contained. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties, to these presents, that if such of the members of the said Medical Board as may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served two, three, or four years respectively as members of the said Medical Board, shall, on or before the expiration of such two, three, or four years respectively, notify to the Committee of Management their intension of accepting the said annuity, they shall be allowed a further period of six calendar months next after the expiration of such two, three or four years' service respectively, to enable them to resign the said service, without being liable to pay an additional sum for such last-mentioned period of service, any thing thereinbefore contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Proviso.

Subscribers retiring before serving 17 years, or being transferred to the pension establishment, to have no claim on the fund.

Proviso.

XXXIII. That all subscribers who shall retire from the said medical service, before they shall have served seventeen years in India, and all subscribers who shall be transferred from the said medical service to the pension establishment of the said Honorable East India Company, shall have no claim whatsoever on the said fund; Provided always, that if such subscriber, o retiring before he shall have served seventeen years in India,

or such subscriber as may be transferred to the pension establishment as aforesaid, shall apply to the subscribers in India, through the said Committee of Management, for the whole, or a part of the sums of money which he may have paid into the said fund, previously to such retirement, or transfer, a majority of the said subscribers shall have the power to cause to the whole, or a part of such sums of money as the person so retiring or transferred as aforesaid, may have paid into the said fund, to be repaid to him, if his circumstance appear to the subscriber to require such consideration.

In what cases subscribers shall receive back their subscriptions.

XXXIV. That all subscribers who may be invalided, or put upon the home half-pay list, on account of ill health; all who may be invalided in India, on account of ill health; and all subscribers who may be put upon the half-pay list in consequence of ill health not permitting their longer residence in India; before they shall have respectively served seventeen years in India, shall receive back their subscriptions, and all sums of money which they may have paid into the said fund, together with interest on the same, after the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Extraordinary General Meetings.

XXXV. That the Committee of Management for the time being, may, in matters requiring dispatch, call extraordinary general meetings of the said society, by public advertisement in, at least, two of the most extensively circulated daily papers of the presidency; and in the Calcutta Gazette, which must be advertized, at least ten days previously to the day on which such extraordinary general meeting shall be held.

Annuities to be secured to annuitants by depositing with the Sub Treasurer each annuity.

XXXVI. That the payment of each annuity shall be secured to the respective annuitants, by depositing with the Sub-Treasuer of the Honorable East India Company, such a sum of money as shall be sufficient to meet the annual payment of such annuity, for a certain number of years; which are to be named by the said Committee of Management for the time being; and it is hereby declared, that in case any of the annuitants shall die before the expiration of the time which the Committee of Management may so name as aforesaid, the unappropriated monies of such deposit shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds, of the said society; and in the event of any annuitant surviving such period, a further sum shall be deposited as aforesaid, for the purpose of meeting the annual payments to such annuitant, and so on from time to time as the respective cases require; and it is hereby declared, that such deposits so to be deposited, shall be carried to the credit of the appropriated funds in the books of the said society.

An account of the funds to be taken annully.

XXXVII. That an account of the appropriated funds shall be taken at the close of every year by the Committee of Management, when the sums necessary to meet the existing annuities shall be compared with the funds appropriated for that purpose, according to the table of rates herein-before contained, and then if there appears large a sum appropriated for the existing annuity than is necessary to meet the annual payments of such annuities, the surplus shall be carried to the unappropriated funds as aforesaid, and if a deficit appear, the deficiency to be made up from the unappropriated funds as aforesaid.

All matters connected with the society, shall require the sanction of a majority of subscribers.

Proviso

Proviso.

XXXVIII. That all matters and things, of what nature or kindsoever, to be transacted and done by the said Committee of Management for the time being, or by the subscribers to the said fund, in any manner or way howsoever, connected with the said Society, whether transacted or done at any of the said general quarterly meetings, or by extraordinary meetings ex-

pecially called, or by the subscribers to the said fund present at any meeting, shall require a majority of the votes or voices of such meetings respectively, to pass and carry such transactions, matters and things, so as to be acted upon. Provided always, and is hereby declared, that all propositions, resolutions, acts, matters, or things, for changing, altering, or effecting the matters herein-before contained, in any manner howsoever, shall require a majority, consisting of two-thirds of the subscribers to the said fund, whose votes or voices shall be obtained by the Committee of Management by circular letter. Provided also, that in no case whatsoever shall any subscribers be permitted to vote or act in any matter, thing, touching or affecting the said funds, or in anywise connected with the said Society, by proxy; but in every case to be brought before the whole of the subscribers, their votes shall be obtained individually, through the Committee of Management, by circular letter as aforesaid.

Annuities paid through the Agents of the society, to be as regular as those through the East India Company.

XXXIX. That the said Committee of Management shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, in England or in India, such annuities as shall be payable by and through their agents, with the same regularity as to payments made by and through the treasury of the said honorable East India Company, and that the necessary arrangements shall be made with the respective annuitants for this purpose, by the said Committee of Management. In witness whereof the said several parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1830.

Signed, sealed and delivered, being first duly stamped, at Calcutta, in the presence of } Parties Executing.

(L. S.)

Witness's Names.

GEO. HILL, Secretary Medl. Retg. Fund.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

FORT WILLIAM, 18TH JUNE, 1832.

No. 97 of 1832.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs 1 to 5 of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 15, dated the 6th March, 1832, be published in General Orders:—

"*Separate letter from, dated 25th April, 1829, Proposed establishment of Military Retiring Fund.*"

Para. 1. "We are very solicitous for the comfort of our officers upon retirement, and are therefore disposed cordially to encourage the institution of funds in furtherance of that desirable object."

2. "Schemes of a nature similar to that which you have submitted, though differing from it in some points of detail, have been proposed at Madras and at Bombay, and we think it desirable that the funds which may be formed at the three presidencies, should be constituted upon a uniform principle in all respects."

3. "We regret that in the present state of the Company's affairs, it is not possible for us to aid the fund by a direct contribution, but we are willing not only to bear the increased charge of retiring pay that will be consequent upon the establishment, but also to sanction the grant of an interest, of 6 per cent. per annum on the balances of the several funds and the remittance of the annuities which they may grant through our treasury at the rate of 2s the sicca rupee."

4. "The only conditions we require are that the regulations shall be submitted to us for our approbation, that the aggregate amount of the annuities so granted in each year, shall not exceed £7,750, in the proportions of

£3,850	Bengal,
2,700	Madras, and
1,200	Bombay,
(£7,750)	

which are the amounts contemplated in the several schemes, and that the number of annuities granted in each year, shall not exceed 24, in the proportion of 12 at Bengal, 8 at Madras, and 4 at Bombay. These amounts and numbers are of course fixed by us with reference to the establishments as they now exist."

5. "We shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Government of Madras and Bombay, with instructions to them to communicate with you upon the subject."

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col. Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

No. 2.

No. 227.

To SURGEON H. S. MERCER,

Secy. to the Committee of Management, for establishing a Medical Reti ing Fund, Mily. Dept.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed to inform you that the secretary to the Medical Board will be authorized to frank all communications upon the subject of the proposed retiring fund for the medical services.

At the same time I am desired to transmit to you the annexed copy of paragraphs, 1 and 2 of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84, dated 5th September 1832, referring to the Fund in question.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept

Council Chamber, 9th February, 1833.

Copy of Paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84, dated 5th September, 1832.

Para. 1. The Bombay Government have lately submitted to us a scheme for the institution of a Medical Retiring Fund at that presidency, and as the reply which we have made to that communication is applicable to your medical establishment, we transcribe it for your information and guidance.

"We are of opinion that the object of accelerating the retirement of medical servants by means of annuities, would be best provided for, by incorporating that service with the military in the institution of the fund, for the letter sanctioned in our dispatch to the Government of Bengal, dated 6th March, 1832, copy of which accompanied our dispatch to you, dated the 28th of that month; and if this arrangement can be accomplished, we shall not object, to a proportionate increase in the number of annuities remitable through our treasury."

"We are aware that at Madras annuities for medical officers are provided for distinctly from the military, in consequence of their being a separate fund, embracing for medical servants and their families, various compassionate objects similar to what are provided from military officers and their families by the military fund. But at your presidency, and in Bengal, the military fund, embraces both services, and we think the retiring fund should do the same."

2. "In the event of any arrangement being adopted, consequent upon this communication, you will understand, that the number and amount of additional annuities remitable through our treasury, are to be strictly regulated by the proportion which the number of medical officers bear to the number of officers in the army."

(True copy)

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

No. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 10th DECEMBER, 1834.

No 236 of 1838.—The following paragraphs of military letter, No. 19, dated 11th July 1834, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of the presidency of Fort William, are published for general information :—

Letter—from dated 22d Nov No 14 of 1833 ; paragraphs 1 to 4—submits a memorial from the medical officers, praying the Court to give their support to a separate Medical Retiring Fund, and to bestow similar benefit to those granted to the Madras Medical Retiring Fund, with reference to donation, rates of interest, and exchange.

Vide G. O. No. 97, of 18th June, 1832.

1. We are prepared to sanction the institution of a separate retiring fund for the medical officers upon your establishment, but we cannot consent to grant to it any specific donation, nor any advantages in the shape of interest or exchange beyond those mentioned in our dispatch, dated the 6th March, 1832, No. 51 of 1832.

2. Neither can we allow of the remittance through our treasury of so large a number of annuities of £3,000, as will provide for six, being annually granted. The number must be limited to three, which is a full proportion relatively with that which we fixed for the military service in the event of a retired fund being instituted by the army.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col , Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 4.

No. 323.

To

The Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, Mily. Dept.

GENTLEMEN,—

With reference to your Secretary's letter, dated 21st, and to my reply No. 298. of the 23d January, 1835, I am directed by the right honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, to transmit for your information, the annexed extract (pragraphs 1 to 4) of a military letter from the honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January 1836, replying to certain propositions which were submitted by you, connected with the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

I have the honor [redacted], gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

([redacted]gned) WM. CASEMENT, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 23d May, 1836.

Extract of a military letter from the honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January, 1836.

Letter from No. 11, dated 21th January, 1835, Solicits the consideration and orders of the Court on proposition submitted by the Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

Para. 1. We have directed a clause to be inserted in the covenants, of Assistant-Surgeons who may be appointed to your establishment, by which they will bind themselves to subscribe to the Medical Retiring Fund.

The disposal of the surpus funds will of course rest with the managers and we will not object to the remittance through private agency, of annuities granted in excess of those remitted through our treasury, provided that not more than the six annuities specified in the regulations be granted in any one year.

3. We sanction a retrospective operation to the fund from the date when it was formed, viz. the 1st of January, 1833.

4. At the same time that you communicate the concessions to the Managers, you will signify, that Regulation I. of Section V. the rules of the fund must be modified, by excluding from the class of medical servants who may receive back their subscriptions, those who shall be "struck off," or "dismissed the service" in conformity with a similar regulation of your civil annuity fund.

(True extract)
(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

No. 5.

No 294.

To the Secretey to the Medical Retiring Fund, Milty. Dept.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 39, under date the 27th ultimo, and to state in reply, for the information of the Committee of Management of the Medical Retiring Fund, that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on the balance of the fund in the public treasury, from the 23rd of May last, the day on which the orders of the honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 8th January, 1836, were communicated to the Committee of Management, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the previous period; both to be calculated in like manner as the interests allowed on subscriptions to the military and orphan funds.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milty. Dept.

Council Chamber, 25th July, 1836.

No. 6.

Power of attorney for signing the deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring fund.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I
of a
in the service of the Honorable East India Comp[illegible] on their Bengal establishment, do hereby nominate, constitute and app[illegible] of in the province of Bengal, Secretary to the Bengal Medi[illegible] R etiring Fund, to be my true and lawful attorney, to execute all such deeds, co-partnership deeds, documents and papers and writing, to which my name and signature may be required and necessary, for the purpose of and preparatory to my becoming a member of the said Bengal Medical Retiring Fund; and I do hereby ratify and confirm, and agree and undertake to ratify and confirm the same, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and

Signed, sealed and delivered
at
in the presence of } Seal,

No. 7.

Certificate of age of persons applying for the Annuity from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

A. B. at present of in the of in the medical service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bengal establishment, and a subscriber to the "Bengal Medical Retiring Funds." maketh oath and saith, that he hath attained his year of age and months

Sworn at
this day of } (Superintending-Surgeon)
Before me } (Surgeon)
Magistrate. } (Assistant Surgeon)

No. 8.

Form of certificate of the payment of the full sum required from an annuitant under the rules of the fund, and his title to demand and to receive the annuity.

No. *of*

We do hereby certify, that having paid unto the managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the full sum required under the rules of the said fund, to entitle him to an annuity of three hundred pounds sterling per annum, payable half yearly, and to ensure to his executors, administrators, or assigns, such portion of any half yearly payment of the above sum as may be due at the time of his decease,—the said is accordingly entitled to demand and to receive from the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling on the and of one thousand, eight hundred and a similar sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling on the following of every year from this date, during the continuance of his natural life; and on his decease his executors, administrators, or assign, are hereby declared, entitled to claim from the aforesaid to the portion of his annuity that may remain unpaid from the date of the last payment to the said made the day of his demise, whenever that may happen to

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund office. } *Exd.*
The } *Secy.*

No. 9.

Certificate to be furnished by annuitant half yearly, on applying for payment of the half yearly payment or instalment of his annuity.

I, of in the of do hereby certify that that of late of the service of the honorable East India Company is alive, he having appeared before me this day of in the year of our Lord 18

Magistrate.

No. 10

Form of annuitant's receipt for a half yearly annuity.

place and date.

Received from the sum of being my half yearly annuity for the half year, ending the day of 18 from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund,

Annuitant

GEO. HILL, Secy. Medl. Retg. Fund.

GENERAL MILITARY BANK.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 15th MARCH, 1821.

General Orders by His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 10TH MARCH, 1821.

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained regarding the peculiar object of the General Bengal Military Bank, established by general orders of the 23d December last, the most noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of money already possessed by individuals; such an extension of the concerns of the Bank being inconsistent with the plan and spirit of the institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 5th clause of the regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European regiments; and that in any case where the Native Officers and men of a regiment or battalion, may form a regimental Savings' Bank, under the authority of their Commanding Officers, the same facilities of remittance, through the Paymaster of the division, are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European regiment.

Subadars and Jemadars are also authorized to remit any sum of money not less than ten sicca rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the officer commanding their company.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1825.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the accounts of the Bank are to be made up half-yearly, but that the accounts current are not to be forwarded until after the 31st December, in each year except under peculiar circumstances.

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.*

FORM OF ADMISSION.

The following is the form of affidavit to be sworn to in all cases of application for admission to the Upper Orphan School, and transmitted to the Secretary, with copy of will and of accounts to show fully the condition of the father's estate:—

"A. B. maketh oath and saith, that he was well acquainted with C. D., late Major or Captain, &c., in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, deceased, father of
, born
, born
infant orphan, or orphans, for whom application [illegible] been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society, and with the circumstances and fortunes of the said deceased; and this deponent further saith, that the best of his (this deponent's) knowledge, information and belief, the said orphans are not, by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription, or otherwise, possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property, to an amount exceeding the sum of 10,000 Co.'s rupees each, save and except what the said orphans may become entitled to in consequence of their admission upon the said foundation; and that the provision by will or settlement for the mother of the said is not at variance with Rules 168, and 170 of the Upper Orphan School Code.

"A. B."

"Sworn before me this day day of 18" (Signed) "E. F."

(Signed) "Magistrate."

* For list of managers, vide Directory part IX.

RATES OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Superintending Surgeon, monthly Co's Rs..	12 0 0
Colonel, and Member of Medical Board.....	15 0 0
General Officer, not on the staff.....	15 0 0
General Officer, on the staff.....	18 0 0
Major and Chaplain.....	9 0 0
Captain, Surgeon, Commissary of Ordnance and Assistant Chaplain..	6 0 0
Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon.....	3 0 0

N. B. General Officers, Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels, if they entered the service before the 8th April 1807, do not pay any stated monthly subscription, it being left to their own discretional voluntary contribution. But if they discontinue subscription, or subscribe less than the rates fixed for their respective ranks, their children are excluded from all claim on the fund.

"No child or a subscriber, of whatever rank, is admissible, unless the father has continued to contribute to the fund, to the period of his decease; or, in other words, any member of the society, who, after promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, or from any other cause, ceases to subscribe, forfeits all claim on the institution.

REGULATIONS.

For the admission of Orphans sanctioned by the Army.

I. That no child possessed of any property, shall be admitted, unless the amount shall be lodged for its use and benefit in the society's funds.

II. That no child of any subscriber, dying intestate, shall be admitted, if on inquiry there shall appear to have been (after payment of lawful debts, and an adequate provision made for the mother,) property remaining to the estate equal to making a provision for, and which might have been bequeathed to, such child.

III. In any case when an officer may die, leaving a natural born child or children, and possessed of property not sufficient to preclude the children from the benefits of the institution, and such officer shall not, he will make such reasonable provision for these children, as his circumstance may enable him, such children shall not be entitled to the benefits of the institution.

IV. That when, in the will of any subscriber, part only of his children are provided for and other either excluded by name, or otherwise not noticed in its provision, such omission arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator, such exclusion or omission shall be considered to invalidate the claims of all the children on the institution.

V. That all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which, by favouring the mother preferable to the children, or one child in preference to another, shall appear calculated to throw all or any part of subscriber's family unnecessarily on the fund, shall, in like manner as in the foregoing article, be considered to invalidate the claims of all.

VI. That any provision by will, for the widow of a subscriber, greater than three-fifths of the property to be devised, when there shall be only one child; one-half when there shall be two, and one-third when there shall be any greater number of children than two; the remainder being, in all cases considered the property of the child, or (in equal portions) of the children, shall be considered unequal, agreeably to the two foregoing articles, and invalidate the claims of the children accordingly. Provided always, that a provision for the widow, of the amount of 12,000 Co.'s Rupees (Co.'s Rupees twelve thousand,) shall not be held to

invalidate the claims of the child or children, although such sum may be more than three-fifths, one-half, or one-third of the property devised.

VII. That in all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding Co.'s rupees 30 (Co.'s rupees thirty,) if a native, if European, Co.'s rupees 50 (Co.'s rs. fifty) per month, the principal of such sum in all cases to be secured to the child or children, shall be considered in the same light as in the above, and validate all claims upon the institution.

VIII. The subscriptions for the families of deceased subscribers, are in all cases to be regarded as available sources of relief to the funds of the society, and that view are to be considered of, and judged by, the foregoing rules in the same manner as any other disposable property ; *with this only exception*, that whereas such subscriptions are for a joint benefit, and lodged in the hands of trustees, it shall not be indispensable that the orphans' portions, estimated as above, be paid as captial sums into the Society's fund ; but it shall be sufficient that the interest upon them be, from time to time, duly paid by the said trustees into the society's treasury, so long as the orphans continue an expense to the institution, to be appropriated to their maintenance, whether in Europe or in India.

It was agreed to, upon a reference of the question to the army at large, that when the property of a widow, by *bequest or settlement of other than her husband* (as for instance, by money inherited from her own father, &c. or from the) *subscription* of her own or her husband's friends, together with the sum left by her husband (which by Rule VI. may amount to 12,000 Co.'s rupees) shall not exceed twenty-four thousand Co.'s Rs. (24,000) no deduction shall be made from the orphan allowance to her children ; but that proportionate deduction, for the relief of the fund, shall be made on account of any sum that may come to her in excess to 24,000 Rs. on the principle laid down in Rules 181 and 183 of the Orphan Regulations ; and that all exceed to 12,000 rupees which the widow may be thus allowed to possess, shall, in all practicable cases, be settled after her death upon her husband's children.

IX. That should such children be allowed to remain with parents or friends, the interest on their said portions will be calculated in part payment of the regulated monthly allowance, the society regularly paying or receiving the balance ; but should they be placed at Kidderpore, or under the management in England, the amount of interest on their several shares, (calculated as above) must be paid into the funds of the Society, on failure of which payment, during a period exceeding 12 months, the said orphans, shall be liable to be struck off the books of the institution.

X. That with a view to obtain the most correct information possible, as well on the foregoing as all other points effecting the interests of those children, who may be offered to their guardianship, the General Management will, and do expect, (besides the customary affidavit,) the fullest information from executors and others, as unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit, and do reserve to themselves the entire right, conveyed to them by their original constitution, of rejecting orphans tendered without such information and documents ; or if on reference to them, there shall appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burthen the fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for.

XII. That the marriage portion to female orphans, shall in no case exceed Company's rupees 1,500, and if the ward claiming her dowry has property to that amount, she is not entitled to any advance from the fund ; but if her property falls short of that amount, she is entitled to the difference between it and 1,5000 rupees.

XIII. The children of officers retired from the service, are not admissible unless the father have continued his *subscriptions after the period of his removal* from the army.

THE BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND.*

DEED OF REGULATIONS.

Agreed upon at a Special Meeting, held on the 21st July, 1823.

Articles of agreement intended, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this twelfth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty, between the several persons, whose names, hands and seals are hereunto subscribed and set, being members of a society or institution, constituted and established, and which the said parties to these presents do hereby constitute and establish, at Calcutta in the province of Bengal, to commence from the first day of July, now next ensuing, for the purpose of raising a competent and sufficient fund, to be laid out and invested on securities at interest as hereinafter mentioned, and by and out of the interest and proceeds thereof to make such provision, by monthly payments, for the widows and lawful children of subscribers to the said fund or their nominees, according to the respective class to which each subscriber may respectively belong, as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

Whereas it is considered, that a society or institution, at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for raising a competent fund, in order to make a provision to secure the payment of certain monthly allowances to the widows and lawful child or children of subscribers thereto, or their nominees, as herein-after mentioned, as well by the donations of charitable and well disposed persons as by the contributions and annual payments herein-after particularly mentioned, under proper restrictions, provisions conditions, and regulations will be of great advantage and utility to the widows and children of persons residing in the East Indies and other parts and places, who may not be otherwise provided for.

Therefore, the said parties to these presents, have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish themselves into a society or institution, at Calcutta aforesaid, for such purposes as aforesaid, and do hereby bind themselves repectively, and their respective executors and administrators, to keep, preserve, abide, and adhere to, and not depart in any manner from the terms, conditions, restrictions, provisions and regulations hereinafter mentioned, expressed and declared, of and concerning the same.

Now it is hereby agreed, by and between the said parties to these presents, in consequence of the trust and confidence which each of them hath and reposeth in the other and others of them, and in order to the raising, establishment, increase and preservation of the said fund, for the purposes aforesaid, each of the said parties to these presents, doth hereby, for himself respectively, and for his executors, administrators and assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the other and others of them and his and their executors, administrators and assigns in manner following, that is to say:

ART. 1.—That the said parties to these presents shall be, remain, and continue a society or institution for raising a fund, to be called and distinguished by the name of "*The Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund,*" and that the interest, dividend, and proceeds of the said fund, shall be applied in making such provisions for the widows and lawful child and children of the subscribers hereto, or their nominees, as herein-after mentioned, by certain monthly payments or allowances of the widows and children of the subscribers to the said fund, or their nominees herein-after mentioned.

ART. 2.—That each and every person or persons, who shall make a donation in aid of the fund of the said institution, to the amount of sicca rupees five hundred or upwards, shall be respectively considered as patrons and friends of the said institution, and be, and be deemed to be, honorary members thereof, and entitled to a vote in the management of the concerns of the said institution at general meetings to be held as is herein-after mentioned.

ART. 3.—That the society or institution be divided into three classes, and do consist of an unlimited number of subscribers who may take share either on their own lives, or on the life or lives of others in any or either of the said classes, either for the benefit of their own widow and child or children, or for

* For list of Directors, vide Directory, part IX.

the benefit of the widow, child or children, and of any other person or persons dependent on, the lapse of any given life or lives, and that the *first* of the said classes be called the permanent class, and do consist of person or persons as shall, on being admitted a member or members of the said institution, pay a donation or entrance of twenty gold-mohurs, or sicca rupees three hundred and twenty; and also

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs.		1,200
From 25 to 30 years		1,320
30 to 35	,,	1,450
35 to 40	,,	1,670
40 to 45	,,	1,920
45 to 50	,,	2,210
50 to 55	,,	2,650
55 to 60	,,	3,175

for each and every share and shares, which such member or members, shall respectively hold in the said permanent class, which said two several sums of money, shall be in lieu of all annual or all other payments and contributions for an account, or in aid of, the said institution, and such subscribers shall respectively be, and are deemed and considered to be, permanent members for life, and exempted from all other payments on account of the said institution in respect to such shares; and the names of such subscribers respectively, shall be entered in the books of the said institution as members of the first or permanent class.

And that the *second* of the said classes, do consist of such person or persons as shall, on being respectively admitted members of the said institution, pay a donation or entrance of ten gold-mohurs, or sicca rupees one hundred and sixty; and also

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs		120
From 25 to 30 years,		150
30 to 35 years, the sum of sicca rupees		175
35 to 40	,,	210
40 to 45	,,	250
45 to 50	,,	300
50 to 55	,,	360
55 to 60	,,	420

for the first years' subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive years; for each every share to be held in the said class; during the life of the person or persons respectively, on whose life the share and share sof such member and members in the said institution may be respectively held.

And that the third of the said classes, do consist of such person or persons as shall, in like manner, pay, on being admitted members of the said institution, a donation or entrance of five gold-mohurs, or sicca rupees eighty; and also

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs		60 0
From 25 the 30 years		75 0
30 to 35	,,	87 0
35 to 40	,,	105 0
40 to 45	,,	125 0
40 to 50	,,	150 0
50 to 55	,,	180 0
55 to 60	,,	210 0

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeable to the above scale, annually in advance on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year; for each and every share to be held in the said last-mentioned class, during the life and lives of the person or persons respectively, on whose the said share and shares may be respectively held.

That in all classes every member shall pay, in addition to the above rates of subscription, for every child born before or after becoming a member (beyond the who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without number of two children) whether male or female, a premium of sicca rupees forty in the first and second classes, and of sicca rupees twenty in the third class, and that no child of any future member, shall be entitled to admission upon this fund, who shall not have been duly registered, and the above premium paid within three months after the parents entering the society, or the birth of such child, if taking place subsequently, unless sufficient cause shall be assigned for delay.

ART. 4.—That each and every individual, desirous of being admitted a member of the said institution, in any of the said classes, shall be permitted to hold one share on his or their own life and lives, and as many shares on distinct and separate lives, to be approved of by the Directors of the said society, as such individual shall respectively think fit, either for the benefit of his own widow and child or children, or for the benefit of the widow, or child or children of the person or persons, on whose life or lives such share and shares may be respectively held; and in either case the party subscribing, and not the person on whose life the said share will be held, is, and shall be deemed and considered, to be a member of the said institution, and shall have a voice in the management of its concern But it is hereby expressly stipulated and declarede, that not more than one single share, in any or either of the said classes, shall be held on the life of any one individual.

ART. 5 —That individuals subscribing on three separate lives, be entitled to two votes, at all general meetings of the members of the said institution, but that no greater number of shares shall entitle any individual to more than two votes in the management of the concerns of the said institution.

ART. 6 —That in order to be admitted on the books of the said institution, as a member of the first or permanent class, a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual, on whose life such share is intended to be held, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said institution, assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART 7 —That a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life a share is intended to be held in the second and third classes, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said institution, who shall, in all instances, be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 8.—That any individual member or members, entitled to any share or shares in either the second or third class of the said institution, and desirous of becoming a member of the first or permanent class, shall, on payment of a sum sufficient to make up, with what such member or members had previously paid, the said donation of 20 gold-mohurs, and such further sum according to his age, as per article third, so stipulated to be made members of the permanent class, for each and every share to be held therein, as herein before mentioned, with interest, at the rate of ten per cent. from the date of the admission of such member or members in the said first or second classes, respectively, and upon producing a medical certificate of health, and attestation, to the satisfaction of a majority of the said Directors, be entitled to transfer the share and shares, for which such payment and payments shall be made, as last aforesaid, into the first or permanent class, and the widow and children of the person or persons, intended to be benefited by the said share and shares, shall thereupon, immediately on the lapse and lapses of the life and lives on which the said shares shall be respectively held, be entitled to the payments and allowances herein stipulated to be made to the widow and children of the members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 9.—That the father of an illegitimate child or children, born before the formation of this institution, may be admitted to hold one share in any of the said classes of the said institution, on making such annual donation and payments

as are herein-before mentioned, according to the class in which such share may be held; and that on the lapse of the life or lives of the party or parties so subscribing, his or their child or children, not exceeding three in number whose names and description shall be accurately entered in the books of the said institution, shall be entitled to have and receive such monthly allowances, as are herein-after provided for lawful children, in cases of the lapse of a life on which a share may be held where there are only a child or children, and no widow to be provided for.

ART. 10.—That it is hereby provided and declared, that in case of the lapse of any life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said second or third class, or either of them, within space of one year from the time of such share or shares, having been respectively granted, no benefit shall or may be derived by the widow, child or children, respectively intended to be benefited thereby, but that in the event of lapse or lapses of the life or lives, on which share and shares shall be respectively held, within the period aforesaid, the party subscribing or his representatives, shall be entitled to receive back, from the Secretary and Treasurer of the said institution, the full amount of all payments, made on account of such shares respectively, with interest at 6 per cent.; it is, however, expressly provided, that nothing in this article contained, shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 11.—That no subscriptions on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned, to derive any benefit from the funds of this institution, until the life subscribed on (if of the permanent class) shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and donation, or premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary and three of the Directors; and until the party shall have survived for the period of one whole year from the date of his admission, if a share-holder in either of the second and third classes of the institution, the party holding the share or shares in the second or third classes, or his representatives, being in the last instance entitled only to a refund of the monies paid and advanced by him, with interest as herein-before mentioned.

ART. 12.—That all annual subscriptions, (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid in advance, on or before the first day of July in each and every year; and that if the same shall not be paid with interest at the rate of ten per cent., within two months of the date on which such payment shall respectively become due, if the party or parties entitled to the said share or shares shall reside on shore; or within six months of each day of payment, with such interest as aforesaid, if the party subscribing shall be absent at sea, or at any considerable distance from Calcutta; then and in either of the said cases, such subscriber or subscribers, and the person intended to be benefited by such subscription, shall forfeit all claims whatever on the funds of the said society, and be no longer considered as subscriber or subscribers to, or member or members of the said institution.

ART. 13.—That until the fund, intended to be raised by the means and for the purposes aforesaid, shall amount to the sums of sicca rupees one hundred thousand, no sums or sums of money shall be paid or payable to the widows or children of the subscribers to the said fund, for and in respect of the pensions or allowances herein-after mentioned and stipulated to be paid, save to the widows and children of persons holding shares in the first or permanent class, who will be entitled to the benefit of the said fund immediately on the lapse of the life or lives on which the respective share or shares may be held, in the said first or permanent class.

ART. 14.—That when, and so soon as the funds of the first class of the institution shall amount to the sum of sicca rupees one hundred thousand, placed out and invested in good and sufficient securities at interest, the widow and lawful children of a person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life or lives, on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said institution shall, on making application to the secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, be

entitled to receive the following monthly payments, to commence and be payable at the expiration of one month from the occurrence of such casualty, viz, a monthly allowance of sicca rupees eighty to each and every widow intended to be benefited by the said fund, in the first and second classes of the said institution, during her widowhood; and a like monthly sum of sicca rupees sixteen to each and every lawful child and children, of the party or parties on whose life or lives such share or shares shall be respectively held; and to the widow of a subscriber in the third class of the said society, the monthly sum of sicca rupees forty, payable in like manner, and to each and every lawful child and children, of such subscriber or of the party on whose life such share may be held, the monthly sum of sicca rupees eight; such payments to continue to be made to the widows, respectively, during their widowhood, and to the children, being sons, until they shall have respectively attained the age of sixteen years, or being daughters until their *marriage*, if leading a reputable and moral life, and in the event of the lapse of the life on which the said share may be held, leaving one or more children only, and no widow, the Directors of this institution, for the time being, shall, for the purpose of properly administering the said fund, for the benefit of such children respectively, be deemed and considered to be the guardian and guardians of such children respectively, and the monthly sum of sicca rupees twenty-five, in the first and second classes, and sicca rupees twelve and eight annas in third class, shall be paid and applied from the funds of the said society, for the maintenance of each and every such child and children in the manner most beneficial for them, until they have respectively attained the age of sixteen years, or, being daughters, shall have been married, as herein-before mentioned.

ART. 15.—That in the event of the interest of the said institution being insufficient from the number of casualties or otherwise, to afford a provision for the persons respectively entitled to the benefit of the said fund, to the full extent of the monthly payments and allowances herein-before mentioned, a rateable deduction shall be made from the allowances herein before stipulated to be paid in each of the said classes, with reference to the amount of such interest, it being the clear intention and meaning of the said institution, that the principal of the said fund shall not, on any consideration, be infringed or broken in upon; but that when and so soon as the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be sufficient to satisfy the claimants thereon, the same shall be so applied, and that in any event the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be applied, as far as it will go, in making such payments rateably and proportionately to the widows and children entitled thereto, according to the class to which they may respectively belong; *provided also*, that in case the interest, dividends or proceeds of the said fund shall, at any time hereafter, admit of an increase of the allowances herein before provided, for the persons respectively entitled to the benefit of the said fund, that then the same allowances shall be increased rateably and proportionably in all the said classes, in such manner and to such extent as a majority of the Directors of this institution for the time be, shall see expedient.

ART. 16.—Provided always, and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared by and between all the parties hereto, that nothing herein contained, as in any of the rules of the said institution, shall be deemed, taken, or considered, or in any wise construed so as to entitle to the benefit of the funds of this institution, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who may hereafter be proved, to the satisfaction of the general meeting of the society, to lead an immoral or unchaste life

And that should hereafter any widower on this fund, again marry, his widow will not be entitled to any benefit from this fund, without he again pay his entrance and fresh subscription according to his age.

ART. 17.—That the pensions or allowance to widows entitled to the benefit of the said, fund, shall cease on their marriage;

ART. 18.—That Messieurs Palmer, Wilson and Company, be appointed agents for the fund in London, and that the Secretary of this institution do remit to such agents, from time to time, such sums of money as may be requisite, with instructions for the disbursement of the same; and that he do also transmit to them copies of all general rules and regulations which may be passed relative to the fund for their information and that of all who may apply for the same.

ART. 19.—That the benefit of this institution be extended to Madras, Bombay, Penang, and Singapore, and that Messieurs Parry and Dare may be appointed the agents of this society at the presidency of Madras; Messieurs Forbes and Company, at Bombay; Messieurs Carnegie and Company, at Penang and Singapore, aforesaid; or at such other stations and places as may, by the said Directors, be deemed expedient.

ART. 20.—That the Secretary of this institution be directed to correspond with the said agents so appointed as aforesaid; and that he do transmit to them copies of the rules and regulations of this institution, with such instructions as to the granting of certificates of admission to the parties desirous of becoming subscribers to this institution, as may be deemed requisite.

ART. 21.—That in the event of any widow or children entitled to the benefit of the fund of this institution, being desirous of returning to Europe, the Directors of this institution, for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered to make advances to the widow or children so entitled to the benefit of the said institution, to enable them so to do, to an amount exceeding the sum of sicca rupees one thousand for each and every widow, and the sum of sicca rupees two hundred for each and every child and children, so entitled, as aforesaid, by way of loan, and to be deducted from their said pensions and allowances, in such manner, and by such proportions, as the said Directors may deem expedient. And such widows and children respectively, or the guardians of such children, duly constituted, shall be entitled to receive their pensions and allowances, to which they may be entitled from the agents of the said society in London, or elsewhere, from and after the 1st day of January, 1824, at the current exchange of the day upon which such pensions shall become due, upon their producing a certificate signed by the Secretary of the society, specifying the period to which their pensions have been respectively paid in Bengal, or other places in India; and the amount which they will be entitled to receive in England, to be presented to the said agents in London, on making applications for such pensions, and upon giving satisfactory evidence of identity. But that such pensions and allowances, instead of being payable, as in Calcutta, monthly, shall be payable in London half-yearly, and not oftener; and that the remuneration to be allowed to such agents or agents, shall be paid by the person or persons receiving the pensions or allowances, and not by this institution.

ART. 22.—That in case any widow entitled to the benefit of the fund of this institution, shall reside in any part of England twenty miles distant from London or in Wales, Scotland or Ireland, her pension shall be paid in London to an attorney duly authorized by her, on the production of a certificate, signed by two persons, in the character of Parochial Clergymen, or of Magistrates, where she resides to the following purport:—

Certificate—"That is to certify, that Mrs. A. B., widow of C. D., late of in the East Indies, is living in the Parish of in the county of in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, is in a state of widowhood, and that she hath children by her deceased husband now living with her, to wit: of the age of and"

ART. 23. That all the subscribers to this institution, as well as those who may in future become so, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names, relinquishing, at the same time, all claim in the benefit of the institution, and forfeiting to the fund all sums that may have been previously contributed by them, as well as what arrears are due up to the period of their withdrawing.

ART. 24. That Henry Matthews, of Calcutta, aforesaid, merchant and agent be, and is hereby appointed Secretary of the general and entire business and concerns of the said institution, and that he be allowed for office-rent the monthly sum of sicca rupees one hundred, and such other disbursements as may actually be incurred for sircars, peons, and the necessary establishment of the said institution, law charges, stationery, and other necessary and unavoidable expences.

ART. 25. That all the business of this institution shall be managed and carried on by the Secretary thereof, and subject to the control of the Directors for the time being; and that proper and necessary books of account, shall be kept by the said Secretary at an office within the limits of the town of Calcutta, in which office all the business and transactions of, or relative to, the said institution, shall be truly and fairly entered in the said books: and that all books, accounts, and papers, and every thing else whatsoever, (save and except the money and securities for money) belonging or relative to, or which shall belong or relate to the said institution, or the business thereof, or the carrying on of such business shall be kept in the office, in Calcutta, aforesaid, where the said business shall, from time to time, be so carried on; which books, accounts and papers, the said subscribers and their respective executors and administrators, shall freely, and at all convenient times, have liberty to resort to, inspect and peruse, when and as often as occasion may require, or they or any of them may think fit, or be desirous so to do, during office hours.

ART 26.—That the Secretary of the said Company shall be answerable and accountable for the amount of all monies to be received by him, and for the safe custody of all securities to be deposited with him as Secretary of the said institution.

ART. 27.—That the Secretary shall, from time to time, report to the Directors of the said institution, whenever the monies received from subscribers to the said institution amount to sicca rupees five thousand and upwards, and that when and so often as it shall amount to the said sum of sicca rupees five thousand and upwards, the sum of sicca rupees five thousand shall be laid out in the purchase of Company's paper, or in such other public securities of the Government of Bengal, or in shares of the stock of the Bank of Bengal, or in such other good and sufficient securities, as shall be deemed by the said Directors most for the advantage of the said institution.

ART 28.—That all Company's paper or other public securities, purchased on account of the said society, shall be purchased in the names of the Directors, who shall authorize and empower the said Secretary, from time to time to receive the interest thereof.

ART. 29.—That any action or suit hereafter to be commenced, and prosecuted, or defended for and on account of the said institution, shall be commenced and prosecuted and defended by the Secretary, for the time being, of the said institution, with the approbation of the Directors, for the time being, at the expense of the said society or institution.

ART. 30.—That John Gilmore, James Dunbar, John Phipps, John Adolphus Williams, and Henry Matthews, being five of the members of the said Institution, are hereby elected and appointed Directors of the affairs of the said Company, from the first day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty, until the first day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one, and that on the first day of July in each succeeding year, unless such day shall happen to be a Sunday, in which case the election herein after mentioned, shall take place on the Monday following during the existence of the said institution, two of the said Directors (with the exception of the said Henry Matthews, who is also Secretary to the said institution, and therefore deemed a proper person to continue a permanent member of the said direction,) shall go out by rotation, and a new election of two other Directors shall take place; and that such election shall be made by the whole or a majority of votes, to be taken and reckoned as herein-after mentioned, of the said subscribers, who shall be present at a general meeting thereof, to be held for the purpose of such election, and that,

such Directors so to be chosen, shall continue in office from such first day of July until the ensuing annual election of such Directors.

ART. 31.—That a meeting of the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall be held yearly during the continuance of the said institution, on some convenient day between the 1st and 15th days of the month of July in each year; and the said subscribers present at such or any other meeting, or the major part of them, shall and may audit and settle the account of the said institution, and shall and may frame such regulations for the said institution, and the said business, as shall seem to them proper, (provided they do not militate against or tend to annul any of the articles hereinbefore and hereinafter agreed upon,) which regulation shall be carefully entered in a proper book to be kept by the said Secretary, and signed by the subscribers then present at a meeting, or meetings, or the majority of them, which being so entered and signed shall be binding on all the said subscribers, their executors, administrators and assigns. But if any error in such accounts be discovered, after such settlement of accounts, such sum, whether to the credit or debit of the stock or funds of the said institution, shall be carried into the accounts of the said institution, for the next succeeding year, and that all errors which may be discovered in the said accounts, after the settlement thereof shall, as soon as discovered, be communicated by the Secretary to the Directors for the time being.

ART. 32.—That all members holding three or more shares, shall have two votes, and all members holding a less number of shares than three, shall have but one vote, on any question which shall come before any General Meeting of the Proprietors, or on any other occasion; and that all questions which shall come before such, or any other meetings, shall be decided by the majority of votes, so taken and reckoned, of the members then present at such meeting; but that no member shall, at any meeting, be entitled or allowed to vote in any matter or thing, in which such member shall be in any manner individually interested, otherwise than as a general subscriber to the said institution.

ART. 33.—That whenever, during the continuance of the said institution, the said Secretary shall be required, in writing, so to do by seven at least of the members or subscribers for the time then being, he shall give due public notice of a general meeting of the members or subscribers; and that no matter or thing herein contained, shall be annulled or altered in any manner whatsoever, except with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the votes to be so taken, as aforesaid, of the members or subscribers who shall be personally present at such general meeting.

LASTLY.—That in case any difference or dispute shall happen or arise between the said several parties to these presents, any or either of them, touching any or either of the covenants, clauses, and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, expressed, and contained, the same shall and may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in witness whereof the said parties to these presents, have hereunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions passed at General and Special Meetings, since the 21st July, 1823.

General Meeting, 13th July, 1824—Resolved, that in future, when mortgages are required, they shall be subject to the approval of a land surveyor, and the advances never to exceed five-eighths of the real value.

That all surplus funds, not needed for the expences of the month, be lodged in the Bank of Hindoostan, (until they can be advantageously invested in proper securities,) with which an open account shall be kept.

Special General Meeting, 9th April, 1825.—That the Secretary's office should be continued in a central and convenient part of the town, and that the Secretary should be required to provide the office in question, without putting the society to any additional expense.

That the Secretary, on his appointment, be required to execute a bond of security, binding himself in the penal sum of Sa. Rs. 5,000 to the faithful administrating of the trust reposed in him.

That the 30th article of the printed rules, be modified in so much, that in future the Secretary of the institution shall not be a member of the direction.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1827.—That all sub-equent applications for admission into the 2d and 3d classes, shall be limitted to the age of 35 years, and that under no circumstances shall an applicant be deemed eligible after that period of life

Eighth Annual General Meeting, 24th July 1828.—That all future subscribers to the first and second classes, shall pay an admission fee of 40 rupees each, and he subscribers to the third class, the sum of 20 rupees, to the Secretary for the time being.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1828.—That in future the books and accounts of the fund be brought up, audited, and closed on the 31st December in each year; and that the general annual meeting shall take place on or before the 1st day of February, immediately thereafter.

General Meeting, 23d January, 1839.—That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the fund from its first establishment, with a view to ascertainand report whether the disposable income of the society, is equal to the annual claims on it.

That from the 1st of January, 1839, the Secretary be instructed to distinguish the several month y pensions into payments in the first, second, and third classes, in the same manner as receipts are carried to separate heads.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1830.—"That the sums remitted, from time to time, by the institution, to the house of Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop and Co., in London, be in future entered in the accounts as a dependency, and not included in the stated accounts of the society's fun ds; and when the accout are received to be included as other pensions.

That for the sake of greater safety, two lacks and fifty thousand rupees, vested in Government securities, shall be deposited with the Government agents.

Special General Meeting, 25th February, 1830.—That with reference to the report and accounts submitted to the meeting, it appears absolutely necessary, for the stability of the fund, to make some considerable reduction in the scale of pensions suited to the necessities of the case.

That all pensions paid by the society, be reduced one-half from the 1st of May next, and so to continue for one year; at the expiration of which, should further sacrifice appear absolutely necessary, it must be submitted to.

That the Secretary do write a circular letter to all the pensioners on the fund, fully explaining the urgent necessity of the present reduction, and pointing out that instances have occurred of pensioners in favorable circumstances relinquishing their claims on the society. Such examples to be held out as highly worthy of present imitation, whereby the society may be better able to provide for its less fortunate claimants.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1831.—That the resolution, dated the 19th April, 1825, and referred to in the meeting of the 23d May, 1830, namely "that none but a subscriber to the institution should be eligible for the office of Secretary," shall be rescinded.

That Mrs. Angus and family, in England, be paid their pensions in future on a similar footing as all other pensioners in Europe, viz. at the current exchange of the day, instead of as heretofore at 2s 6d. per rupee.

That in future there be quarterly meetings of the members of the institution, in January, April, July and October; the day of meeting to be fixed by the Directors, and the usual notice given by the Secretary.

That the sum of two lacks of rupees, part of the balance now exhibited in the account current of December last, shall be held and constituted as the fixed and permanent fund of the society, instead of one lack of sicca rupees, as expressed in the 13th and 15th articles of the revised regulations of the 21st July 1823; and that this sum of two lacks of sicca rupees, being now fixed as the *bona fide* fund of the society, shall not on any account, or under any circum-

stances, be encroached on or diminished; the interest alone shall be applicable with the other current means to meet the claims of pensioners and usual charges.

Second Quarterly General Meeting, 11th July, 1831.—That a sub-committee should be formed for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting their opinion on the state of the funds of the society, and of suggesting such measures as may appear to them necessary for improvement, and the general advance of the institution.

General Sepecial Meeting, by requisition, under Article 33d of the Regulations, 30th July, 1831.—That the report of the committee (appointed on the 11th July to investigate into the state of the fund,) be adopted, and that the pensions be reduced to the scale proposed from the 1st of October next,

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

To Widows 1st and 2d Classes, Co.'s Rs.	10	per month.
„ Children ditto.....	„	3 per month.
„ Orphans ditto,.....	„	6 per month.
„ Widows 3d Class,.....	„	5 per month.
„ Children ditto,.....	„	2 per month.
„ Orphans ditto,.....	„	4 per month.

That should the funds hereafter admit of the measure, that the penisions to incumbents be increased *proratio*, according to the actual amount of the annual income.

That the Secretary be authorized to re-print 500 copies of the revised regulations, and to add, by way of appendix, the bye-laws which, from time to time have been passed and recognized by the general meetings. Copies to be supplied to applicants at one rupee each.

INDIAN LAUDABLE

AND

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS.

C. B. Greenlaw,
T. R. M. Turton,
A. De H. Larpent,
Dwarkanauth Tagore,
T. B. Swinhoe,
Rustomjee Cowasjee,
Willis and Earle,
J. Lyall,
Charles Huffnagle, and
Samuel Smith, Esqrs,

TREASURERS,

UNION BANK.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

B. H. Goodeve, Esqr., M. D.

SECRETARY,

John Storm.

CONSTITUTION, &c.

Preamble.

WHEREAS at the Eighth Half-yearly Meeting of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, convened under the 31st rule of the Society, and held on the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the said meeting having been made special under the 36th rule for the purpose of taking the votes of the Shareholders on certain propositions for the appropriation of the suplus funds and other modifications in its constitution, agreeably to the resolution passed at the general half yearly meeting held on the 26th July 1837, such propositions were adopted by a resolution passed by a majority at the said meeting, at which more than two-thirds of the Society were duly represented, according to the rules and regulations of the said Society, that is to say, one hundred and thirty-eight votes in the Society then being three hundred and sixty-two, which said propositions, so adopted, were and are as follows, that is to say:—

PROPOSITIONS *for the* APPICATION *of the* SURPLUS FUNDS *of the* NEW CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY *at the end of the year* 1839, *and for other* MODIFICATIONS *in its* CONSTITUTION, *with a view to render the* SOCIETY PERMANENT; *enchancing greatly the* ADVANTAGES *of all concerned in it, combined with* UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.

PROPOSITIONS.

First.—That prior to any division of the surplus funds there be set apart one-third the amount of extraordinary riks arising from individually holding more than 10 shares on one life, to meet such extraordinary riks.

Second.—That one per cent. on the outstanding riske, to be denominated the "premium fund," be carried forward to the current premia to meet unknown lapses.

Third.—That the remaining sum be held to be the individual property of the surviving policy-holders at midnight of the 31st December 1839, in the ratio of the amount premium respectively paid, subject to retention to individual credit to the extent of 10 per cent. on each individual's risk, for the purpose of forming a guarantee-fund, any surplus which may remain to any individual's credit after such 10 per cent. has been thus set apart as his proportion of a guarantee-fund, to be paid to him, or applied in reduction of Premium. Should the surplus or any individual at the close of the term not amount to 10 per cent. on his individual risk, his future surplus to be added thereto, until it does so amount to 10 per cent. on his individual risk.

Fourth.—That a statement of the accounts be prepared on the 31st May and 30th November, in each year, for the purpose of ascertaining the then state of the Funds, that in the event of there being a surplus over and above one per cent. on the amount of outstanding risks for the "premium fund," the excess, provided it amounts to 5 per cent. or more on the amount of premia received during the current half year, be divided as above among the surriving policy-holders at those dates respectively, in the following manner, viz., that after ten per cent. on the premia paid during the half year, shall be so divided, the remainder, be carried to the premium fund, unless it shall amount to enough to allow of an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks for the premium fund and five per cent. on the premia paid during the half year, in which case the one per cent. shall be so carried to the premium fund and an additional five per cent. shall be divided as above; and in the event of there still being a further surplus admitting a third one per cent. being carried

to the premium fund and an additional five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, making in all 20 per cent. on the premium paid, a further division to that extent shall be made; but no division or return premium beyond 20 per cent. shall be made unless the premium fund shall amount to five per cent. on the outstanding risks, in which case the whole amount surplus shall be divided or returned as above; the amount belonging to each individual being either carried to his credit, or applied to the reduction of his premium, according as it may, or may not be, required to maintain his portion of the guarantee fund at 10 per cent. on his individual risk.

Fifth.—That in the event of the guarantee fund being at any time trenched upon, the amount withdrawn be made good at the commencement of the succeeding half year, out of the current subscriptions, so that every surviving subscriber at the time of the repayment to the guarantee fund, shall have his full amount made up to him as it stood at the time the fund was drawn upon; and in case of lapse after the guarantee fund may have been so trenched upon, the full amount to the credit of the individual risk be paid as it stood at the commencement of the half year, notwithstaning the temporary reduction in the total amount of the guarantee fund.

Sixth.—That the whole amount standing to individual credit, be paid, in the event of lapse, at the same time as the amount assured, and that this payment be made immediately on due proof of lapse.

Seventh.—That in event of a party being desirous to cease to be a mutual assurer, by withdrawing from the Society, the amount to his credit in the guarantee fund be paid to him, subject to a fine of 25 per cent, to be carried to the premium fund, and that a proportionate payment be made in the event of a party reducing the amount of his assurance; provided that in such case no payment shall be made, unless the amount at his credit shall equal 10 per cent. on his reduced risk. Parties withdrawing at the close of the present term, also to forego 25 per cent. of their surplus.

Eighth.—That instead of shares of Rs. 6,000, assurance be taken on even hundreds, not under Company's rupees 500, nor above Company's rupees 60,000.

Ninth.—That the account be converted from Sicca into Company's rupees, it being optional with existing insurers to have in value an equivalent in Company's rupees to the nearest hundred for his present insurance in Siccas, or to hold the same number of Company's rupees as he now does Siccas.

Tenth.—That the rates of premium be those of the Oriental Life Insurance Company as below, the existing Military lives insured in the Laudable paying only Civil rates, but all Military Lives insuring subsequent to the 31st December 1839 to pay the Military rates.

Eleventh.—That such other modifications be made in the existing rules as are necessary to bring them into correspondence with the above.

Twelfth.—That the Society be called the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

Thirteenth.—That this paper be circulated by the Secretary to every individual policy-holder, with a request that he will either vote at a special General Meeting, to be called after six months' notice from the date of circulation, or send proxy under the 32nd rule for or against these propositions, in order that at least two-thirds of the Society may be represented.

Fourteenth.—That in the event of the propositions being carried, they, together with the existing rules, be placed in the hands of a professional gentleman, for the purpose of a correct set of rules being prepared for general information.

IN PURSUANCE therefore of such resolutions and propositions the following rules and regulations have been prepared in manner directed by such propositions, and are now published for general information, as those by which the transfer from the new Calcutta Laudable Society, at the end of the year one thousand, eight hundered and thirty-nine, to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Insurance Society will be effected; and by which such Indian Laudable and Mutual Insurance Society, when embodied, will be governed.

1st. That from and after the 1st day of January, one thousand, eight hundered and forty, the Society shall be denominated *the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.* — Denomination of the New Society

2d. That prior to any division of surplus funds, accruing after payment on account of lapsed lives provided in the 27th rule of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, to wit Sicca rupees 6,000 for each whole share, Sicca rupees 3,000 for each half share, and Sicca rupees 1,500 for each quarter share, the increase contemplated in the said rule not having been made as mentioned, one per cent. on the total amount of outstanding risks on the 1st day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and forty, transferred to the *Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society*, and that the amount so transferred be denominated the premium fund, to which the current premia, as received from time to time will be added. — Formation of the premium fund, prior to division of surplus

3d. That whereas by the union of the late Seventh Laudable and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies, thereby constituting the New Calcutta Laudable Society, certain lives were insured in each society to an aggregate extent beyond the limit assigned by the rules of the united societies, and beyond the limit now assigned by the rules of the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, and whereas such excess of risks beyond the the prescribed limit requires that special security should be provided before any division be made of the surplus, over and above the one per cent. on the outstanding risks, as directed in the last rule previous to any such division being made one-third of the amount insured on such particular lives, as shall on the first day of January 1840, be found to be in excess of the prescribed limit, shall be added to the said premium fund. — Transfer of one third of amount insured on lives in excess of the prescribed limits, to be added to the premium fund

4th. That after the payment to the premium fund of the contributions in the two last preceding rules provided for, and making the division as directed by the 27th rule of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, then the remaining sum shall be held to be the individual property of the surviving policy-holders on the 31st day of December 1839, at mid-night, in the ratio of the amount of premium respectively paid by them, and be carried to their separate credit, but only for the purpose hereinafter expressed. — Surplus to be carried to credit of survivors on 31st December 1839

5th. That, it being expedient for the better securing of the objects of the Society, that a guarantee fund be created, a sum equivalent to ten per cent. on the amount insured, on each life on which insurance may be extended from the present to the New Society, shall be deducted from each specific sum so carried to the credit of such policy-holder and posted to his individual account in the said guarantee fund; but in the event of any individual's share in the surplus not amounting to 10 per cent. on his outstanding risks, then the whole amount of surplus shall be — Creation of a guarantee fund, by transfer of the separate credits to the extent of 10 per cent on individual risk

placed at his credit, the remaining amount required to bring his portion of the guarantee fund to 10 per cent. on his risk, to be obtained as hereinafter mentioned.

Surplus payable to subscribers withdrawing, less 25 per cent.

6th. That the amount surplus belonging to surviving policy-holders on the 31st December 1839, whose policies may not be renewed on the 1st January 1840, be paid to them, subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. to be carried to the premium fund.

Accounts of the Society to be kept in Company's Rupees, and Assurances to be in Company's Rupees in seven hundreds, instead of shares not less than Rs. 500 nor more than Rs 6000, except in the case of existing subscribers

7th. That, from the 1st January 1840, the accounts of the Society be kept in Company's rupees, and that instead of shares assurances be taken in seven hundreds of rupees not under Company's rupees 500, nor above Company's rupees 60,000, except in the case of existing policy-holders on the 31st December 1839, with whom it shall be optional to have in value an equivalent in company's rupees, to the nearest hundred of the insurance in Sicca rupees, or to change the number of sicca rupees insured into the same number of Company's rupees—as thus each share of Sicca rupees 6 000 may be transfered to Company's rupees 6,000 or Company's rupees 6,400, a half share may be transferred to the Company's rupees, 3,000 or Company's rupees 3,200, and a quarter share to Company's rupees 1,500 or Company's rupees 1,600.

Full amount assured payable on proof of lapse being furnished, together with amount at credit of the lapsed life in the Guarantee Fund subject to claims of the Society

8th. That from the 1st day of January 1840, the whole amount assured be paid on due and satisfactory proof being furnished to the Directors of lapse; and in their being satisfied that nothing has at any time occurred to vitiate the policy, the amount at the credit of the lapsed life in the guarantee fund being paid at the same time; the whole, however, subject to arrears of subscriptions or to any other sums, due to the Society.

All lapses payable out of the premium fund until exhausted, in which case the Guarantee Fund to be made available for such purpose

9th. All lapses will be paid out of the premium fund until exhausted; in which event, but not otherwise, the guarantee fund will be available to make good all payments for which the Society is responsible: and in the event of the guarantee fund being at any time thus trenched upon, the ammount withdrawn shall be made good at the commencement of the succeeding half year, out of the current premia, so that every surviving Subscriber at the time of the repayment to the guarantee fund, shall have his full amount made up to him as it stood at the time the fund was drawn upon; and in case of lapse after the guarantee fund shall have been so trenched upon, and before the payment of the next half year's premiums, the full amount to the credit of the lapsed be paid, notwithstanding the temporary reduction in the total amount of the guarantee fund.

Parties withdrawing or reducing their, Insurances to be paid their portion of the Guarantee Fund less 10 per cent

10th In the event of any party withdrawing from the Society, whether insured for a term of years or for life, the amount to his credit in the guarantee fund shall be paid to him, subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. to be carried to the premium fund; and in the event of a party reducing the amount of his assurance, he shall be entitled to receive, subject to the like deduction, a sum proportionate to the amount reduced; provided that in no case shall any such payment be made on a reduction of risk so as to reduce the amount at credit of the guarantee fund below 10 per cent. on the reduced and continuing risk.

Rates of premium.

11th. That the following be the rates of premium on and after the last day of January 1840; with the exception that Military lives assured on the 31st December 1839, and continuing on the 1st January 1840; to be charged only as Civil lives, subject, however, to the Military charge in the event of future increase of assurances.

Table of Rates of Yearly Premiums of Insurance of Rs 1,000 *charged by the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, payable Half Yearly.*

INSURANCE ON COMPANY'S RUPEES 1,000.

ON CIVIL LIVES.

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable without fresh certificate of health.				Policy for Life.	
Age.	For 1 year.	For 3 years	For 5 years	*For 7 ys	Fixed	Encreasing annually.
18	27	27	28	29	37	31
19	27	28	28	30	38	32
20	28	28	29	30	38	33
21	28	29	29	30	39	33
22	29	29	30	30	39	33
23	29	30	30	31	40	33
24	30	30	30	31	40	34
25	30	30	31	32	40	34
26	30	30	31	33	41	35
27	30	31	32	34	42	35
28	31	32	33	35	43	36
29	32	33	34	35	44	37
30	33	34	35	36	45	37
31	34	35	35	37	45	38
32	35	36	36	38	46	38
33	35	36	37	39	47	39
34	36	37	38	40	48	40
35	37	38	39	40	49	41
36	38	39	40	41	50	41
37	39	40	40	42	50	42
38	40	40	41	43	51	43
39	40	41	42	44	52	44
40	41	42	43	45	53	45
41	42	43	44	45	54	46
42	43	44	45	46	55	46
43	44	45	45	47	55	47
44	45	45	46	48	56	48
45	45	46	47	49	57	49
46	46	47	48	50	58	50
47	47	48	49	52	59	50
48	48	49	50	54	60	51
49	49	50	52	55	62	52
50	50	52	54	57	64	53
51	52	54	55	59	65	54
52	54	55	57	60	67	56
53	55	57	59	63	69	57
54	57	59	60	65	71	59
55	59	60	63	69	73	61
56	60	63	65	72	75	62
57	63	65	69	75	78	64
58	65	69	72	79	80	66
59	69	72	75	82	83	68
60	72	75	79	85	86	71
61	0	0	0	90	0	74
62	0	0	0	94	0	77
63	0	0	0	98	0	80
64	0	0	0	102	0	83
65	0	0	0	106	0	88
66	0	0	0	110	0	93
67	0	0	0	115	0	98
68	0	0	0	121	0	100
69	0	0	0	126	0	104
70	0	0	0	129	0	110

* Parties insured under policies of seven years may, by giving up their policy at the expiration of six years, have a renewed policy, without fresh certificate of health, paying the rate of premium annexed to their then age.

Table of Rates of Yearly Premium of Insurance of Rs. 1,000, charged by the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, payable Half Yearly.

INSURANCE ON COMPANY'S RUPEES 1,000

ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES.

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable without fresh certificate of health				Policy for life.		Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.
Age.	For 1 year.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.	For 7 years.	Fixed.	Encreasing Annually.	Age.
18	30	30	31	34	44	37	18
19	31	31	32	35	45	37	19
20	31	32	33	35	45	37	20
21	32	33	33	36	46	38	21
22	33	33	34	36	46	39	22
23	33	34	35	37	47	39	23
24	34	34	35	37	48	40	24
25	34	35	36	38	48	40	25
26	35	36	37	39	49	41	26
27	35	36	37	40	50	42	27
28	36	37	38	41	51	42	28
29	37	38	39	42	52	43	29
30	38	38	40	43	53	44	30
31	38	40	41	44	54	45	31
32	39	41	42	45	55	46	32
33	40	42	43	46	56	47	33
34	41	43	44	47	57	47	34
35	42	44	45	48	58	48	35
36	43	44	45	49	59	49	36
37	44	45	46	50	60	51	37
38	45	46	47	51	61	51	38
39	46	47	48	52	62	52	39
40	47	48	49	53	63	53	40
41	49	49	50	54	64	54	41
42	50	50	52	55	65	55	42
43	50	51	53	56	66	56	43
44	51	53	54	57	67	56	44
45	53	54	55	58	68	57	45
46	54	55	56	60	60	58	46
47	55	56	57	62	70	60	47
48	56	57	58	64	72	61	48
49	57	58	60	66	74	63	49
50	58	60	62	68	76	65	50
51	61	62	64	70	78	66	51
52	62	64	66	72	80	68	52
53	64	66	68	75	82	70	53
54	66	68	70	78	84	72	54
55	68	70	72	82	87	75	55
56	70	72	75	86	90	77	56
57	73	75	78	90	93	80	57
58	76	78	82	94	96	83	58
59	80	82	86	98	99	86	59
60	84	86	90	102	103	89	60
61	0	0	0	117	0	92	61
62	0	0	0	112	0	95	62
63	0	0	0	117	0	99	63
64	0	0	0	122	0	103	64
65	0	0	0	127	0	106	65
66	0	0	0	132	0	110	66
67	0	0	0	135	0	115	67
68	0	0	0	142	0	119	68
69	0	0	0	154	0	123	69
70	0	0	0	166	0	127	70

* Parties insured under policies of seven years may, by giving up their policy at the expiration of six years, have a renewed policy without fresh certificate of health, paying the rate of premium annexed to their then age.

12th. In cases however of applications for policies on the lives of parties under certificates not unobjectionable in every respect, but involving more than the ordinary risk, the Directors shall be at liberty either to reject such application wholly, or to grant admission on enhanced premiums, agreeably to the best of their judgment, after consulting with, and receiving the opinion of their medical adviser.

Directors to be at liberty to charge enhanced premium if deemed necessary.

13th. On the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, the state of the funds of the society shall be ascertained, and no surplus shall be considered to have accrued for division until one per cent. under the 21 Rules and one-third of the then excess of risks as provided by the 31 Rules, shall have been carried, in accordance with those rules, to the premium fund; after which, if the surplus shall amount to five per cent. or more on the premiums paid during the half year, it shall be divided rateably, according to the amount of premium paid by each among the surviving policy holders, at the close of each half year, as far as 10 per cent. on the premium paid; the surplus over and above such 10 per cent. shall be carried to the premium fund, unless it shall amount enough to allow of an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks for the premium fund, and another five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, in which case an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks shall be so carried to the premium fund; and an additional five per cent. shall be divided as above; and in the event of there still being a further surplus, admitting of a third one per cent as above being carried to the Premium Fund, and an additional five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, making in all 20 per cent. on the premium paid a further division to that extent shall be made, but no division or return premium beyond 20 per cent. shall be made unless the premium fund shall amount to five per cent. on the outstanding risks, in which case the whole amount surplus shall be divided or returned as above; the amount belonging to each individual, in every case, being either carried to his credit or applied to the reduction of his premium, according as it may or may not be required to maintain his portion of the Guarantee Fund at 10 per cent. on his individual risk; the Secretary publishing under the authority of the Directors in the papers of the Presidencies the percentage of return premium, in order that parties may be prepared to pay the reduced amount premium agreed upon for the next half year.

State of the Society's funds to be ascertained on the 31st May and 31st November, for division of surplus funds.

14th. That notice have been given as above, the amount premium shall be paid on or before the 15th day of July, and the 15th day of January in each half year, to enable the Directors to lay the estate of the Funds and of the Society at that date before half yearly Public Meetings of policy holders, to be convened as hereinafter directed; and that in default of payment of the premium, the policy shall be absolutely void, subject nevertheless to the equitable discretion of the Directors, if they shall think fit, on such terms as they shall prescribe, to permit the revival of any policy, of which the premium shall not have been in their judgment wilfully and designedly withheld; subject in all cases to an appeal to the Society at large, on payment to the Directors of the premium and fine (if any) required by the Directors; subject also to an appeal, against such re-admission, by any three Directors or any ten policy holders of Rupees 6,000 each.

Half yearly premia payable on or before 15th July and 15th January, and Directors at liberty to allow of renewals after the prescribed period.

15th. As often as a sum exceeding Rupees five thousand shall be collected in the hands of the Treasurer, it shall be laid out to

Investments of funds.

the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or in loans secured by a deposit of Government Paper or Bank Stock, to be granted under the control and authority of the Directors; it being clearly understood, that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All public Security purchased for the Society, shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the order of the Secretary.

Number of Directors to be appointed.

16th. That the business of the Society be conducted by nine Directors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, that the Directors shall as near as may be, consist as follows

One from the Civil Service.
One from the Military Service.
One from the Merchants.
One from the Legal Profession.
One from the Tradesmen of Calcutta.
One from the Native Society.

Three from any class, or five of the Government service shall not be able or willing to act.

Qualifications for the Direction.

17th. No person shall be considered qualified for the Direction who does not hold at least Assurance to the extent of Rupees 6,000, in the Society; unless a majority of the whole of the Shareholders shall specially vote for his election, notwithstanding his holding less than that sum. All the Directors shall go out annually, but be considered eligible for the immediate re-election.

Duties of the Directors, and remuneration to the medical adviser

18th. The business of the Directors shall be to superintend, direct, and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Secretary's accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to control the current business of the Society, provided that they do not act at variance with the fund a mental regulation. They shall have the privilege of choosing their own medical adviser, or advisers, either permanently, or upon each or any separate occasion, and remunerating him or them out of the funds of the Society, for his or their services, on such scale as shall appear to them proper, provided that any permanent salary shall require the sanction of a Half-yearly Meeting.

Office bearers.

19th. The following gentlemen, being Directors of the New Calcutta Laudable Society during its last, shall be Directors of the *Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society*, until the first general meeting of the Society, as hereinafter provided.

William Bruce,	Dwarkanauth Tagore,
C. B. Greenlaw,	Rustomjee Cowasjee,
J. Cochrane,	and
H. J. Leighton,	W. J. Twentyman, Esquires;

, Secretary to the New Calcutta Laudable Society, shall be the Secretary to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, and the Union Bank shall be the Treasurers.

Secretary's allowances.

20th. The Secretary shall be permitted, as a compensation for his services, to draw the following allowances, viz. a commission of one per cent. on all receipts on account of realizations with a fixed allowance of Company's rupees three hundred and twenty per month for establishment, and a fee of one rupee on each certificate of admission, and on the registry of each assignment on policies, out of which he shall defray the expences of office rent, clerks, peons, cashkeeper, collectors, and stationery; all other charges, to wit, advertisements, printing and law expences and extra contingencies to be borne by the Society.

The Secretary and treasurers to act according, to

21st. The Secretary and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the *orders* of the Directors, a majority of whom,

shall in all cases bind whole, subject to such appeal to the Society, as the rules allow. the orders of the Directors.

23d. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend at the place where the business of the Society shall be carried on at Calcutta, and at all the meetings of the Society, and enter and write down the proceedings thereof, provide and prepare all policies, provide and keep proper books and accounts, manage, transact, and carry on the whole of the business of the Society under and subject to the Direction of the Directors for the time being, or the major part thereof from time to time; and shall find and provide a fit and convenient room for the said Directors, and for the general meetings of the members of the Society, and an office for himself and assistants; and shall further find and provide the clerks, sircars, and other servants necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Society, and bear and pay the wages of such clerks, sircars, &c. as aforesaid, in consideration of the commission and allowance made to him for that purpose. Duties of the Secretary.

23d. In case of the office of Secretary becoming vacant, it shall be temporarily filled up by the Directors until the next half yearly general meeting, when a Secretary shall be appointed by a majority at such meeting; and, until the Directors shall so nominate a temporary successor, one of their number shall be authorized by his colleagues to act as provisional Secretary, with all the powers of that functionary. How the vacant office of Secretary is to be filled up.

24th. A half yearly meeting of the members of the society shall be convened by public advertisement, with at least one week's notice, on the 26th day of January, and 26th day of July, when Statement of the funds of the society, books, accounts, securities, &c. shall be laid before the meeting, by the Directors and Secretary; and no accounts, which shall once have been approved by the Directors and submitted to such meeting and passed, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the extent of rupees 500 or upwards. Half yearly meeting to be held in January and July.

25th. At such half yearly general meetings of the society, vacancies in the direction shall be filled up, and a secretary, if the office should be vacant, shall be chosen; but no other matter affecting the interests of the society shall be decided, unless it shall happen that at least two-thirds of the society are represented at such meeting, either personally or by proxy; or, unless, in the requisition of any three Directors, or any ten members having individually an assurance to the extent of rupees 6,000 of which notice of at least one month be given prior to such meeting, such meeting shall be made special for the consideration of any question, which question must be distinctly notified in such notice: and it shall be the duty of the Directors to issue such notice on such requisition, and in such case the question, whatever it may be, so distinctly notified, shall be determined by a majority of votes present either in person or by proxy, notwithstanding that two-thirds of the society may not be represented at the meeting. Provided that if any question, of which the prescribed notice shall not have been given, altering or repealing, affecting any fundamental rule, shall be brought forward at such half yearly meeting, and shall be carried by a majority of two-thirds present thereat, such vote shall not be binding until it shall have been again submitted to the next half-yearly meeting, and confirmed by the majority present thereat, whether two-thirds of the Society shall not be present or represented; and such next half yearly meeting shall be made special for such purpose. Vacancies in the Directors, &c. to be filled up at such meeting, but on other matters shall be decided, unless 2/3 of the society are represented, or the meeting made special by advertisement.

26th. The fundamental rules of the Society are the following; viz. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, Fundamental rules.

8, 29, 30, and 34, and such other rules as shall be made fundamental by an express vote of the majority of a meeting at which two-thirds of the society shall be represented.

Any three Directors, or ten Members holding Assurance of 6,000 Rupees each, or more, at liberty to convene a meeting.

27th. Any three Directors or any ten members having each, individually, an interest to the extent of rupees 6,000 or more —in the Society, shall be empowered to convene a meeting by public Advertisement, with at least one month's notice; but no decision passed at such extraordinary meeting shall be had on any subject, unless the purport of it has been stated, or explained and specified in the form of a resolution in the advertisement convening such meeting.

Members entitled to vote at such meetings personally or by proxy.

28th. At such half yearly, and all other meetings of the society, every shareholder, wherever resident, shall be entitled to give his voice on any point or question before the meeting, votes to be taken personally or by proxy, or other written authority, signed by the party beneficially interested in the society as a policy holder.

Number of votes members entitled to.

29th. In conducting these stated meetings, or any other meetings, connected with the business of the Society, or in the settlement of any question relative to the concerns of the society, a member having assurance to the extent of rupees 60,000 on any life, shall be entitled to three votes;—holding Assurance of 30,000 Rupees and under Rupees 60,000 to two votes;—holding Assurance of 6,000 Rupees and under 30,000 Rupees to one vote only. Members holding Assurance on different lives shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the amount which they hold on each life; but *any member holding Assurance under Rupees* 6,000 *shall not be entitled to vote.*

Who are to be considered members and entitled to vote

30th. In the case of a person transferring his Policy or Policies, or subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the transfer or subscription is made, shall be considered a member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners, or other bodies of individuals, may hold Policies jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit, or for that of others; but in such case the parties uniting in the subscription shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by deputation of one of their number, or by proxy on all matters thereto in relation.

Documents to be produced on application for admission to the society.

31st. All applications for admission into the Society from persons residing at any Queen's or Company's settlements shall be made by letter to the Secretary, and shall be accompanied by the Certificates of Health, signed by a Medical Gentleman in the Queen's or Company's Service, (those from other places, to the satisfaction of the Directors) and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the Assurance is applied for; such letter of application, certificates, and affidavit, to be according to the following forms, (printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary) and to be adhered to in all cases, save where the Directors shall deem it right to waive objection.

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

From persons subscribing on their own lives.

(Place and date.)

To John Storm, Esq.

Secretary Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SIR,

— required to be admitted to hold Assurance, to the extent of Company's Rupees in the Indian Laudable and Mutual

Assurance Society, on my own life for* years,† for the benefit of my Estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by will or Assignment, for which purpose the prescribed certificates and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

From persons subscribing on the lives of others,

(*Place and date.*)

To John Storm, Esq.

Secretary Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

Sir,

— request to be admitted to hold Assurance to the extent of Company's rupees to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Life Assurance Society, on the Life of for years for the benefit of for which purpose the prescribed Certificates and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CERTIFICATE NO. 1, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief * is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from the result of the enquiries which I have made of † in person, I consider him to be a good life.

I further declare that I have no interest in the Insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at } †
this day of 18 }

* Name, place of abode, and rank or profession.

† The party himself or any medical attendant.

‡ Insert name and official designation.

CERTIFICATE NO. 2, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

To enable the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required, that to the subjoined queries, replies should be furnished by a medical Gentleman, in the Queen's or Company's Service, or of otherwise ascertained professional acquirements. It is also requested that the whole, when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant, to be forwarded to the Secretary.

QUERIES.	REPLIES.
1. Name of applicant?	
2. How long have you known him?	
3. Have you attended him professionally?	
4. What is your opinion of the general state of his health?	
5. Have you had occasion to know or to hear that he is subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is predisposed to any hereditary disorder?	
6. Are his habits sober?	

* 1, 7, 5, or 3 years.

† Or for life, if for life, state whether at the fixed rate of Premium or increasing annually

7. Is there any circumstance within your knowledg connected with hi health with which th Directors ought to be acquainted?
8. Has he had any severe attack of illness wi hin the last two years, if so of what nature,? and i there any pre-disposition to a return of such attacks?
9. On the whole do you consider the applicant as having a fair chance of a long life?

Dated at-
this —-day of- -18—

* Signature of Surgeon and official designation.

AFFIDAVIT.

I *

do hereby make oath

* Insert name profession and place of abode at full length.

and declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of the accompanying Certificates as they relate to my present state of health, are true, that I have not wilfully concealed from the certifier any circumstances relative to my health or constitution, that I have had the small or cow pox, and that my age at this time does not exceed

† Signature.

years and months.

Sworn to and signed at

this day of , 18 before me,

‡

Magistrate's signature.

N. B. Omission or misrepresentation in these documents of facts connected with the age, health or constitution of the party to be insured on, will vitiate the policy.

The Certificates are to be filled up, dated, and granted by a surgeon in the Queen's or Company's Service, and the affidavit sworn to, and signed before the Magistrate, or in his absence, before the principal, civil or Military authority present. The dates of the Certificates, and affidavit to correspond if possible.

Fresh documents to be produced for increase of assurance subsequently applied for.

32d. No subsequent increase of Assurance on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by fresh Certificate and affidavit as above. The premium on the additional Assurance to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

Regarding admission or rejection of applications by the Directors.

33d. No application for admission into the Society shall be admitted without being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Directors, but the Directors shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any application without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing.

34.—Any Member desiring to transfer his interest in any Policy or Policies which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement to be written on the Original Policy, which endorsement, however, shall not be valid or binding on the Society, until the Policy bearing the same shall have been produced to the Secretary and the transfer duly registered by him in a General Book of Registry to be kept in the office of the Society.

Interest transferable by endorsement on the Original Policy, and the same to be registered by the Secretary

By Authority of the Directors,

————, *Secretary*

CALCUTTA,
November 21st, 1839

NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this country for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of dividend, and commonly protracted terms of payment, inseparable from the nature of the Institutions for that purpose then existing, it was, in January, 1822, resolved to establish a *joint stock company*, to grant Policies for fixed sums on approved Lives, and, in cases of lapse to pay the sum assured within a short period after proof; and which Company continued to carry on business until March, 1834, when a new association was formed on a more extended basis, under the denomination of the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, offering at once the utmost security to the public, and superior advantages to the Insured.

Persons intending to Effect an Insurance on their lives in the

NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

will attend to the following rules.

1.—The person on whose Life the Insurance is desired to be effected must wait on his usual medical attendant, in the Queen's or Company's Service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated, that may guide the Medical Examiner of the Insurance Company in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not liable to be pursued by any one but the Medical Examiner and the Committee.

2.—In case the party has not had occasion to be attended in a professional capacity by any medical man at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent Surgeon or Physician within reach.—The report of a gentleman of known ability must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the Medical Examiner is a stranger.

3.—In the statement given to the medical officer, and in the affidavit, great care must be taken that no omission is made; as negligence in this respect may eventually render the Policy void, in pursuance of one of the clauses which is to that effect.

4.—The affidavit of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a Magistrate, or where there is no Magistrate, before the Commanding Officer of

the station, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Medical Officer for examination, whether the medical report be at the time actually drawn out or not.

5.—If a Policy be granted, the ordinary Premium required by the Insurers may be encreased according to opinion formed relative to the Life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the risk be altogether declined, or a higher rate of premium than usually be required, the Committee and Medical Examiner, as well as the Agents, are prohibited from offering any explanation, or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

6.—The declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the affidavit—which are hereunto annexed,—must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the Medical Report, as speedily as possible, to the Secretary at Calcutta.

The following are the General terms on which Insurances are effected by the Company.

The Agents of the Company is authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, from One to Fifty Thousand Rupees, in even sums of Hundred Rupees: the sum insured to be payable three months' after proof of lapse.

Premiums are payable half yearly in advance.

In the event of a lapse occurring during the first six months of the period covered by the Policy, the Premium for the succeeding six months will be deducted from the amount insured, it being understood that a year's Premium shall in all cases be paid.

Insurance in the case of absentees will be computed from the date of the certificate of health, unless otherwise required. Persons insured may assign their Policies.

Where an Insurance has been effected in the seven years' class, the insured may have a new policy for the same amount and for the like term, or for life, at the rate, and upon the terms, on which the Society may be at the time granting policies, without a fresh certificate of health, on application to that effect and surrender of the original policy at the end of six years from its date, or twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

Before any dividend can be made amongst the members of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, a capital must have accumulated and be invested equal to the average amount of one and a half years's losses, reckoned on the amount of the continuing outstanding risks.

Three-fourths of the profits are divided among the shareholders according to their respective shares, and one-fourth among such policy holders as are likewise Members of the office, in the proportion of the premium paid by them during the period to which such dividend may refer.

The Secretary to the Agra Bank has been empowered, in conjunction with a Committee, to act for the office in the N. W. Provinces, and parties requiring Insurance can apply direct to him.

Copies of the deed may be had on application at the office of the agent Mr. J. H. Fergusson, where a list of the proprietors may be inspected.

Mr. Fergusson will be happy to undertake the management of the details for effecting Insurance, and for the sale and purchase of shares in this Society, free of all charge, provided he is kept in funds to meet subscriptions as they become due.

No Medical fees required.

TABLE OF POLICY FEES.

On policies 1 for.	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years.	7 Years.	For life.
Under..... 5,000 Rs.	2 Rs.	3 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6 Rs.
5 and under 15,000 „	3	4	5	6	7
15 „ „ 40,000 „	4	5	6	7	8
40,000 Rs. and upwards	5	6	7	8	9

Pursuant to a resolution of the members of the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, the following tables of rates of premium required on all policies granted after this date, on Civil and Military Lives, is published for general information. It will be observed, that the Oriental Company continue to grant to holders of policies in the seven years' class, the privilege accorded by no other office for Life Insurance, of claiming, at the end of six years, from the date of the policy, a new policy of the like amount for a further term of years or for life on surrender of the original policy, without requiring a fresh certificate of health.

Table of rates of annual premium of Insurance required on an Insurance of Rs. 1,000 by the New Oriental Life Insurance Company.

ON CIVIL LIVES

Premium ceasing at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable.			A new Policy may be claimed at the end of six years.	
Age	For 1 year.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.	For 7 years.	Policy for Life.
18	27	27	28	29	37
19	27	28	28	30	38
20	28	28	29	30	38
21	28	29	29	30	39
22	29	29	30	30	39
23	29	30	30	31	40
24	30	30	30	31	40
25	30	30	30	32	40
26	30	30	31	33	41
27	30	31	32	34	42
28	31	32	33	35	43
29	32	33	34	35	44
30	33	34	35	36	45
31	34	35	35	37	45
32	35	36	36	38	46
33	35	36	37	39	47
34	36	37	38	40	48
35	37	38	39	40	49
36	38	39	40	41	50
37	39	40	40	42	50
38	40	40	41	43	51
39	40	41	42	44	52
40	41	42	43	45	53
41	42	43	44	45	54
42	43	44	45	46	55
43	44	45	45	47	55
44	45	45	46	48	56
45	45	46	47	49	57
46	46	47	48	50	58
47	47	48	49	52	59
48	48	49	50	54	60
49	49	50	52	55	62
50	50	52	54	57	64
51	52	54	55	59	65
52	54	55	57	60	67
53	55	57	59	63	69
54	57	59	60	65	71
55	59	60	63	69	73
56	60	63	65	72	75
57	63	65	69	75	78
58	65	69	72	79	80
59	69	72	75	82	83
60	72	75	79	85	86
61	..	..	..	90	..
62	..	..	..	94	..
63	..	..	..	98	..
64	..	..	..	102	..
65	..	..	..	106	..
66	..	..	..	110	..
67	..	..	..	115	..
68	..	..	..	121	..
69	..	..	..	126	..
70	..	..	..	139	..

1st Nov. 1845. J. H. FERGUSSON, Sec., and Agent, New O. L. I. C.

Table of rates of annual premium of Insurance required on an Insurance Rs. 1,000 by the New Oriental Life Insurance Company.

ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable.			A new Policy may be claimed at the end of six years.		Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.
Age.	For 1 year.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.	For 7 years	Policy for Life.	Age.
18	30	30	31	34	44	18
19	31	31	32	35	45	19
20	31	32	33	35	45	20
21	32	33	33	36	46	21
22	33	33	34	36	46	22
23	33	34	35	37	47	23
24	34	34	35	37	48	24
25	34	35	36	38	48	25
26	35	36	37	39	49	26
27	35	36	37	40	50	27
28	36	37	38	41	51	28
29	37	38	39	42	52	29
30	38	38	40	43	53	30
31	38	40	41	44	54	31
32	39	41	42	45	55	32
33	40	42	43	46	56	33
34	41	43	44	47	57	34
35	42	44	45	48	58	35
36	43	44	45	49	59	36
37	44	45	46	50	60	37
38	45	46	47	51	61	38
39	46	47	48	52	62	39
40	47	48	49	53	63	40
41	49	49	50	54	64	41
42	50	50	52	55	65	42
43	50	51	53	56	66	43
44	51	53	54	57	67	44
45	53	54	55	58	68	45
46	54	55	56	60	69	46
47	55	56	57	62	70	47
48	56	57	58	64	72	48
49	57	58	60	66	74	49
50	58	60	62	68	76	50
51	61	62	64	70	78	51
52	62	64	66	72	80	52
53	64	66	68	75	82	53
54	66	68	70	78	84	54
55	68	70	72	82	87	55
56	70	72	75	86	90	56
57	73	75	78	91	93	57
58	76	78	82	94	96	58
59	80	82	86	98	99	59
60	84	86	90	102	103	60
61	..	..	..	107	..	61
62	..	..	..	112	..	62
63	..	..	..	117	..	63
64	..	..	..	122	..	64
65	..	..	..	127	..	65
66	..	..	..	133	..	66
67	..	..	..	138	..	67
68	..	..	..	145	..	68
69	..	..	..	154	..	69
70	..	..	..	166	..	70

1st Nov. 1843. J. H. FERGUSSON, Sec. and Agent, New O. L. I. C.

Open declaration, to be signed by the medical reporter.

I do hereby certify, that*

of

his presented himself to me in medical examination; and that having minutely enquired accordingly into all matters respecting his health, constitution whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, as far as appeared to me of any importance to be known to the medical examiner of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at †

this Day of 18 Surgeon.

AFFIDAVIT.

I ‡

do hereby make oath and declare, that I have truly and faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, answered all such questions as have been put to me by

Surgeon of

relative to my habits, constitution, and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation in any respect.—I further swear, that I have not since infancy been subject to fit: that I have had the small-pox, or cow pox, that my age does not at this time exceed years and months; that I have been about years, and no more, resident in India; that my present rank, occupation, or profession, is that of

and that my usual place of abode is

sworn to, and signed at

this day of 18

before me

Magistrate.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834,

Empowered by special act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £500,000 *in* 5,000 *Shares of* £100 *each.*

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c., and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what, as a whole, will place their Establishment on the most judicious and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured. They request particular attention to the rates, which being founded on the most accurate observations of the duration of human life, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The plan of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small, but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors who have advanced the Capital necessary for defraying the unavoidable expence of the Institution, and who have pledged the subscribed amount of their Capital in order to afford that responsibility which relieves the Assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, on which date all Persons assured in the Society for the whole term of life, whose Policies have been in existence five complete years, are entitled to participate.

The practice of an annual division, as observed by Mr. Babbage, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other," and it is es-

pecially advantageous to persons of advanced years, who cannot hope to participate in many septennial, or decennial divisions.

One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the Policy-holders, and Share-holders,—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter, into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS WAS DECLARED ON THE 13TH MAY 1840, IN LONDON, AND ON THE 15TH AUGUST IN INDIA, AMOUNTING TO A REDUCTION OF 60 PER CENT. ON THE ANNUAL PREMIUM OF ALL POLICIES ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATION.

The following table will shew the operation of the reduction made by the Society.

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction	Annual Premium payable in 1849.
20	May, 1835	Cos Rs. 10,000	Rs. 420	Rs 252	Rs. 198
30	,,	,, 10,000	,, 480	,, 288	,, 192
40	,,	,, 10 000	,, 590	,, 354	,, 200
50	,,	,, 10,000	,, 740	,, 444	,, 296
60	,,	,, 10,000	,, 1,030	,, 618	,, 412

This system of reduction in the premiums affords immediate benefit to the Assured, or enables them to secure a considerable bonus by effecting a new Policy.

Separate tables, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *sole of life*, at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of Premium to participation in the general profits.

The Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but members of the Military Service holding offices purely Civil, and subject to no extra risk, will be charged the Civil rate of premium only while engaged in duties purely Civil. It will be in the discretion of the Directors in each particular case to say whether he higher or the lower rate of Premium shall be chargeable, and that discretion will be regulated by the particular circumstances of the case.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance*; but policy-holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their premiums *in one amount*, in annual or quarterly payments, or for a given number of years, viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20. Some persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity, and adopt the latter course, in which case (although their contributions will cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon) their share of the profits will continue to be added to their policie annually during the remainder of life.

The Parent Institution being in London, with a similar Establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims are payable in either country at the option of the Policy-holder. The appointment of Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

All Policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death, and cause of death, of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies on which Premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, are laid before General Meetings convened twice a year for that purpose;—In like manner the accounts of the Parent Society are regularly transmitted to India for inspection, the India Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

Where the applicant for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of approval of the risk by the Directors, but no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

All applications for Assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Fee of Eight Rupees.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By order of the Directors,

BAGSHAW AND CO.

1st September, 1840. *Agents and Secretaries.*

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TABLE NO 1, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. for periods from One to Seven Years, on the Lives of Persons in the H. C. Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations without participation in the profits of the Society

Age.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Age.
18	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	18
19	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	19
20	27	27	27	28	28	29	29	20
21	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	21
22	28	28	29	29	30	30	30	22
23	28	29	29	29	30	30	31	23
24	29	29	30	30	31	31	32	24
25	29	30	30	30	31	31	32	25
26	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	26
27	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	27
28	32	32	33	33	34	34	34	28
29	33	33	34	34	34	34	35	29
30	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	30
31	34	34	35	35	36	36	36	31
32	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	32
33	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	33
34	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	34
35	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	35
36	37	37	37	38	38	39	39	36
37	38	38	38	38	39	39	39	37
38	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	38
39	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	39
40	39	39	40	40	40	40	41	40
41	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	41
42	39	40	40	41	42	42	43	42
43	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	43
44	42	42	43	43	43	44	45	44
45	42	43	43	44	44	46	47	45
46	43	43	44	44	45	46	48	46
47	44	44	45	46	47	48	49	47
48	45	45	46	47	48	49	50	48
49	46	47	48	48	49	50	52	49
50	47	48	49	50	50	51	53	50
51	49	49	50	51	52	53	55	51
52	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	52
53	52	53	54	55	55	57	58	53
54	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	54
55	55	56	56	58	59	59	60	55
56	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	56
57	57	59	60	61	62	63	65	57
58	59	60	62	63	64	65	67	58
59	61	62	63	65	67	69	70	59
60	63	64	65	67	70	72	74	60
61	65	66	68	70	73	76	79	61
62	68	69	71	74	77	82	87	62
63	72	74	76	79	82	88	95	63
64	77	79	82	85	88	96	104	64
65	83	86	90	93	96	104	113	65
66	90	94	98	101	105	113	123	66
67	98	102	107	110	112	122	133	67
68	107	112	116	119	121	131	142	68
69	116	121	126	129	131	142	152	69
70	125	130	135	139	142	150	162	70

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

A person holding a policy for a term not exceeding seven years, on his return to Europe for a continuance will be required to pay six months' Indian Premium, after his return, before he is admitted to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured,—in this no reference is made to the time during which the Policy has been in force.

Policies for terms exceeding seven years are subject to the same regulations as those for whole life.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TABLE No 2. MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. for periods from One to Seven Years, on the Lives of Persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations without participation in the profits of the Society.

Age.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years	Five Years.	Six Years	Seven Years.	Age.
18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	18
19	32	32	32	33	33	34	34	19
20	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	20
21	33	34	34	34	34	35	35	21
22	34	34	34	35	35	36	36	22
23	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	23
24	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	24
25	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	25
26	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	26
27	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	27
28	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	28
29	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	29
30	39	39	39	40	41	42	42	30
31	39	40	41	41	42	43	43	31
32	40	41	42	42	42	44	44	32
33	41	42	43	44	44	45	45	33
34	42	43	44	44	45	45	46	34
35	43	44	45	45	46	46	47	35
36	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	36
37	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	37
38	46	47	47	47	48	48	49	38
39	47	48	48	48	49	49	50	39
40	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	40
41	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	41
42	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	42
43	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	43
44	51	51	51	52	53	53	54	44
45	52	52	52	53	53	54	55	45
46	53	53	53	54	54	55	55	46
47	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	47
48	54	55	55	54	56	57	57	48
49	55	56	56	57	57	58	59	49
50	56	57	57	58	58	59	60	50
51	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	51
52	58	59	59	60	61	62	62	52
53	60	60	61	61	62	63	64	53
54	61	61	62	63	64	64	65	54
55	62	63	63	64	65	66	66	55
56	63	64	65	66	66	67	68	56
57	65	66	66	67	68	69	70	57
58	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	58
59	67	68	69	71	72	74	75	59
60	69	70	71	73	75	77	79	60
61	71	72	73	75	78	81	84	61
62	74	75	76	79	82	86	91	62
63	77	79	81	84	86	93	99	63
64	82	85	87	90	92	100	108	64
65	88	91	94	97	100	108	117	65
66	95	99	102	105	107	117	127	66
67	102	1 7	111	113	115	126	136	67
68	111	145	120	122	124	135	145	68
69	120	124	129	131	134	145	155	69
70	120	134	138	142	145	156	164	70

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the sured, but in case of same the full premium of the current year will be charged.

A person holding a policy for a term not exceeding seven years, on his return to Europe for a continuance will be required to pay six months' Indian Premium after his return before he is admitted to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured,—in this reference is made to the time during which the Policy has been in force.

Policies for terms exceeding seven years a re-subject to the same regulations as those for whole life.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.
CIVIL.

Age.	TABLE NO. 3. Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. with participation in profits, and reduction of Premium on return to Europe.	TABLE NO. 4. Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. without participation in profits, or reduction of Premium on rate of Europe.
18	41	37
19	42	38
20	42	38
21	43	39
22	43	39
23	44	40
24	44	40
25	45	41
26	46	41
27	46	42
28	47	43
29	48	43
30	48	43
31	49	44
32	50	45
33	51	46
34	52	47
35	53	48
36	54	49
37	55	50
38	56	51
39	58	52
40	59	53
41	60	54
42	62	56
43	63	57
44	65	58
45	66	59
46	67	60
47	69	62
48	70	63
49	72	65
50	74	67
51	76	68
52	79	70
53	81	73
54	84	76
55	87	78
56	89	80
57	92	83
58	96	86
59	99	89
60	103	93
61	108	97
62	113	102
63	118	106
64	124	112
65	141	113

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the Assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

Any person assured for the whole term of life, under Tables 2 & 4, will upon his return to Europe for a continuance be permitted to pay Premiums according to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured, provided he has already paid the Indian Premium on his Policy for five clear years.

In case the party should not have paid the Indian Premium for five clear years, he will be required to pay one year's Indian Premium after his return to Europe, and will then be admitted at the English rate for the age at which he originally assured.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.

MILITARY & NAVAL.

TABLE No. 4. Annual Premium required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. with participation profits, and reduction of Premium on return to Europe.	TABLE No. 6 Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. without participation in profits, or reduction of Premium on return to Europe.
45	40
46	41
47	42
48	43
49	44
40	44
50	45
51	46
51	46
52	47
53	48
54	49
54	49
55	50
56	50
57	51
58	52
58	52
59	53
60	54
61	55
62	56
63	57
64	58
65	59
66	60
68	61
69	62
70	63
72	65
73	66
75	67
77	69
79	71
81	73
83	75
86	27
80	80
91	82
94	85
98	88
101	91
105	95
110	99
115	103
120	108
126	113
133	120

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the Assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

Any person insured for the whole term of life, under Tables 3 & 4, will upon his return to Europe for recontinuance be permitted to pay premiums according to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured provided he has already paid the Indian premium on his policy for five clear years.

In case the party should not have paid the Indian Premium for five clear years, he will be required to pay one year's Indian Premium after his return to Europe, and will then be admitted at the English rate for the age which he originally assured.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.

ENGLISH RATES.

Annual Premium for assuring £100 for the whole of life inserted as a guide to persons insured in India under tables No. 3 & 4.			Age.
£	1	17 2	18
	1	17 11	19
	1	18 8	20
	1	19 6	21
	2	0 5	22
	2	1 4	23
	2	2 3	24
	2	3 3	25
	2	4 4	26
	2	5 5	27
	2	6 7	28
	2	7 8	29
	2	8 10	30
	2	9 11	31
	2	11 0	32
	2	12 3	33
	2	13 7	34
	2	14 11	35
	2	16 5	36
	2	18 0	37
	2	19 7	38
	3	1 3	39
	3	3 0	40
	3	4 9	41
	3	6 6	42
	3	8 3	43
	3	10 2	44
	3	12 2	45
	3	14 5	46
	3	16 9	47
	3	19 4	48
	4	2 3	49
	4	5 0	50
	4	6 1	51
	4	12 10	52
	4	16 11	53
	5	1 2	54
	5	5 10	55
	5	10 10	56
	5	16 2	57
	6	1 10	58
	6	7 7	59
	6	13 2	60
	6	18 0	61
	7	4 1	62
	7	9 11	63
	7	16 7	64
	8	3 7	65

Premiums are received in half yearly payments, for the convenience of the Assured, but in case of lapse the full premiums of the current yearly will be charged.

Any person assured for the whole term of life, under Tables 3 & 4, will upon his return to Europe for a continuance be permitted to pay premiums according to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured, provided he has already paid the Indian Premium on his Policy for five clear years.

In case the party should not have paid the Indian Premium for five clear years, he will be required to pay one year's Indian Premium after his return to Europe, and will then be admitted at the English rate for the age at which he originally assured.

Instructions to Persons desirous of effecting an Assurance on their Lives in the Universal Assurance Society.

1.—The Person on whose Life the Assurance is to be effected, must wait on his usual Medical Attendant with the accompanying letters, and transmit the same to the Directors of the Society agreeably to the instructions given.

2.—In case of the absence of the usual Medical Attendant, and the Certifying Surgeon cannot of his own knowledge answer the queries put to him as to the general habits of the person applying for assurance, such other Certificate or Certificates may be furnished as may be presumed calculated to satisfy the Directors.

3.—The report of the Surgeon will be considered as strictly confidential; the Official Medical Adviser of the Society will alone be consulted when the advisableness of any risk admits of doubt.

4.—An Affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a MAGISTRATE, or, where *there is no Magistrate, before the* PRINCIPAL CIVIL or MILITARY OFFICER OF THE STATION, *or a solemn declaration according to the same form must be made before either of the* DIRECTORS or the AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA, MADRAS OR BOMBAY, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Surgeon for examination.

5.—Applicants being conscious of any of the diseases enumerated in the Declaration and Affidavit, may note the same, that the Directors may cosider whether an additional premium will cover the additional risk.

6. Should the Directors agree to take a risk more or less objectionable, a rate of premium higher than ordinary will be stipulated for accordingly, to wich the Applicant may of course assent or not, as he may judge expedient. But whether a risk be altogether declined, or a rate of premium higher than the ordinary be proposed, the officers of the Society are prohibited from offering any explanations on the subject.

7.—These instructions, with the declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the Affidavit or declaration hereunto annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the report, without any necessary delay, to the Directors of the Society. BAGSHAW AND CO.

Agents and Secretaries.

N. B.—Persons residing in or near Calcutta are also required to appear before the Medical Officer of the Society, Dr. Alexander Garden.

CONDITIONS.

1.—The payment of Premiums must be made within twenty-eight days after the day they shall become due, or the Policy will be void; but, upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee or Directors; that the party whose Life has been assured continues in good health, the Policy may be revived at any period within three months, on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such fine as the Directors may think reasonable.

2.—Assurances shall be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall without having obtained the previous written consent of the Managing Committee or Directors for the time being, go to any of the excepted places enumerated below, or enter into, or engage in, any Military, Maritime or other hazardous service or employment what ever, other than their declared regular professional duties or services, but no addional premium will be demanded from any assurer proceeding on public duty in obedience to the orders of his superiors to any of the excepted places.

3.—If the assured shall die by dueling, by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, this Policy shall become void so far as respects such persons; but, in such cases, the Managing Committee or Directors are empowered to allow to the representatives of the person so dying, any part of the sum assured as they shall think fit; the Assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or persons shall have acquired a bona-fide interest therin, by assignment or by legal or equitable lien; the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

4.—Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued the date of approval of the risk by the Directors. No assurance to be binding on the Society until and unless the first premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

5.—In case of lapse of life within the first six months of any year of the time covered by the Policy, the Premium for the following six months, if not already paid, will be deducted from the sum assured, it being agreed that Premium *for the whole of every year* shall in all cases be paid.

6.—Claimants must make proof of the decease of the person on whose life the Policy is effected, and give such other information respecting the same (particularly as to the disease or other occasion of death,) as the Directors may reasonably require.

7.—No receipts are to be taken for any Premium of Assurance or Deposit, but such as are printed and issued from the office, and signed by the Agents of of the Society.

8.—The places excepted, and above referred to, are declared to be Arracan, the Soonderbuns of Bengal, Assam, and all places subject to periodical visitations of the Plague. Upon the lives of persons insured, resorting to any of the above excepted places, additional Premium will be demandable at the discretion of the Managing Committee or Directors.

MESSRS. BAGSHAW AND CO.

Agents Universal Life Assurance Society.

GENTLEMEN—

I beg you will lay before the Directors of the Universal Assurance Society, the accompanying certificates and affidavit of health, with a request that they will grant a policy according to table To on *a* Life for *b* for the sum of for *c*

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

18

Open declaration, to be signed by the medical reporter.

I do hereby certify, that *d* of has presented himself to me for medical examination, *and that having minutely enquired, accordingly, into all matters respecting his health, constitution, whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of*

Dated at this day of 18

Surgeon.

a Insert whether on own life or that of another.

b Insert whether for one, three, five, seven years or whole of life.

c Insert for whose benefit.

d The name to be inserted by the medical officer.

e Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation.

DECLARATION, &c.

Universal Life Assurance Society.

Name and residence of party insuring,	
Profession, occupation, or trade.	
Where born, date of birth, and age next birth day.	
Sum to be assured	
Medical reference to the party's ordinary medical attendant.	
Further reference if required	

I

do hereby make oath and *solemnly declare*, that, according to the best of my knowedge and belief I am now in good health, and have had the small pox or cow pox, and have not laboured under Insanity, fits, rupture, gout, or disease of the lungs, or suffered by other organic disease or infirmity, whereby my constitution has been seriously impaired, that my age does not exceed years, that I have passed years or thereabouts in India, and that I have fully and faithfully answered all such questions as have been put to me by the above named relative to my habits, constitution and general state of health; without wilful concealment or reservation of any kind. And I hereby covenant and agree, that if any untrue averment be contained herein, or if any of the facts or particulars set forth in the schedule herein above written be not truly stated, all monies which shall have been paid upon account of the Assurance made in consequence hereof shall be forfeited, and the assurance itself be absolutely null and void.

Sworn to, and signed at this day of before me.

Letter to be Addressed by the person requiring the Assurance to his usual Medical Attendant.

Sir,—

I request you will fill up the annexed medical reference from the Universal Assurance Society, according to the requisition contained therin, attesting it with your signature, and returning it to me *sealed*, to be forwarded to the Society.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

day of

18

N. B.—The above letter must be addressed to the usual medical attendant of the person whose life is to be assured and signed by the applicant.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.

Universal Assurance Office, Calcutta.

SIR,—

An assurance having been proposed to be effected with the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, on the life of and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health, and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the annexed questions, for the information of the Directors, which shall be considered strictly private and confidential.

Having inserted your answers to the several questions, we have further to request that you will offer any further observations you may consider necessary, and seal and deliver the same to be forwarded to us.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

BAGSHAW AND CO.

Agents.

1. How long have you known ?

2. Have you been in the habit of seeing him frequently ?

3. Have you attended him in a medical capacity ?

4. When did you see him last ?

5. Is he of sedentary habits, or used to exercise?

6. Is he of sober and temperate habits ?

7. Is he, to your knowledg liable, by hereditary disposition to any particular disease ?

8. Has he, to the best of your knowledge, information, or belief, at any time been afflicted with insanity, fits, rupture, gout, asthma, spitting of blood, habitual cough, scrofula or other disease of the lungs, dropsy, vertigo, palsy, or organic disease or infirmity, whereby his constitution has been seriously impaired ?

9. Have you minutely questioned him on all the points contained in the foregoing queries ?

10. Do you believe, after a careful examination of him and his own solemn declaration made to you, that he now possesses an unimpaired, and healthy constitution ?

11. On the whole do you believe that his life is eligible for Assurance ?

Dated at this } Surgeon,

day of 18 }

REMARKS.

BENGAL SAVINGS' BANK.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH OCT. 1833.

The right honorable the Governor-General in Council, directs that the following rules of a Savings' Bank, established in Calcutta, under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general information :—

1. The Bank to be denominated "The Government Savings' Bank."

2. All classes, British and native, may invest their savings in the Government Savings' Bank.

3. The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the Supreme Government,

4. The general direction and control of the Bank, shall be vested in a Committee of Management, consisting of covenanted civil and military officers of the Government, and other persons, to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council. The committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the Bank.

5. The Government agents are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the Bank. They will also be ex-officio members of the Committee of Management. The third government agent will be ex-officio Secretary to the Bank.

6. A register of deposits will be kept, and generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the Managing Committee.

7. Any sum not less than one rupee will be received in deposit.

8. Whenever the sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to 500 rupees, the same will be transferred from the Bank and subscribed on account of the depositors to the four per cent. Government loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of the withdrawal of a portion of it, be given by the depositor within one month after it has reached that amount.

9. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10. Interest will be calculated on a deposit, from the first day of the month succeeding that in which it shall be received; and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.

11. The Government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest; such alteration not to affect deposits above 500 rupees previously invested in public securities, and due notice to be given in the Calcutta Gazette of the intention of Government, six months before the alteration shall take effect.

12. All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made, and the depositor of the deposit made at the presidency, will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th of April of every year, and the balances of interest due at that period, will be paid to the depositor, or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 rupees, when the same will be transferred from the accounts of the Bank, subscribed on account of the depositor to the Government 4 per cent. loan, as per rule 8, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered, as provided for in rule 11.

13th. No person will be allowed to deposit money, in trust, for any other person or persons; provided, however, that the rule shall not be constructed to prohibit individuals resident out of Calcutta, who cannot attend personally, from making their deposits by any other responsible person; or parents from making deposits by any other responsible person; or parents from making deposits on behalf and on account of their children, or females, who, according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such deposits by the hands of other persons.

14. No sum deposited to be transferrable, excepting on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the Committee, of Management for their sanction.

15. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation calling, and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each depositor's book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums, or portions of sums, deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be re-paid to the depositors personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to re-payment of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18. Military officers and soldiers, European and native, will be allowed to invest their savings in the Government saving's Bank, through the pay-masters of corps or divisions, and pay-masters are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than one rupee, nor more than five hundred rupees.

19. The deposits referred to in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the month, in which the payment or deduction is made; and rules 16 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of deposits, by parties subscribing through pay-masters, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to the pay-masters by the Accountant to the Military Department.

20. In case of the death of the depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her executor, or assign; or in case of no will, according to the law on this head, or the regulations of the service, if the deceased be military.

21. In case of any difference between the secretary of the Bank, and any depositor, it shall be referred for the decision of the Committee of Management.

22 A general statement of the funds of the Bank, shall be annually made out to the 30th April, or after the first of May. The same to be submitted for the information of Government, and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

23. The Bank to be open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and all balance above a hundred rupees, to be paid over at the close of each day's proceedings, by the Secretary, into the General Treasury, where an account with the Bank will be opened and kept.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Management,

Charles Morley, Esq. } *Government Agent*
J. A. Dorin, Esq. }
Adjutant General of the Army.
Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces.
Senior Officers of the Queen's Troops in Fort William.
Town Major.
Theodore Dickens, Esq.
C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.
Captain Henderson.
Dwarkanauth Tagore.
Aushotosh Day.
Radhamadub Bonnerjea.
Ram Comul Sein.
Russomoy Dutt.
Kassi Persaud Ghose.

The Government Savings's Bank will commence business on the 1st proximo.
Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

RULES
OF THE
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Passed by a General Meeting of Subscribers on 28th August 1838, *amended at General Meetings of Subscribers held 31st August* 1839, *27th August* 1840, *and 10th August* 1841.

I. That the Fund be designated "The Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund,

2. That the object of this Fund is to provide for the maintenance of the Widows and Children of those who shall subscribe to it on the terms and conditions, specified below, or such others as may be determined upon.

3. That the Fund be placed under the patronage of the Govenor-General of India.

4. That the management of the Fund be vested in a Committee of 13 Directors, to be elected by ballot from among the subscribers at Annual General Meetings. Subscribers at a distance from the Presidency have the right to vote by proxy at such general elections. The Directors of the past year are eligible to re-election, and the Directors elected shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur among their number.

5. That Directors meet for the dispatch of buisness once every month or oftener if necessary, and that five be competent to form a quorum.

6. That the Accountant keep a set of books for the Fund under the supervision of three Directors who will also act as Auditors. The Chairman of the Directors to be ex-officio an Auditor.

7. That all books, proceedings and accounts of the Fund be open to the inspection of subscribers every week-day, but that no documents or copies of documents to permitted to be taken away without the permission of the Directors.

8. That the Secretary circulate immidiately among the Directors all papers received by him, and also lay them before the Directors at their next meeting, Minutes of proceedings, to be authenticed by the Directors present.

9. That all Christian men in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of Fort William* in Bengal, including Officers of the local corps, Section Writters, and Uncovenanted Pensioners, not being under the age of 18 or above the age of 60, are eligible as subscribers.

10 That the Director shall be at liberty to refuse the admission of an applicant without assigning any reason.

11. A party who has once had on attack of mental aberration shall not admitted as a subscriber, although his general physical health may not have been affected thereby, and although a medical man may pronounce him to be a good life.

12. That the payments for annuities be regulated according to the rates laid down in Tables A and B.

13. That application for admission be accompained by a statement according to Form C, the medical certfying Officer being of necessity in possession of a diploma under which he may legally practise.

14. When application is made for admitting a life exposed to more than ordinary hazard but otherwise good, and in cases where a subscriber shall enter into or engage in any hazardous service or employment, an augmented rate of subscription will be charged, proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the Directors with reference to the practice of other Assurance Societies.

15 That in the case of a suscriber proceeding to reside in any known unhealthy place, information shall be given by him to the Directors, who will be at liberty to levy an additional rate of subscrition proportioned to the increased risk, consistently with the practice of other Assurance Societies. Persons on a journey through such places are exempted from the operation of this rule.

16. That all subscriptions are due and payable in advance on the first day of every month for the current month. Non-payment of such subscription until midnight of the last day of such current month shall, in the event of the death of the subscriber, render void all claims of his family to benefit from the Fund; and non-payment for three months from the day on which subscription became due and payable as aforesaid, shall subject the subscriber to be struck off the Fund with forefeiture in both cases, of all past payments.

* The term "Fort William" includes the North Western Provinces and the Eastern Settlements.

† Note—The places excepted, are Arracan, Assam, the Sunderbunds of Bengal, the Terra, and all places subject to periodical visitations of the plague or other mortal disease.

17. That subscribers paying subscription by deductions from Pay Bills or Office Abstracts, must be careful to see that these deductions are made prior to the bills or abstracts being forwarded to the Audit Department, where such deductions will be duly recognized under the orders of Government conveyed in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter dated 20th April 1837.

18. That to entitle a party to the annuity or increased annuity subscribed for, six months' full subscription must be proved to have been paid by the subscriber before his death.

19. That from the 1st of May 1842, a bonus on admission to the extent of three months' subscription shall be charged in addition to the usual entrance subscription and fee, in cases where the applicant was married, and in the service of Government prior to that date. In cases where a person shall have entered the service of Government after the 1st of May 1842, a period of six months shall be allowed in order to entitled him to apply for the benefits of the Fund without being subject to the bonus laid down.

20. That mere payment of money shall not, in the event of lapse, entitle to parties to the benefits of the Fund, as in order to the validity of their claims, the usual entrance certificate must be executed, the date of which document shall constitute the date of the admission of an applicant, provided he was in existence on that date.

21. That any subscriber wishing to encrease the recorded provision for his family or to provide for his wife or any children not already on the fund, shall, in all respects, conform to the rules and comply with the forms prescribed for observance in cases of original application for admission; but such rules and forms shall be suspended in the cases of children born after the admission of a subscriber, if under the age of 12 months.

22. That subscribers shall be at liberty, on application, to decrease the recorded provision for their families.

23. That in every case of admission or of increased provision, the subscription, shall be computed from the 1st day of the month in which such entrance or increase, may be effected, the same rule being applicable to all cases of decrease of subscription.

24. That if the connexion of a subscriber with the service of Government shall cease, he shall, nevertheless, by continuing to pay his subscription, be considered a member of the fund.

25. That so long as subscription money shall continue to be paid, be it by the party subscribing or any other, the interest of parties registered upon the books of the fund, shall be maintained.

26 That before a party can be admitted to the benefits of the fund the entrance certificate must be surrendered to the directors, and such other documents furnished as may be deemed necessary to establish identity and existence.

27. That the pension to the widow of a deceased subscriber shall cease on her re marriage, nor shall she, during coverture, be entitled to any benefit from the fund, but on again becoming a widow, she will be re-admitted to her former pension If her second husband was also a subscriber to the fund, she will be entitled to the large of the two pensions that may have been secured for her, and to no more.

28. A subscriber's widow shall be paid her pension at any place she may desire, either monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, subject to the usual charges of remittance.

29. That parties applying to receive the pensions of absent pensioners shall produce satisfactory proof of their being authorized to draw the same.

30. That no widow persevering in a course of notorious incontinence, shall be entitled to the benefits provided for her on the fund. In such cases, the allowance shall, during her life, be appropriated, at the discretion of the Directors, to the maintenance of her lawful children (if any) subject to the application of the rules of the Fund for children.

31. That it shall also be discretionary with the Directors to withhold the allowance of any female incumbent on the children's fund who may be proved to be leading an immoral life.

32. That female children being incumbents, if deserted by their mothers, shall be allowed to draw their own pensions if they hey have attained the age of sixteen, or by their guardians, or next of kin if below that age. The pensions of boys will be paid to their immediate guardians.

33. That the Sub-Treasurer of Government is the treasurer of this fund, No monies can be drawn from the treasurer but by drafts signed by two Directors, the Accountant and the Secretary to the fund, which drafts shall spiclfy on the face thereof the purpose for which the money drawn is required.

34. That an account be opened with the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Directors; and that all monies, as received by either the accountant or Secretary, be sent in daily to the Bank. At the end of every week, the accumulations to be transferred to the General Treasury, by cheque, signed by the Accountant, the Secretary, and two Directors.

35 That all drafts upon the Sub-Treasurer to meet the liabilities of the fund shall be in favor of the Bank of Bengal, and all payments on account of the fund shall be made by cheques on the said Bank, signed by the Accountant, the Secretary, and two Directors.

36. That a General Meeting of the Subscribers be held in the month of August of every year, the day to be notified by advertisement six weeks before the appointed time in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, and two of the principal newspapers of the Presidency.

37. That at these annual meetings, a report of the proceedings of the Directors be read, and the books of the fund, together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and Incumbents, be laid before the meeting.

38. That to render a subscriber competent to vote at general Meetings, he must have paid up subscriptions for six months.

39. That it shall be competent to any twelve subscribers duly qualified, to require the Directors to call for a special General Meeting of subscribers. Notice of such meeting to be given in the public papers, but it shall be essential to the validity of the decision of such meeting, that not less than fourteen subscribers resident in Calcutta be present thereat, exclusive of the requisitionists, the Directors, and the votes by proxy.

40. That it shall be competent to the Directors to decide upon matters of provided for by the existing rules; any party aggrieved by such decision hall be at liberty to appeal through the Directors to the general body of subscribers, or to a special general meeting of subscribers constituted as above, he decision, in either case, to be final and binding on the appellant and the Directors.

41. That the votes of the general body of subscribers upon questions submitted to them by a circular letter, shall be considered as closed at the expiration of four months from the date of such circular.

42. As a free appeal is thus provided for, it is expressly understood and greed to by all parties concerned, that no resort to legal proceedings shall e had against either the Directors or the Officers of this fund, for any act done y them in their official capacity. Parties who resort to legal proceedings in ontravention of this rule, shall forfeit all rights and every claim to benefit from he fund.

BYE LAWS

1. That the Directors meet for dispatch of buisness on every alternate Moday, i. e., bi-monthly, or oftener, as may be deemed necessary.

2 That a Chairman and Deputy Chairman be elected by the Directors rom among themselves.

3. That except in cases of emergency or in mere matters of form, no question shall be considered to have been disposed of, but by the votes of Directors present at a regular meeting in which such question shall be discussed.

4. That any Doctor absenting himself from the meetings for two months, without assigning a reason for his absence, his seat in the Direction shall be considered vacated.

5. That the Directors have power to consult an attorney at law when deemed necessary.

6. That the Auditors shall report quarterly to the Directors the date up to which the books of the fund have been brought up.

7. That an extract from the auditor's report, shewing the progressive state of the fund, be published once in every three months.

8. That the Directors may publish information respecting the fund whenever they consider it necessary; but that no individual member, the Accountant, or the Secretary shall be at liberty to do so whithout their previous sanction.

9. That drafts of all important letters be circulated by the Secretary for the approval of the Directors

10. That the Secretary keep a register of births, marriages, and deaths, in regard to all subscribers, and their families borne on the books of the fund.

11. That subscribers in the Mofussil who do not pay their subscriptions direct to the fund, shall furnish the Directors, monthly, with a certificate signed by either the convenanted officer or head uncovenanted assistant of the office into which they pay their subscriptions, or in the abstracts of which the deductions on that account are made.

12. That where subscription shall be stated to have been paid for a particular month without any payment having been made for the month prior, such payment shall be credited to the month for which no payment has been made, and the subscription for the month professed to have been paid for, shall be demanded.

13. That the following form of receipt be adopted by the accountant for all monthly subscriptions paid to him direct, such receipt to be countersigned by the Secretary and a Director of the fund;

No. Co.'s Rs.

Received from Co.'s Rs.

being the amount of his registered subscription to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the month of

Director, Secretary, Accountant & Collector.

Dated

14. That all money remittances received by either the Accountant or Secretary be immediately acknowledged in the form of a simple receipt, to be countersigned by a Director.

15. That no receipt for subscription paid or acknowledgment for money received, be deemed valid, unless it bears the signature of a Director in addition to that of the Accountant or Secretary to the fund.

16. That the Directors appoint one of their body, turn by turn, to be Countersigning Director for one month, and that the Signing Director keep a register of whatever receipts or money acknowledgments he may authenticate, and see that all monies so acknowledged are carried to the credit of the fund.

17. That in the calculation of annuities, broken periods exceeding six months are to be reckoned as one year, to be added to the age of the husband or father, and that broken periods of months are not to be reckoned in stating the age of the wife.

18 that the application for admission as a subscriber, the medical certificate and the declaration made before a Magistrate or Director, shall bear a corresponding date.

19. That the habits of life of an applicant shall be taken into consideration before he is admitted is a subscriber.

20. That application for admission to the fund be circulated to the Directors by the Secretary immediately on receipt; and if sanctioned, the same be registered and the entrance certificate issued without waiting for the stated meeting of the Directors.

21. That no registration upon the books of the fund be made without proof of payment of subscription money.

22. That a party be allowed two clear days from the receipt of his application statement, to pay his entrance subscription; on failure, a fresh medical

certificate and declaration to be required. Parties in the mofussil allowed two clear days of the dâk.

23. That Entrance-Certificates be signed by all the Directors, but in case of the absence of any one or more of the Directors, a note to that effect be made on the certificate.

24. That in issuing Entrance-Certificates, it be specified under the signature of the Accountant to the Fund, whether subscription-money has been paid direct into the Fund or through the Government treasuries;—in the latter case, the date of the receipt or certificate furnished, and by whom given, to be stated.

25. That a fresh Entrance-Certificate shall be granted to a subscriber applying to enter upon re-marriage, the former Certificate being valid in regard to the children who may have been admitted with the deceased wife.

26. That on the issue of every Entrance-Certificate, a registry-fee of 5 Rs be levied and carried to the credit of the Fund.

27. That the following form of Entrance-Certificate shall be granted on the admission of a subscriber:

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Entrance Certificate.

Calcutta,

Certified that Mr. has this day been admitted a Member of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, under the terms and conditions thereof, for the eventual benefit of his family, consisting of, at present, as follows, and that his entrance subscription, viz. from to at Rupees——per month has been duly received by

Collector.

Received registry-fee Co.'s Rs. 5.

Names.	Age.		Where born.	Where resident.	Provision for Wife & Children.
	Years.	Months.			

All casualities, as well as marriage of children, must be communicated to the Secretary as they occur.

Registered as No.

Directors.

Secretary.

28. That the following forms of endorsement on the Entrance Certificates of subscribers increasing the provision for wife or children, be observed.

Certified that an increased provision of Co.'s Rs. per month has this day been subscribed for his [wife or children] within named, by the within-named——under the rules and conditions of the Fund.

By Order of the Directors.

Chairman. *Accountant & Collector.* *Secretary.*

Date

29. That the admission of children or of additional children of existing subscribers, shall be recorded on the original Entrance-Certificate in the following form.

[Additional] (child or children) registered since issue of the Certificate and for whom provision is made according to the regulations of the Fund.

Name. *Date of birth.* *Date of admission.* *Amount of provision per month.*

By Order of the Directors.

Chairman. *Accountant & Collector,* *Secretary.*

30. That the following forms be adopted for reducing or cancelling the provision, or increased provision, for wife or children:

Dated

Certified that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs. per month, subscribed for by the within named for his [wife or children] within [or above] named, has, at his request, been reduced from this date to Rs. per month.

Dated

Certified that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs. per month subscribed for the within [or above] named has been cancelled from this date at the request of the within named

Note.— Where the orginal provision is entered under the signature of the Directors, the same mut be cancelled under their signature, and where under the signature of the Chairman, the Secretary, and Accountant, the cancelment to be made under the signature of those Officers.

31. That for every engrossment on the Entrance-Certificate, a fee of one rupee be levied and carried to the credit of the Fund.

32. Certificate of marriage having been duly solemnized, shall be considered sufficient for the purposes of the Fund.

33. That in cases of incumbents on the Fund being resident in Europe, it will be necessary, in order to entitle the parties to draw their pension, to furnish the Directors, after every six months, with a certificate of existence signed by the clergyman of the parish, or other competent authority, the signature being duly authenticated by a Notary Public.

34. That the following forms of receipt be adopted for the payment of pensions to incumbents:

For Widows and Orphans.

To 184

The Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

GENTLEMEN,—

I hereby most solemnly declare, that I am in a state of widowhood, and entitled to the following pension for the month of last; on my own account, Co.'s Rs.

On account of my child viz:

born

Agreeably to Entrance Certificate No dated singed by the Directors of the Institution established 11th April, 1837, to which my late husband was a subscriber.

Witness,

(On back.)

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Co.'s Rs. on my own account, or Co.'s Rs. on account of my within-mentioned child for the month of 184

Residing at No.

For Orphans.

Co.'s Rs. 184

do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund Co.'s Rs. being the amount of pension at the rate of Co.'s Rs. for the month of last, as orphan of the above Institution to which late father Mr. was a subscriber for benefit in virtue of Entrance Certificate No. granted by the Directors of the Fund."

35. Bachelors contributing to the Fund will be considered as dopors; but in the event of their subsequently becoming subscribers and being at the time in the service of Government, such donations shall be adjusted to their credit with reference to age and the amount of annuity required.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ESPLANADE ROW, NO. 13.

1. The Library is a Public Library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.

2. The property of the Library is vested in trustees, for the benefit of the shareholders.

3. The use of the Library is available to subscribers as well as proprietors, under rules hereafter specified.

4. The management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of three Curators, chosen by the proprietors and first class subscribers of one year's standing, at a meeting in the month of February in each year, to be called by advertisement, by the Curators for the time being.

5. No resolution of the Curators, disposing of the funds of the Society, exceeding in amount one thousand rupees, shall be carried into effect until the accounts have been on the table for the space of one week.

6. All proceedings of the Curators shall be entered in a book, which shall always be on the table of the Library, for the inspection of proprietors and subscribers.

7. All account shall be made up yearly, and be audited and approved by the Curators, and submitted to the yearly meeting of proprietors and subscribers.

8. Upon all pecuniary questions, each shareholder shall have one vote. Upon all other matters, each proprietor shall have only one vote; and upon all such other matters, each subscriber of the first class, and of one year's standing, shall have a vote.

9. A payment of 310 Co's. Rs in one payment, or in three payments of 106-10-8 each, 100-10-8 being paid down, and the remaining Co. Rs. 213 5-4 in equal instalments at six and twelve months, constitutes proprietors of the Library.

10. Proprietors may not have more than ten shares each.

11. All shares are transferrable on payment by the purchaser of a fine of 100 Rs per each share transferred.

12. Persons who have not paid up the full amount which entitles them to a share, are not allowed to transfer such anticipated share.

13. The shares of the proprietors who leave India or die, which are not claimed, and the claimant's title thereto duly recognised by the Curators within five years from the time of such death or departure, at the expiry of such five years, revert to the Library.

14. In the event of any proprietor who has not claimed his share, returning to India at any time after such five years, the Curators have power to restore to him his share.

15. 1st class subscribers pay an entrance-fee of 20 Co. Rs for the first month, and 8 Co. Rs. every succeeding month, or 8 Co. Rs. a month, without entrance.

16. 2d class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 16 Co Rs. for the first month and 4 Co. Rs. every succeeding month, or 6 Co. Rs a month, without entrance.

17. 3d Class subscribers pay an entrance-fee of 8 Co. Rs for the first month, and 2 Co. Rs. every succeeding month.

18. Any subscriber is at liberty, at any time, to become a proprietor, upon making up his contributions to the sum of 320 Co.'s rs. with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the time of commencing his subscription.

19. All subscriptions are collected in advance monthly.

20. Subscribers who choose to pay a year's subscription in advance, are allowed a deduction of ten per cent. on such advance.

21. No subscriber, failing for one month to pay his subscription, is allowed to make use of the Library, until he receive permission to do so from the Curators.

22. Subscriptions are not received for broken parts of a month, and are held to run as from the first of the month in which they are enrolled.

23. Subscribers quitting Calcutta whithout communicating in writing to the Curators their intention, are required to pay their subscription, until such intention is so communicated by them; and failing so to pay, cease to be subscribers, and cannot be re-admitted without special reference to the Curators.

24. The Curators have power to issue to poor students and others, tickets of admission to the Library, for such periods as may be thought advisable, su h tickets not to be transferable.

25. It is open to the Curators to call a special meeting at any time they thiuk fit, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof, and they are bound to call such meeting, to be held within one month from the receipt of a requisition signed by any five proprietors, or any ten proprietors and subscribers of the first class, of one year's standing, expressing the object for which the requisitionists desire such meeting; and if notice of such meeting shall not be given by such Curators within one fortnight of the receipt of such requisition, any three proprietors may call the same, giving not less than seven days' ntice thereof.

26. The above rules are fundamental rules of the institution, and can only be altered at the general meetings or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by public advertisement, in some one or more of the daily newspepers in Calcutta, with not less than seven days' notice, and in which shall be expressed the object of the proposed alteration.

27. There shall be a monthly meeting of the proprietors and subscribers on the first Saturday of every month at 4 o'clock P. M., at which the Curators are expected to attend and report the progress of the institution, and receive such suggestions and propositions as may be made by any proprietors or subscribers, provided the same be not contrary to the rules of the Library.

RULES FOR THE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS AMONG PROPRIETORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Rule 1st—None of the books belonging to Fort William College Library shall be allowed to circulate without special leave obtained from the Curators.

Rule 2d—The Curators shall have power to withdraw from circulation and also to prohibit, without special leave obtained from them, the circulation of any b ook, at their discretion.

Rule 3d—All other books in the Library shall be allowed to circulate among proprietors and subscribers.

Rule 4th—No book shall be allowed to circulate until it shall have remained in the Library one week from the date of receipt, except novels, tales, and periodicals intended for circulation. These may be put into circulation after two days from the date of receipt

Rule 6th—No person shall be entitled to take any books out of the Library, until he shall have discharged all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

Rule 7th—The Library shall be daily open, (Sundays and the space of seven days immediately preceding the annual meeting of propretors, and subscribers in each year only excepted) from sunrise till sunset.

Rules 8th,—Any preprietors or 1st 2d, or 3d class subscriber, shall be entitled to have delivered to him, or to his written order, books from the Library if he provide a suitable bag or box for the secure conveyance of such books.

Rule 9th—No proprietors or 1st class subscribers, shall be entitled to have out of the Library, at any one time, more than two sets of works and one periodical, nor any 2d class subscribers more than one set of works and one periodical

nor any 3d class subscriber more than one set of books other than new publications or periodicals, without special leave of the Curators.

Rule 10th.—Any works comprised in one volume, and in general the works of any one author or set of authors published together, shall be accounted a set of works, provided that in voluminous works the Curators shall have power at their discretion, to limit the number of volumes which shall be taken out at any one time.

Rule 11th.—All works as received, shall be entered in the Library catalogue and the titles thereof shall be conspicuously notified in the public room.

Rule 12th.—All new works also, as received, shall be entered in a book to be entitled a Privilage book, and such works shall be issuable to proprietors and subscribers, who put their names under the respective entries according to the order in which they put down their respective names, provided that proprietors, and first class subscribers, who put down their names within a month of the date of the receipt of such new work, shall be allowed to take out such new works, before any 2d class subscriber.

Rule 13th.—The person next in succession for such new work, who does not apply for it one day after it has been returned to the Library, shall be considered as having lost his turn, and the first applicant on the list after him, shall then be entitled to take out such works.

Rule 14th.—Any person taking out books, shall be entitled to keep them for the following periods, exclusive of the day of delivery.

Periodica	Monthly.....	.....2 days.
	Quarterly,.....	....4 days.
New Works.....	Vol. 8vo.....	.....2 days.
	Vol. 4to.....	....1 week.
	Vol. folio.....	.....2 weeks.

Rule 15th.—Any person shall be entitled to keep other works for double the above times, or until one day after he has received notice on the part of the Curators to return them.

Rule 16th.—Any proprietor or subscriber taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian, shall pay a fine of 10 rupees for each volume so taken.

Rule 17th.—Any person not returning any book within the time limited by the Library rules, shall pay a fine to be determined by the Curators, not exceeding one rupee per volume for each day of such undue detention.

Rule 18th.—Any book found, on return to the Library, to be damaged, shall be withdrawn from circulation until examined by the Curators, and the particular imperfection shall be notified in a conspicuous part of the book, before it is reissuable; and the person, in whose custody such book was when such damage occurred, shall be answerable to the curators for such sum as they may determine to be necessary to repair the same.

Rule 19th.—When any fine has been incurred by any person who has taken out books, notice thereof shall be given to him by the Librarian; and if not paid, the fine shall be deducted from his deposit, and no books be issued to him until his deposit be completed.

Rule 20th.—The printed catalogue shall be sold to proprietors, subscribers, and others, at the price of two rupees per copy.

NOTE BY THE LIBRARIAN.

The Library now consists of 9,230 vols., and contains a pretty good collection of books of almost every department of literature and science. All the best periodical publications are taken in, and every new work of merit and interest is purchased as soon as it is landed in Calcutta.

Parties desirous of subscribing, are requested to communicate their wish to the Librarian, specifying the class they wish to belong to, and the rates of subscription they prefer paying. Catalogues and all other information to be had on application.

Proprietors and subscribers, in selecting books from the catalogue, are respectfully solicited to mark 12 or 16 Nos., to prevent disappointment, and return all the new books as early as possible for the sake of general accommodation.

DORJELLING GARDEN AND PLANTATION SOCIETY.

1st. A nursery for oaks, chesnuts, maples, rhododendrons, pines, and all other forest trees growing in these Mountains, to supply the Agricultural and Horticultural Society in India, and establishments and individuals in Europe, America, the Cape, and New Holland, free of expence beyond carriage and packing.

2d. A nursery for fruit trees of all kinds, particularly European, such as gooseberries, currants, cherries, apples, pears, plums, &c. &c. which cannot be raised in the plains, but which, by being first reared and planted out here, may either supply seed, which can be raised below, or the young trees themselves can be supplied to parties who wish to try the experiment of insurling them in the climate of India.

3d. A garden for the purpose of growing vegetable seed of the best quality, and to ensure this the vegetables planted will be entirely appropriated to the raising of seed, and not for the supply of vegetables for the table.

4th. A garden for flower seeds on a like principle. And should the circumstances of the case admit, we further propose, that

5th. The whole establishment shall, as much as possible, be formed on the model of a botanic garden, and be specially adapted, in the strictly botanic part to the vegetable productions of these regions, not, however, excluding those of other countries.

3d. To accomplish these things, a portion of ground will be required at the stations which it is probable may be granted free of cost, in consideration of the great public benefit such a scheme is calculated to confer; but if not, we are willing to pay such yearly quit rent as may be reasonable.

4th. As no plan can be permanent without a permanent income, we propose to raise by subscription a sum the interest of which may, (together with what we hope to obtain from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society,) be sufficient maintain the establishment; and in that case, to prevent loss, all funds will be envested in Government Securities.

5th. To effect this in will perhaps be expedient to form a Society to be called "THE DORJILLING GARDEN AND PLANTATION SOCIETY," which will act in conjunction with and as a branch of, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; and of which, all persons subscribing to the amount of 50 rupees and up wards, within the ensuing twelve months, will have a right to be Members without being ever afterwords called upon for any further subscription.

6th. The produce of the garden, trees, plants, seeds, &c., will be distributed as those of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society are, giving the preference to Members who wid receive them free of all expence except that of carriage and packing; and such as remain will open to the public at a reasonable extra charge, to be hereafrer determined upon.

7th. As no profit is to be expected, the establishment will be extended according to the extension of its means.

8th. We have thus stated the object and means proposed to accomplish it, of a Society which, if properly conducted, will be of very great benefit both to this and to other countries. More particular details must be left for future consideration by the subscribers, and a Managing Committee at Dorjelling. We have only further to observe, that this climate is peculiarly adapted for raising vegetables; the carrots, potatoes, cabbages, peas, and in short all yet tried, are quite equal to those of Europe; and the importance of an abundant supply of good garden seeds, growing in the country, and consequently not liable to fail like those brought from Europe; the Cape, and other distant places, need not be dwelt upon.

While the introduction of forest trees of so noble a description as those of this region, into our own country and the temperate latitudes of Europe, America, New Holland and the Cape would, of itself, if nothing else of immediate benefit to this country were to arise from it, be an object of inculculable value. We cannot doubt, therefore of raising a sum fully adequate to the end in

view; and as a begining, the undersigned beg to subscribe the sum of 50 rupees each, and one of our members, Mr. Pearson, has agreed to act as Secretary and Manager.

Committee { G. W. A. LLOYD. Lieut.-Col.
R. C. NAPIER, Lieut. Engineers.
HENRY M. LOW.
J. T. PEARSON.

DORJELLING.
28th *August*, 1839.

N. B. The garden is bounded on the South and West by the Bamboos now defining Colonel Lloyd's location, on the East and North by the Road leading to the great Spring, and the House of the European Sergeants; the boundary towards the valley will be the junction of two streamlets, which have their sources in the ground itself.

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

1st. The objects of this Society are to promote the general interests of Landholders.

2nd. To promote cordial and friendly communication between all classes interested in land, without distinction of colour, caste, birth, place, or religion.

3rd. To diffuse information on all subjects connected with the interest of the soil.

4th. To compose and settle differences and disputes amongst Landholders.

5th. To endeavour to obtain a legal limitation to the claims of the state, for the better securing of titles.

6th. To make respectful representations to Government when any regulation shall be promulgated, injurious to the general interest of all connected with the soil.

7th. In the same manner to ask for such new enactments as may be deemed important to the interests of the Landholders and others connected with the soil.

8th. To ask for the repeal of all existing laws that may be prejudicial to the same classes.

9th. To extend the assistance of the Society to individuals when we think a general principle is involved, in order that such cases may be appealed to superior authorities.

10th. To defend ourselves by legal means against the Resumption Measures now in progress, and any further attacks of the same nature, or any encroachments upon the principles of the permanent settlement.

11th. To contend for the fulfilment of the pledge, by proclaimation, to extend the permanent settlement to the North-West Provinces.

12th. To assist Landholders living at a distance in their business with the Court and Public officers of the Presidency, and generally to furnish them with advice on all matters properly connected with the objects of the Society.

13th. The carry into effect the above objects, it is proposed that the following officers be chosen.

14th. A Committee of twelve persons, to be elected by ballot, four to go out by rotation at the experation of each year, and their places to be filled by ballot. The same persons may be re-elected.

15th. The Committee to be empowered to add to their number, if expedient, subject to confirmation by the next General Meeting

16th. The Committee shall choose out of their number a President, Vice President and Treasurer.

17th. The President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, to have the casting vote in all divisions where the numbers shall be equal.

18th. All divisions to be settled by ballot.

19th. The Secretary and assistant Secretary to be nominated by the Committee, and appointed by a majority of the Members.

20th. The Secretary to find his own establishment, subject to the approval of the Committee, who will pass his accounts monthly.

21st. The Public Regulations, and such other books or papers as may be necessary, to be kept at the office of the Society.

22nd. A meeting of the Committee to take place the first Monday in every month, and whenever called especially by any two of the Committee or any five Members of the Society.

23rd. Any five of the Members of the Committee, when present at a meeting, will form a quorum to conduct the business of the Society.

24th. A general Meeting of the Members to be held quarterly on a day appointed by the Committee.

25th. The election and expulsion of members, and all questions whatever relating to the concerns of the Society, may be directed by a majority.

26th. When a member may wish to retire, he is to give one month's previous notice.

27th. In case of death, any one of the heirs and representatives of a deceased Member shall, with the consent of the co-heirs, have a hereditary right to be elected as a Member, and be exempt from any fresh entrance fee.

28th. Every person desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, must apply to the Committee through their Secretary.

29th. The only qualification necessary to be eligible for election as a Member, is a desire on the part of the candidate to promote the general objects of the Society.

30th. A Member may vote by written proxy on general questions.

31st. Mookhtars of absent Members may attend meetings by permission of the Committee.

32nd. Each Member to pay an enterance fee of five rupees, and an anual subscription, in advance, of twenty rupees.

33rd. The Committee is authorized to receive donations to any amount from any member or other person willing to promote the objects of the Society.

34th. The Committee are to be earnestly recommended to endeavour to establish branch Societies in every district of the British Indian Empire, with the view of establishing regular communications on all subjects connected with the objects of the Society.

35th. No person to vote unless his subscription be paid up.

36th. The funds to be kept in a Bank, as may be ordered by the Committee from time to time, or otherwise invested at their discretion.

37th. Current expences to be drawn for by the Secretary, countersigned by two of the Members.

38th. Extraordinary expenses only by order of the Committee, entered in their proceedings.

39th. The Secretary to keep proceedings of each Monthly Meeting, in English and Bengally, duly signed by the Chairman of the Committee, and to keep an index of all communications with Government or Public officers, which may decide general principles for the easy reference of members.

40th. Members of the Society and others having disputes, may refer them to one or more members of the Committee, who will arbitrate on matters connected with the objects of the Society.

THE END.

THE BENGAL HURKARU

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PRINTED ON AN EXTRA LARGE IMPERIAL SHEET.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIA GAZETTE AND BENGAL CHRONICLE,

ALSO

THE BENGAL HERALD & CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE BENGAL HURKARU, the senior and the largest, journal of India, was established, as a *Weekly* Newspaper, in January, 1795. It was originally printed on small folio sheets, and published every Tuesday morning, with supplements, as occasion required, during the week: subsequently, the day of its publication was changed to Saturday, and eventually it became a *daily* Paper.

The first number of the daily Hurkaru (being likewise the *first* DAILY Paper ever published in India) appeared on the 29th April, 1819, printed on a single quarto sheet, which was then judged the utmost that could be got up daily at an Indian Press. Very soon, however, a second sheet was considered necessary and means were found to publish it; and on the 1st July, 1821, a third sheet was added, and the *materiel* upon which it was printed changed from Bengal medium to good Europe royal paper—the first ever used for an Indian Newspaper. Quarto, and even small folio, sheets, having, however, been found, by experience, unsuited to the purposes of a *daily* paper, on the 1st February, 1824, it was printed on a royal folio sheet, and so continued until 1st January, 1831, when it assumed its present *imperial* size.

The interests and resources of several Calcutta journals have, from time to time, merged in the BENGAL HURKARU, and it received an important accession on the 1st October, 1831, when the then oldest Newspaper in India, *(The India Gazette)* with all its stock, was united to the Hurkaru Press: on the 1st January 1844 the *Bengal Herald* and *Calcutta Literary Gazette* were added as a Weekly Supplementary (7th) Sheet—thus rendering the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the largest and most comprehensive Newspaper, ever yet published in India.

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CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1, 1844. SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

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